

Executive Budget Summary

FUNCTION 150 & OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



FISCAL YEAR 2014

This page intentionally left blank.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 2013

My former colleague on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Vice President Joseph Biden, is fond of saying: "Don't tell me what you value – show me your budget, and I'll tell you what you value." Like all budgets, the one that follows is a reflection of priorities and hard choices in a difficult fiscal environment. Like all previous budgets for the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), those priorities include proactive diplomacy, effective development, sustainable prosperity, the search for lasting peace, and principled American leadership in the world.

For FY 2014, I submit our budget following particularly careful consideration of one more urgent priority: the purposeful and efficient use of taxpayers' money.

Senator Lindsey Graham, my friend from South Carolina, correctly described America's foreign policy investments as "national security insurance." Deploying diplomats today is much cheaper than deploying troops tomorrow. No investment matches the returns we collect on the down payment we make in our foreign policy. In fact, for just over one percent of our national budget – a single penny on the dollar – we fund our civilian foreign affairs efforts: every embassy, every consulate, and the programs and people that carry out our missions. That relatively small investment is a remarkably cost-effective way of creating jobs, reaching new allies, and strengthening old ones. Over time, these investments more than pay for themselves. For example, 11 of our top 15 trading partners used to be beneficiaries of U.S. foreign assistance; today, they are our economic partners in innovation and diplomacy alike. We create a new American job for every \$200,000 of goods and services American companies export, and another job for every 65 visitors our officers abroad help come to our shores through visa approvals as part of our responsibility as the first line in border security.

America remains the "indispensable nation." The world does not admire our GDP alone. It also looks to our leadership to ensure security and stability around the globe, advance human rights, foster democracy, promote equality, reduce poverty, protect against the dangers of climate change, and improve health and nutrition. Congresswoman Nita Lowey put it clearly when she wrote, "The foreign aid bill's diplomatic and development objectives pay dividends by helping avoid military deployments to protect U.S. interests..."

We closely examined the investments requested below with a steely-eyed determination to guarantee the best value for Americans' dollars. We support the highest priorities and reduce funding for efforts that can sustain themselves by other means or have outlived their necessity. As may be expected in the clash between a shrinking world and shrinking budgets, this request required many tough choices. In making these choices, we factored in the cost of abandoning our global efforts. Thoughtless cuts would create a vacuum that would quickly be filled by those

whose interests differ dramatically and dangerously from our own – a lesson we have too often learned too late.

President Obama is correct that there is nothing in the current budget environment – difficult though it is – requiring us to make bad decisions that would force us to retrench or retreat within ourselves. This is a time to continue to engage, for the sake of the safety and economic health of our country. How we conduct our foreign policy matters to our everyday lives – not just in terms of the threats we face, but in the products we buy, the goods we sell, the jobs we create, and the opportunities we provide for economic growth and vitality. It is not just about whether we will be compelled to send our troops into another battle, but whether we will be able to send our graduates into a thriving workforce. Rep. Kay Granger asked the right question, “How do we achieve our goals, and how do we make a difference?”

It is also important to remember that foreign assistance is not charity or a favor we do for other nations. It is a strategic imperative for America. It lifts others up, and then reinforces their willingness to link arms with us in common endeavors. When we help other nations crack down on corruption, it makes it easier for our companies to do business, as well as theirs. When we join with other nations to reduce the nuclear threat, we build partnerships that mean we do not have to fight these battles alone. When we help others create the space they need to build stability in their own fragile countries, we are helping brave people build a better, more democratic future – and making sure we do not pay more later, including in American lives.

I am keenly aware of the challenge inherent in justifying these long-term goals, as they do not disproportionately benefit a single, powerful interest group, and they might not always bear fruit immediately. As President Ronald Reagan lamented, foreign aid “suffers from a lack of domestic constituency.” That is why we need you, the Congress, to take the long view and support these small investments that time and again prove to yield huge dividends. Having spent 29 years in the Senate, I know firsthand that so many of my former colleagues have a deeply personal understanding of the difference these investments can make. I know this because I served with people like Senator Jesse Helms, who came to believe so passionately in the cause of saving millions from AIDS in Africa; and Senator John McCain, who helped to change our country’s entire relationship with a former enemy, Vietnam; and others in Congress who travel often to war torn countries or devote their own time to the concerns of sick and impoverished people around the globe. The critics who say the Congress does not care about the hope the United States can bring to the hopeless around the world, simply do not know the character and conviction of this Congress. As my long time friend and colleague Pat Leahy said about the work of the foreign operations subcommittee, “This panel is where American values are put into action and funding decisions are made to advance our national security interests, to improve the lives of the world’s poor, and to make the world safer, healthier, cleaner and more prosperous.”

This year, our budget request for the Department of State and USAID totals \$47.8 billion, a six percent reduction from FY 2012. These funds are a strategic investment in our core mission of advancing America’s national security and economic interests. We owe it to the American people to do our part to help solve the fiscal problems that threaten not only our future economic health but also our standing in the global order. As such, we have proposed necessary

cuts, where it will not adversely affect our national security, and we propose modest increases, where they are necessary to achieve our highest priorities. In the end, **this budget strikes the balance between fiscal discipline and sustaining and advancing America's global leadership – and is six percent less than in FY 2012.**

The FY 2014 Executive Budget Summary highlights funding required for State and USAID to carry out our missions worldwide. This also includes the Annual Performance Report for FY 2012 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2014.

Advancing Peace, Security, and Stability

Our investments in diplomacy and development help prevent wars, reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, secure our borders and protect Americans abroad. The men and women of the State Department and USAID serve on the front lines, including in the most dangerous corners of the world, protecting and advancing American interests and countering violent extremism. Knowing that failed states are among our greatest security threats and new partners are our greatest assets, we advance civilian power, lessening the need for costly military intervention that risks the lives of our soldiers and citizens.

Around the world, our work to prevent conflict today will help ensure that we do not have to deploy troops tomorrow. From Libya to the Balkans to Afghanistan, our security assistance helps partners and allies to defend themselves and deter attacks, while working to ensure that dangerous weapons, including Man-portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), are secured or destroyed to keep them from falling into terrorists' hands. Our engagement in international organizations helps to advance these interests abroad, sustaining relationships with key partners and supporting critical peacekeeping operations that bring peace and security around the world (where other nations' troops also are engaged). When conflicts do arise, the highly trained staff of the Department and USAID, including in our Bureaus of Conflict and Stabilization Operations and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, serve on the front lines alongside our troops, protecting and advancing American interests, mitigating crises, and helping to craft whole-of-government solutions to the challenges the United States faces.

This budget enables us to respond to the dynamic political, economic, and social shifts we see around the world. While Europe remains seized with managing continued financial difficulties, it is also our strongest partner in countering some of our toughest challenges in Africa and the Middle East. Securing our national interests in the 21st century will increasingly depend on developing strong and flexible partnerships with nations, civil society organizations, and other nontraditional players. Whether it is partnering with Mexico and Colombia to dismantle transnational criminal networks or coordinating with the international community to ensure the stability and security of the Korean peninsula, we need the resources and authorities to protect the American people and effectively engage our partners. This budget answers that call by supporting both our allies in nascent democratic transitions from previously authoritarian nations and our long-standing friends. It funds partnerships with multilateral organizations, sustaining peacekeeping operations around the world, including in Sudan and Somalia, and supporting efforts to use new tools to engage with people – as well as governments.

In particular, as the political landscape of the Middle East continues to shift, the United States must actively engage the people and governments in the region. The Arab Spring has given way to free elections in Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia, but also unleashed some uncertain forces. As Syrians struggle for the right of self-determination against an authoritarian and violent regime, and as Egypt works to address severe economic challenges, the United States has an essential role to play. We must support these transitions, forging relationships with newly elected governments and building partnerships with the citizens who will shape their countries' futures. This request maintains our longstanding commitments to key regional allies, including Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. Also included is \$580 million for the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund, designed to provide support for political reform, free and fair elections, democratic institutions, transparent and accountable government, transitional justice, open markets, and inclusive growth.

We are rebalancing our strategic relationship across East Asia and the Pacific region through deeper economic engagement, strengthened multilateral engagement, enhanced security cooperation, and a renewed emphasis on democracy and human rights. Our FY 2014 budget increases assistance to the region by more than seven percent from FY 2012 to support programs like the Lower Mekong Initiative, and encourage democratic development, with a primary focus on advancing reform and national reconciliation in Burma.

Of course, ***while we have made great strides in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, our work there is far from complete.*** Today, our military is home from Iraq and transition is underway in Afghanistan, but America's commitment to the people of these proud countries will not waver. We are requesting less than in past years, but it remains crucial that we continue robust funding to sustain the gains we have achieved. We must manage a successful military-to-civilian transition in Afghanistan, invest in the people of Pakistan, and continue to engage in the critical components of long-term stability in Iraq.

FY 2014 will witness the final stages of the security transition from American to Afghan forces and begin the longer term diplomatic and assistance transition for the Department and USAID. Our request for ***Afghanistan*** is \$3.1 billion, including \$2.2 billion in assistance and \$0.9 billion to support embassy operations in Kabul and a diplomatic presence in other regions of the country. We will focus on sustainable development and meeting the U.S. commitments made at the Afghanistan Conference in Tokyo in July 2012.

Our economic and military assistance to ***Pakistan*** helps to reduce the conditions that enable extremism and its calling card – terrorism – to disrupt and destroy. We are helping Pakistan continue its development as a responsible and responsive international partner. Our FY 2014 request for Pakistan totals \$1.3 billion, funding civilian and military assistance and supporting the existing diplomatic platform.

In ***Iraq***, we continue to reduce the scale of our mission to a sustainable diplomatic and development presence. Our \$1.8 billion request supports operations across the country; the construction of a new consulate in Erbil, which will provide a more safe, secure, and permanent platform in Northern Iraq; and targeted assistance programs, which will focus on issues important to U.S. national interests, including developing democratic institutions, protecting

vulnerable populations, and improving rule of law. As we seek diplomatic normalization, we have avoided costs by scaling our footprint to a smaller, more sustainable level. We also anticipate that the Government of Iraq will continue to assume greater responsibility for its development funding requirements, as oil revenues increase.

Strengthening Our Economy While Combating Global Challenges

Now more than ever, our foreign policy affects the threats we face, the products we buy, the goods we sell, and the opportunity for economic growth and vitality. ***The State Department and USAID are committed to leveraging our unmatched global reach – our network of diplomatic outposts and relationships with global decision-makers in government and business – to advance America’s traditional national security interests, as well as to support economic renewal here at home.*** To do this, we must continue to address global challenges, including hunger, disease, extreme poverty, and the destabilizing effects of climate change. We promote economic development and lay the foundation for prosperous societies. We must support the rise of new allies to help solve regional and global problems and protect our own nation’s security and prosperity.

We promote exports and stand up for American businesses abroad, helping them navigate foreign regulations, settle disputes, and compete for foreign government and private contracts. We negotiate international agreements and treaties to open new markets for American goods and services overseas. We work with foreign companies to attract investment to the United States. In addition, our diplomats and development experts work to help nations to realize their own potential, develop their own ability to govern, and become our future economic partners.

We are engaging with our traditional allies, and with emerging centers of power and commerce, to ensure that peoples, economies, and governments are positioned to tackle tomorrow’s challenges. Together, we help countries break the cycle of poverty, poor nutrition, and hunger. We defend the universal rights of all people and help to advance freedom and dignity around the world. We promote education – for girls and boys – helping to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to lift themselves up.

We are fighting disease and hunger – not only because it is the right thing to do, but also because it is a smart way to promote stability and global prosperity. That is why our global health programs have traditionally received strong bipartisan support. With this budget, we support high-impact AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs in pursuit of an AIDS-free generation; support the major determinants of child and maternal mortality – maternal and child health, malaria prevention, family planning, and nutrition – in an attempt to end preventable child and maternal deaths; and provide treatment and prevention against other infectious diseases in developing countries.

We are improving the way we use assistance to promote our values and our interests. For example, food aid continues to be a critical response to populations most in need. Our budget proposes ***reforms to our largest food aid program,*** to ensure that the United States can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current

budget constraints, while reaching an estimated two to four million more people in need each year. The reform will make food aid more cost-effective and improve program efficiency and performance. The proposal shifts resources to USAID assistance programs to allow the use of the right tools to respond to emergencies and chronic food insecurity, including interventions such as local and regional procurement and cash vouchers. At the same time, the majority of emergency food aid will be U.S. agricultural commodities. Without our current cash-based food aid resources, we could not have responded to the Syrian crisis. The proposal also strengthens our ability to address chronic poverty and build resilience in vulnerable populations. The reform reduces mandatory spending – and the deficit – by an estimated \$500 million over a decade.

We are seizing on pivotal opportunities to promote stability by building resilience to disasters and boosting agriculture production, raising the incomes of the poor, increasing availability of food, and reducing under-nutrition. The United States will join G-8 and African leaders to achieve sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and raise fifty million people out of poverty over the next ten years. These programs will stimulate private investments in African agriculture, take to scale innovations that can enhance agricultural productivity, and support economic resilience efforts in the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

In recent years, the world has seen a dramatic rise in the number of people affected by conflict or natural disasters. It bears repeating that, when tragedy and terror visit our neighbors around the globe - whether through man-made or natural occurrences, many nations give of themselves to help; but only the United States is expected to do so. In FY 2014, our humanitarian assistance will help to address the crises in and around Syria, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel. It will also address inevitable unforeseen challenges.

We must have the foresight and courage to make the investments necessary to safeguard the most sacred trust for our children and grandchildren: an environment not ravaged by rising seas, deadly superstorms, devastating droughts, and the other hallmarks of a dramatically changing climate. Our programs related to global climate change will work with other major economies to improve the resilience of countries that are most vulnerable to climate and weather-related disasters; support fast-growing economic and regional leaders in their transition to clean energy; and limit greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. If we do not help countries invest in a clean environment, rising temperatures and rising sea levels will surely lead to rising costs for the United States down the road.

We remain focused on seeking gender equality and empowering women and girls. Countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women and girls are afforded full rights and equal opportunity. When women are able to fully participate in all aspects of public life, they can drive democratic, social, political, and economic progress not just for themselves, but for entire societies. In 2014, we are requesting resources to enable our missions to create initiatives that more fully integrate gender issues into U.S. program and policies.

Our People and Platform

The people of the Department of State and USAID need the right tools to confront the complex national security and foreign policy challenges facing our nation. The practice of

foreign policy is changing, whether it is reaching out directly to people of other nations through new technologies or ensuring that our diplomats are as fluent in economics as they are in the world's languages. This means making investments now in the people and platforms that will provide us with the foundation for our vital mission now and in the future. Most importantly, this means ensuring that the men and women who work and live at more than 280 posts in almost every country on the planet are safe and secure.

From Manila to Bogota to Nairobi, our diplomats and development experts are doing more than ever to keep America safe and prosperous – and doing it with fewer resources. We have reinvigorated our alliances and strengthened multilateral solutions to shared challenges. We have deepened our diplomatic and economic engagement with regional powers, while continuing to press forward on issues such as human rights, nonproliferation, and open and free trade.

We request a moderate increase in staffing to position America for global leadership in the next decade and beyond. The requested staffing level will be able to support the rebalancing in Asia, helping to bolster economic security and prosperity in the region; strengthen USAID's civil service capacity in support of USAID Forward reforms; permit the construction projects necessary to ensure safe and secure facilities for our personnel overseas; and put in place additional safeguards necessary to address the cybersecurity threat to our nation.

As always, we are constantly challenging ourselves to do better. For example, USAID Forward was designed to strengthen USAID by embracing new partnerships, investing in the catalytic role of innovation, and demanding a relentless focus on results. This budget continues strong support for these initiatives, including an increase in funding for applied research and other science and technology applications that will help USAID create transformative solutions to persistent development challenges, contributing to the goal of eradicating extreme poverty in the next two decades.

As we carry out these vital missions, ***we must provide the men and women who work and live at our posts the safe and secure environment they need to do their jobs.*** The past year presented new challenges, including a terrorist attack in Benghazi that took the life of our Ambassador and three other Americans. Building on the lessons of the independent Benghazi Accountability Review Board, this request includes nearly \$4.4 billion to help us prevent such tragedies in the future, in particular by improving funding for facilities and security personnel worldwide. This funding would accelerate construction of up to as many as ten new, secure diplomatic facilities, and would provide for the security of diplomatic and consular personnel, property, and information.

This security funding will enable us to address vulnerabilities at our highest threat posts, recognizing that many of these locations are where our presence is most needed. While we recognize this is a significant request in a constrained fiscal environment, insufficient resources to secure our people and harden our infrastructure could have devastating consequences for our people and for America's global leadership.

Since I became Secretary of State, I have talked about the new conversation we need to have at home – as a country – about the importance of our foreign policy and national security investments. I do so well aware – as a “recovering politician” – that there is no greater guaranteed applause line than to promise to cut the State Department and USAID’s budget. I am equally aware, however, that underfunding American diplomacy does nothing to guarantee our security, build a sounder economy, or ensure that another young American in uniform will not die fighting a preventable war. I reject the excuse that Americans are just not interested in what America does overseas. In fact, the real domestic constituency for what we do, if we connect the dots for them as an Administration and a Congress, should be the 314 million Americans whose lives are better every day because of what America does overseas, and who know that our investment abroad actually makes them and our nation safer. It is our job to connect those dots, to connect, for the American people, how what we do “over there” has an enormous impact “over here.”



John F. Kerry

Executive Budget Summary

FUNCTION 150 & OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



FISCAL YEAR 2014

This page intentionally left blank.

Executive Budget Summary
Table of Contents

FY 2014 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST

Summary Budget Table	1
Statement of Performance	6
ENDURING PROGRAMS	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES	
Summary Table	10
I. Department of State	
A. Administration of Foreign Affairs	
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	12
IT Central Fund	19
Border Security Program	22
Working Capital Fund	27
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	28
Conflict Stabilization Operations	30
Office of Inspector General	32
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	33
Representation Allowances	36
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	37
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	38
Buying Power Maintenance Account	39
Repatriation Loans Program Account	40
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	41
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	42
International Chancery Center.....	43
B. International Organizations	
Contributions to International Organizations	44
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	48
C. International Commissions (Function 300)	
International Boundary and Water Commission	
IBWC – Salaries and Expenses	51
IBWC – Construction	51
American Sections	
International Joint Commission	52
International Boundary Commission	52
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	52
International Fisheries Commissions	53

D. Related Programs

The Asia Foundation55
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue56
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program57
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program58
East-West Center59
National Endowment for Democracy60

E. Related Agencies

Broadcasting Board of Governors
 International Broadcasting Operations61
 Broadcasting Capital Improvements61
United States Institute of Peace62

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Summary Table63

II. United States Agency for International Development

USAID Operating Expenses66
USAID Capital Investment Fund68
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses69

III. Bilateral Economic Assistance

A. Bilateral Economic Assistance

Global Health Programs70
Development Assistance77
International Disaster Assistance82
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency84
Transition Initiatives85
Complex Crises Fund86
Development Credit Authority87
Economic Support Fund88
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund97
Migration and Refugee Assistance100
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund102

B. Independent Agencies

Peace Corps103
Millennium Challenge Corporation104
Inter-American Foundation106
African Development Foundation107

C. Department of the Treasury

Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring108

IV. International Security Assistance

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement109
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs115
Peacekeeping Operations118

International Military Education and Training	121
Foreign Military Financing	123
Global Security Contingency Fund	125
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	126
V. Multilateral Economic Assistance	127
International Organizations and Programs	128
Multilateral Development Banks	129
VI. Export and Investment Assistance	
Export-Import Bank of the United States	132
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	133
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	135
 COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES	
 International Trade Commission	136
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	137
 AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCY	
Department of Agriculture	
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	138
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)	139
Summary Table	140
Overview	142
Department of State	
Diplomatic and Consular Programs-OCO	143
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance-OCO.....	145
Office of Inspector General-OCO	146
United States Agency for International Development	
USAID Operating Expenses-OCO	147
Bilateral Economic Assistance	
Economic Support Fund-OCO	148
International Security Assistance	
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO	150
Foreign Military Financing-OCO	152

APPENDIX: ACCOUNT TABLES

Global Health Programs-USAID154
Global Health Programs-State156
Development Assistance158
Economic Support Fund160
Migration and Refugee Assistance &
 Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund163
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund.....164
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement165
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs168
Peacekeeping Operations169
International Military Education and Training170
Foreign Military Financing173
International Organizations and Programs176

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	43,289,158	11,202,787	54,491,945	43,640,900	11,202,787	54,843,687	48,272,587	3,807,341	52,079,928	(2,412,017)
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	43,164,996	11,202,787	54,367,783	43,515,978	11,202,787	54,718,765	48,151,625	3,807,341	51,958,966	(2,408,817)
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	39,675,337	11,188,424	50,863,761	39,887,058	11,188,424	51,075,482	43,982,133	3,807,341	47,789,474	(3,074,287)
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS	13,222,948	4,627,457	17,850,405	13,258,997	4,627,457	17,886,454	15,212,905	1,499,141	16,712,046	(1,138,359)
STATE OPERATIONS	12,445,229	4,614,646	17,059,875	12,476,519	4,614,646	17,091,165	14,446,138	1,499,141	15,945,279	(1,114,596)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	8,890,006	4,513,346	13,403,352	8,899,539	4,513,346	13,412,885	10,525,308	1,499,141	12,024,449	(1,378,903)
State Programs	6,617,261	4,306,364	10,923,625	6,636,998	4,389,064	11,026,062	7,359,263	1,199,491	8,558,754	(2,364,871)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs²	6,557,881	4,306,364	10,864,245	6,577,255	4,389,064	10,966,319	7,282,363	1,199,491	8,481,854	(2,382,391)
Ongoing Operations	5,202,881	4,070,163	9,273,044	5,222,011	4,152,863	9,374,874	5,491,189	808,530	6,299,719	(2,973,325)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,355,000	236,201	1,591,201	1,355,244	236,201	1,591,445	1,791,174	390,961	2,182,135	590,934
Capital Investment Fund	59,380	-	59,380	59,743	-	59,743	76,900	-	76,900	17,520
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	1,537,000	115,700	1,652,700	1,546,406	33,000	1,579,406	2,399,351	250,000	2,649,351	996,651
Ongoing Operations	762,000	115,700	877,700	766,663	33,000	799,663	785,351	250,000	1,035,351	157,651
Worldwide Security Upgrades	775,000	-	775,000	779,743	-	779,743	1,614,000	-	1,614,000	839,000
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	735,745	91,282	827,027	716,135	91,282	807,417	766,694	49,650	816,344	(10,683)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	21,816	8,500	30,316	-	8,500	8,500	45,207	-	45,207	14,891
Office of the Inspector General	61,904	67,182	129,086	62,283	67,182	129,465	69,406	49,650	119,056	(10,030)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	583,200	15,600	598,800	586,769	15,600	602,369	562,659	-	562,659	(36,141)
Representation Allowances	8,030	-	8,030	7,345	-	7,345	7,679	-	7,679	(351)
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	27,750	-	27,750	27,165	-	27,165	28,200	-	28,200	450
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	9,073	-	9,073	9,357	-	9,357	9,652	-	9,652	579
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,674	-	1,674	1,456	-	1,456	1,700	-	1,700	26
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,778	-	21,778	21,237	-	21,237	36,221	-	36,221	14,443
International Chancery Center ³	520	-	520	523	-	523	5,970	-	5,970	5,450
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	-
International Organizations	3,277,882	101,300	3,379,182	3,297,942	101,300	3,399,242	3,668,115	-	3,668,115	288,933
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,449,700	101,300	1,551,000	1,458,572	101,300	1,559,872	1,573,454	-	1,573,454	22,454
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,828,182	-	1,828,182	1,839,370	-	1,839,370	2,094,661	-	2,094,661	266,479
Related Programs	153,179	-	153,179	154,116	-	154,116	131,753	-	131,753	(21,426)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	17,104	-	17,104	17,000	-	17,000	-

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	840	-	840	845	-	845	90	-	90	(750)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	-	500	503	-	503	400	-	400	(100)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	-	375	377	-	377	13	-	13	(362)
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	16,802	-	16,802	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	-	117,764	118,485	-	118,485	103,450	-	103,450	(14,314)
International Commissions (Function 300)	124,162	-	124,162	124,922	-	124,922	120,962	-	120,962	(3,200)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,722	-	44,722	44,996	-	44,996	45,618	-	45,618	896
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	31,453	-	31,453	31,645	-	31,645	31,400	-	31,400	(53)
American Sections	11,687	-	11,687	11,759	-	11,759	12,499	-	12,499	812
International Joint Commission	7,012	-	7,012	7,055	-	7,055	7,664	-	7,664	652
International Boundary Commission	2,279	-	2,279	2,293	-	2,293	2,449	-	2,449	170
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,396	-	2,396	2,411	-	2,411	2,386	-	2,386	(10)
International Fisheries Commissions	36,300	-	36,300	36,522	-	36,522	31,445	-	31,445	(4,855)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	747,130	4,400	751,530	751,702	4,400	756,102	731,080	-	731,080	(20,450)
International Broadcasting Operations	740,100	4,400	744,500	744,629	4,400	749,029	722,580	-	722,580	(21,920)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	7,030	-	7,030	7,073	-	7,073	8,500	-	8,500	1,470
Other Programs	30,589	8,411	39,000	30,776	8,411	39,187	35,687	-	35,687	(3,313)
United States Institute of Peace	30,589	8,411	39,000	30,776	8,411	39,187	35,687	-	35,687	(3,313)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	28,929,910	6,575,330	35,505,240	29,121,805	6,575,330	35,697,135	32,874,556	2,308,200	35,182,756	(322,484)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,268,500	259,500	1,528,000	1,276,264	259,500	1,535,764	1,500,340	71,000	1,571,340	43,340
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,092,300	255,000	1,347,300	1,098,985	255,000	1,353,985	1,328,200	71,000	1,399,200	51,900
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	129,700	-	129,700	130,494	-	130,494	117,940	-	117,940	(11,760)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	4,500	51,000	46,785	4,500	51,285	54,200	-	54,200	3,200
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,995,584	3,834,516	20,830,100	16,994,155	3,177,016	20,171,171	20,045,626	1,382,200	21,427,826	597,726
Global Health Programs (USAID and State) ⁴	8,172,660	-	8,172,660	8,217,847	-	8,217,847	8,315,000	-	8,315,000	142,340
Global Health Programs - USAID	[2,629,800]	-	[2,629,800]	[2,641,065]	-	[2,641,065]	[2,645,000]	-	[2,645,000]	[15,200]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,542,860]	-	[5,542,860]	[5,576,782]	-	[5,576,782]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[127,140]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,519,950	-	2,519,950	2,535,372	-	2,535,372	2,837,812	-	2,837,812	317,862
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ⁵	825,000	270,000	1,095,000	830,049	150,000	980,049	2,045,000	-	2,045,000	950,000
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Transition Initiatives (TI) ⁶	50,141	43,554	93,695	50,448	6,554	57,002	57,600	-	57,600	(36,095)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) ⁵	10,000	40,000	50,000	10,061	30,000	40,061	40,000	-	40,000	(10,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,300	-	8,300	8,351	-	8,351	8,200	-	8,200	(100)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{5, 6, 7}	2,994,745	3,151,962	6,146,707	2,912,461	2,761,462	5,673,923	4,076,054	1,382,200	5,458,254	(688,453)
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	580,000	-	580,000	580,000

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Democracy Fund	114,770	-	114,770	115,472	-	115,472	-	-	-	(114,770)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	626,718	-	626,718	630,554	-	630,554	-	-	-	(626,718)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ⁵	1,646,100	329,000	1,975,100	1,656,174	229,000	1,885,174	1,760,960	-	1,760,960	(214,140)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	27,200	-	27,200	27,366	-	27,366	250,000	-	250,000	222,800
Independent Agencies	1,325,700	-	1,325,700	1,333,813	-	1,333,813	1,319,100	-	1,319,100	(6,600)
Peace Corps	375,000	-	375,000	377,295	-	377,295	378,800	-	378,800	3,800
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	903,697	-	903,697	898,200	-	898,200	-
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,638	-	22,638	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,184	-	30,184	24,000	-	24,000	(6,000)
Department of Treasury	37,448	1,552	39,000	37,677	1,552	39,229	23,500	-	23,500	(15,500)
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	1,552	27,000	25,604	1,552	27,156	23,500	-	23,500	(3,500)
Debt Restructuring	12,000	-	12,000	12,073	-	12,073	-	-	-	(12,000)
International Security Assistance	7,269,819	2,479,762	9,749,581	7,314,309	3,137,262	10,451,571	7,669,384	855,000	8,524,384	(1,225,197)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{6,7}	1,061,100	574,605	1,635,705	1,067,594	983,605	2,051,199	1,129,727	344,000	1,473,727	(161,978)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁵	590,113	121,157	711,270	593,724	120,657	714,381	616,125	-	616,125	(95,145)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ^{5,6}	302,818	207,000	509,818	304,671	81,000	385,671	347,000	-	347,000	(162,818)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,788	-	105,788	106,435	-	106,435	105,573	-	105,573	(215)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,210,000	1,102,000	6,312,000	5,241,885	1,102,000	6,343,885	5,445,959	511,000	5,956,959	(355,041)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) ⁵	-	452,000	452,000	-	850,000	850,000	-	-	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund ⁵	-	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000	2,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Economic Assistance	2,966,293	-	2,966,293	2,989,277	-	2,989,277	3,196,424	-	3,196,424	230,131
International Organizations and Programs ⁴	343,905	-	343,905	350,839	-	350,839	320,645	-	320,645	(23,260)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,622,388	-	2,622,388	2,638,438	-	2,638,438	2,875,779	-	2,875,779	253,391
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	117,364	118,083	-	118,083	186,957	-	186,957	69,593
International Development Association (IDA)	1,325,000	-	1,325,000	1,333,109	-	1,333,109	1,358,500	-	1,358,500	33,500
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,616	-	32,616	32,418	-	32,418	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	172,500	-	172,500	173,556	-	173,556	195,000	-	195,000	22,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	107,238	-	107,238	106,586	-	106,586	-
Asian Development Fund	100,000	-	100,000	100,612	-	100,612	115,250	-	115,250	15,250
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	-	75,000	75,459	-	75,459	102,020	-	102,020	27,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	4,670	4,699	-	4,699	-	-	-	(4,670)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	25,000	25,153	-	25,153	6,298	-	6,298	(18,702)
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	-	167,000	168,022	-	168,022	145,300	-	145,300	(21,700)
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	-	7,500	7,546	-	7,546	30,000	-	30,000	22,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	-	89,820	90,370	-	90,370	143,750	-	143,750	53,930
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	-	184,630	185,760	-	185,760	215,700	-	215,700	31,070
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	-	49,900	50,205	-	50,205	68,000	-	68,000	18,100
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,184	-	30,184	30,000	-	30,000	-

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	135,000	135,826	-	135,826	135,000	-	135,000	-
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(1,015,434)	-	(1,015,434)	(906,192)	-	(906,192)	(967,138)	-	(967,138)	48,296
Export-Import Bank	(799,700)	-	(799,700)	(752,925)	-	(752,925)	(831,600)	-	(831,600)	(31,900)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,734)	-	(265,734)	(203,573)	-	(203,573)	(198,200)	-	(198,200)	67,534
Trade and Development Agency	50,000	-	50,000	50,306	-	50,306	62,662	-	62,662	12,662
Related International Affairs Accounts	82,000	-	82,000	82,502	-	82,502	87,320	-	87,320	5,320
International Trade Commission	80,000	-	80,000	80,490	-	80,490	85,102	-	85,102	5,102
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	-	2,000	2,012	-	2,012	2,218	-	2,218	218
Department of Agriculture	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	1,660,098	-	1,660,098	185,126	-	185,126	(1,464,874)
Food for Peace Act Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,474,972	-	1,474,972	-	-	-	(1,466,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	184,000	-	184,000	185,126	-	185,126	185,126	-	185,126	1,126
Rescissions										
Total Rescissions State Operations	(13,700)	-	(13,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,700
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	(13,700)	-	(13,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,700
Ongoing Operations Worldwide	(5,700)	-	(5,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,700
Worldwide Security Protection	(8,000)	-	(8,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Buying Power Maintenance Account										-
Total Rescissions Foreign Operations	(500,000)	-	(500,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	500,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000
Export-Import Bank	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO funds for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad.

3/ Reflects scoring of obligations from the International Chancery Center Trust Fund, as included in the FY 2014 President's Budget Appendix. Proposed appropriations language for this project is based on the Diplomatic and Consular Programs fees and payments provisions of Division I, Title I of Public Law 112-74.

4/ The FY 2012 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

5/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$398 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund (\$105 million), Global Security Contingency Fund (\$23 million), Complex Crises Fund (\$10 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$40 million), International Disaster Assistance (\$120 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$100 million) accounts.

6/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

7/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

This page intentionally left blank.

Statement of Performance

Performance Analysis

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) have made great strides to develop relevant, measureable, and outcome oriented indicators, and to assess progress against prior-year performance through trend data. The Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) submission serves as the Department's and USAID's FY 2014 Annual Performance Plan and FY 2012 Annual Performance Report. The results of efforts to improve strategic planning and performance management throughout the Department and USAID, both domestically and at the Missions, are detailed in the accompanying State Operations and Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ.

Department of State-USAID Agency Priority Goals

Through the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, the Department of State and USAID developed a strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to address global challenges. State and USAID submitted eight outcome-focused Agency Priority Goals (APGs) that reflect the Secretary's and USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These near-term goals advance the Joint Strategic Goals, reflect USAID and State strategic and budget priorities, and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2013. In FY 2014, the Department and USAID will develop new APGs that are outcome-based goals that reflect the Secretary's and Administrator's highest priorities through FY 2015.

In addition to quarterly reporting to OMB on the status of meeting key milestones and performance targets for each APG, the GPRA Modernization Act requires that APG goal owners meet with senior agency leadership to assess performance data, discuss successes and challenges, and identify any actions necessary to ensure goal achievement. A process has been developed for conducting joint data-driven reviews for State-USAID APGs that brings together goal leaders with the Deputy Secretary of State and the USAID Assistant Administrator. Goal owners are assisted in the preparation of presentation materials with feedback from State and USAID Performance Improvement Officers as well as by a support team comprised of staff from the Office of Foreign Assistance Resources and the Bureau of Budget and Planning.

The APGs are listed below under the applicable joint Department of State-USAID Strategic Goal. A more comprehensive table is featured in both State Operations and Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ.

Agency Priority Goal	Goals
Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.	
Afghanistan	Goal: With mutual accountability, assistance from the United States and the international community will continue to help improve the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIROA) capacity to meet its goals and maintain stability. Bonn Conference commitments call on GIROA to transition to a sustainable economy, namely improve revenue collection, increase the pace of economic reform, and instill a greater sense of accountability and transparency in all government operations. These efforts will strengthen Afghanistan's ability to maintain stability and development gains through transition. By September 30, 2013, U.S. Government assistance delivered will help the Afghan government increase the level of domestic revenue from sources such as customs and electrical tariffs from 10 percent to 12 percent of gross domestic product.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.	
Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights	Goal: Advance progress toward sustained and consolidated democratic transitions in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen, Iran, Syria, and West Bank/Gaza. By September 30, 2013, support continued progress toward or lay the foundations for transitions to accountable electoral democracies in 11 countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) that respect civil and political liberties and human rights.
Climate Change	Goal: Advance low emissions climate resilient development. Lay the groundwork for climate-resilient development, increased private sector investment in a low carbon economy, and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020 and the longer term. By the end of 2013, U.S. assistance to support the development and implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach 20 countries (from a baseline of 0 in 2010). This assistance will be strategically targeted and will result in strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing LEDS by the end of the following year.
Food Security	Goal: Increase food security in Feed the Future (FTF) initiative countries in order to reduce prevalence of poverty and malnutrition. By the end of FY 2013, agricultural profitability will improve, on average, by 15% among FTF beneficiary farmers, and one million children under age 2 will experience improved nutrition due to increased access to and utilization of nutritious foods (prevalence of receiving a minimum acceptable diet).
Global Health	Goal: By September 30, 2013, the Global Health Initiative (GHI) will support the creation of an AIDS-free generation, save the lives of mothers and children, and protect communities from infectious diseases by: a) decreasing incidence of HIV infections in the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-supported sub-Saharan African countries by more than 20 percent; b) reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by 4 deaths/1,000 live births in USAID priority countries; c) increasing the percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse, or midwife by 2.1 percent in USAID priority countries; and d) increasing the number of people no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis (in the target population) from 7.7 million to 63.7 million in USAID-assisted countries.
Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.	
Economic Statecraft	Goal: Through our more than 200 diplomatic missions overseas, the Department of State will promote U.S. exports in order to help create opportunities for U.S. businesses. By September 30, 2013, our diplomatic missions overseas will increase the number of market-oriented economic and commercial policy activities and accomplishments by 15 percent.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st Century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure US government presence internationally.	
Management	Goal: Strengthen diplomacy and development by leading through civilian power. By September 30, 2013, the State Department and USAID will reduce vacancies in high priority positions overseas to 0% and 10% respectively and will reduce instances of employees not meeting language standards to 24% and 10% respectively.
Procurement Management/Local Development Partners	Goal: Strengthen local civil society and private sector capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability, by working closely with our implementing partners on capacity building and local grant and contract allocations. By September 30, 2013, USAID will expand local development partners from 746 to 1200.

Per the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10), requirement to address Federal Goals in the Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan, please refer to www.performance.gov for information on Federal Priority Goals and the agencies' contributions to those goals, where applicable.

Program Evaluation

Program evaluation is an essential component to implementing diplomatic and development programs and initiatives. Evaluations allow project managers to better understand their programs and give policy makers a tool to assess the capacity of a particular program or sector.

The Department of State and USAID have made major progress in putting in place frameworks for implementation of performance and impact evaluations and streamlined performance metrics that support evidence-based analysis and active use of performance information, including information from evaluations. The evaluations are used to determine what is working and what is not, and in turn provide evidence for programmatic and budgetary decisions.

Consistent with findings and recommendations of the QDDR, the Department and USAID are in the process of significantly modifying its approach to the annual planning, budgeting and performance management cycle. This new framework links the various aspects of: (1) planning; (2) budgeting; (3) program management; and (4) monitoring and evaluation to maximize the impact of Department of State resources. A stronger emphasis on evidence is also incorporated within the different processes that make up this framework.

USAID released an updated program Evaluation Policy in January 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* agenda, and the Department released its first ever Department-wide program and operations evaluation policy in 2012.

While these and other changes are in the early phases of implementation, progress to date has been positive.

**FY 2014 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ENDURING PROGRAMS**

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration of Foreign Affairs	8,890,006	8,899,539	10,525,308	1,635,302
State Programs	6,617,261	6,636,998	7,359,263	742,002
Diplomatic and Consular Programs ^{2/}	6,557,881	6,577,255	7,282,363	724,482
Ongoing Operations	5,202,881	5,222,011	5,491,189	288,308
Worldwide Security Protection	1,355,000	1,355,244	1,791,174	436,174
Capital Investment Fund	59,380	59,743	76,900	17,520
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance ^{3/}	1,537,000	1,546,406	2,399,351	862,351
Ongoing Operations	762,000	766,663	785,351	23,351
Worldwide Security Upgrades	775,000	779,743	1,614,000	839,000
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	735,745	716,135	766,694	30,949
Conflict Stabilization Operations ^{4/}	21,816	-	45,207	23,391
Office of Inspector General ^{5/}	61,904	62,283	69,406	7,502
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	583,200	586,769	562,659	-20,541
Representation Allowances ^{6/}	8,030	7,345	7,679	-351
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials ^{7/}	27,750	27,165	28,200	450
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	9,073	9,357	9,652	579
Buying Power Maintenance Account ^{8/}	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,674	1,456	1,700	26
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan ^{9/}	21,778	21,237	36,221	14,443
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add) ^{10/}	158,900	158,900	158,900	0
International Chancery Center ^{11/}	520	523	5,970	5,450
International Organizations	3,277,882	3,297,942	3,668,115	390,233
Contributions to International Organizations	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661	266,479
International Commissions (Function 300)	124,162	124,922	120,962	-3,200
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	44,722	44,996	45,618	896
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	31,453	31,645	31,400	-53
American Sections	11,687	11,759	12,499	812
International Joint Commission	7,012	7,055	7,664	652
International Boundary Commission	2,279	2,293	2,449	170
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,396	2,411	2,386	-10
International Fisheries Commissions	36,300	36,522	31,445	-4,855
Related Programs	153,179	154,116	131,753	-21,427
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,104	17,000	-
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue ^{12/}	840	845	90	-750
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program ^{13/}	500	503	400	-100
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program ^{14/}	375	377	13	-363
East-West Center	16,700	16,802	10,800	-5,900
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	118,485	103,450	-14,314
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	12,445,229	12,476,519	14,446,138	2,000,909

Summary of Appropriations Footnotes:

- 1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).
- 2/ FY 2012 Actual reflects the following transfers: \$30.9 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$670,000 transferred to the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan; \$730,000 transferred to Representation Allowances; \$750,000 transferred to the Protection of Foreign Missions and Operations; and \$21.8 million transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO).
- 3/ FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs for diplomatic facilities in Baghdad.
- 4/ FY 2012 Actual includes \$21.8 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs. Although not included in the table above, FY 2012 Actual level is being sustained under the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution through a transfer from D&CP.
- 5/ In FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014, funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) and Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) are included in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) chapter.
- 6/ FY 2012 Actual and FY 2013 CR include \$730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs.
- 7/ FY 2012 Actual includes \$750,000 transferred from the Worldwide Security Protection account.
- 8/ FY 2012 Actual includes \$30.9 million transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs. FY 2013 CR includes a transfer of \$27.5 million to Diplomatic and Consular Programs.
- 9/ FY 2012 Actual includes \$670,000 transferred from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs.
- 10/ FY 2012 Actual, FY 2013 CR and FY 2014 Request includes mandatory funding for both the Department of State and USAID.
- 11/ Reflects scoring of fee collections from the International Chancery Center Trust Fund, as included in the FY 2014 President's Budget Appendix. Proposed appropriations language for this project is based on the Diplomatic and Consular Programs fees and payments provisions of Division I, Title I of Public Law 112-74.
- 12/ Amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act; actual interest earned for FY 2012 is \$29,592.
- 13/ Amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act; actual interest earned for FY 2012 is \$326,640.
- 14/ Amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act; actual interest earned for FY 2012 is \$5,597.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Diplomatic and Consular Programs ^{2/}	14,934,408	15,119,182	9,290,384	-5,644,024
Enduring	6,557,881	6,577,255	7,282,363	724,482
Ongoing Operations	5,202,881	5,222,011	5,491,189	288,308
Worldwide Security Protection	1,355,000	1,355,244	1,791,174	436,174
Overseas Contingency Operations	8,376,527	8,541,927	2,008,021	-6,368,506
Ongoing Operations	4,070,163	4,152,863	808,530	-3,261,633
Worldwide Security Protection	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	-3,106,873

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 Actual reflects the following transfers: \$30.9 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$82.7 million transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance; \$670,000 transferred to the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan; \$730,000 transferred to Representation Allowances; \$750,000 transferred to the Protection of Foreign Missions and Operations; and \$21.8 million transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO).

The FY 2014 enduring budget request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) – the State Department’s principal operating appropriation – totals \$7.3 billion. This funding provides for the core people, infrastructure, and programs that conduct official U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations, as well as to support U.S. businesses, and reach foreign audiences through public diplomacy. The request enables the Department to fulfill its mandates as a national security institution and engage other nations worldwide to advance American interests and values.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

The D&CP request provides \$5.5 billion for Ongoing Operations. This funding supports essential diplomatic personnel and programs worldwide. It also supports the infrastructure for U.S. Government agencies and employees at more than 280 diplomatic and consular posts in over 180 countries around the globe. Of the requested increases over the 2012 Actual level, \$130 million will maintain current services, and \$159 million supports program changes.

The current services request preserves D&CP-funded bureaus and programs at their FY2012 operating level, supports the transition into newly-constructed overseas facilities, and reflects efficiency savings adjustments in support of the President’s focus on fiscal discipline and spending restraint. This funding reflects stringent fiscal constraints, as bureaus and programs pursue efficiency savings to offset the impact of domestic and overseas inflation.

Requested program changes continue priority initiatives as well as targeted support for domestic and overseas operations. The “Diplomacy 3.0” initiative is continued at a lower rate of growth with funding for 35 new State Department positions, including 30 Foreign Service positions and 5 Civil Service positions. This growth will focus resources on the highest priority countries and programs, and is coupled with implementation of diplomatic reforms outlined in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). Other personnel-related increases over FY 2012 include increased consular staffing, and Phase III of Overseas Comparability Pay, implementation of the Alternative Retirement Plan for Locally Employed Staff, and a realignment of funding for consular positions from the D&CP appropriation to

consular fee revenue. The request includes a total of \$501 million for public diplomacy to further U.S. foreign policy goals by informing and influencing foreign opinion. Public diplomacy efforts include countering misinformation about U.S. society and policies, strengthening relationships between Americans and foreign publics, and shaping worldwide information campaigns on issues such as climate change, food security, water, and global health.

D&CP - Category Descriptions

Human Resources: \$2,631.1 million

These resources will support American Salaries for overseas and domestic positions, the Human Resources Bureau, the Foreign Service Institute, continuation of the Diplomacy 3.0 staffing initiative, and the final increment of Overseas Comparability Pay. American salary costs for Public Diplomacy and Worldwide Security Protection are included in this category.

Overseas Program: \$2,198.5 million

These resources support the Department's world-wide diplomacy efforts, including the following bureaus and offices: African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, International Organizations Affairs, Office of the Medical Director, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, and Western Hemisphere Affairs; as well as related costs for post-assignment travel and local staff separation liabilities. This category includes \$369 million for bureau-managed Public Diplomacy programs and operations.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$813.3 million

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

Security Programs: \$1,639.5 million

These resources provide for the Department's security programs and policies, including the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), the Bureau of Counterterrorism, Office of the Medical Director, Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation, Bureau of Information Resource Management, Bureau of Human Resources, regional bureaus, the Foreign Service Institute, and the Office of Foreign Missions. This request provides \$2.2 billion, which includes \$391 million in OCO funding for WSP to help ensure the security of diplomatic and consular personnel, property, and information. WSP funding supports ongoing core functions such as the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection needs, security technology, armored vehicles, cyber security, and diplomatic couriers. The funding will address security challenges in dangerous places where diplomatic operations are most critical. Included in this category is funding for the following, but not limited to:

- **Effective and Efficient Risk-Based Security:** DS will continue to increase efficiency by calling on the skills of partner agencies in the design and implementation of joint security efforts. DS will build on the successes in researching and developing solutions and technologies that can be leveraged by DS's talented personnel. Further, DS will maximize use of the Department's performance management culture by evaluating large programs in keeping with the Bureau Evaluation Plan stemming from the QDDR.

- **Provide Robust and Nimble Information Security Protection:** Cyber security is a highly important mission. DS stays vigilant in monitoring network traffic, detecting and responding to cyber security incidents, ensuring compliance with Department regulations, and identifying potential system security vulnerabilities. DS assesses emerging security technologies to protect the Department's technology assets and allow Department users the flexibility needed to keep pace with changing environments.
- **Threat Investigation and Analysis (TIA):** Diplomatic Security's TIA directs, coordinates, and conducts counterterrorism and protective intelligence investigations and intelligence analysis involving terrorist threats, incidents, and/or hostile activities directed against all U.S. Government personnel, facilities, and interest abroad under the authority of the Chief of Mission, as well as the Secretary of State, Department of State employees and property domestically, U.S. foreign policy interests, and foreign diplomatic officials and facilities located in the United States. Through several initiatives and programs, including the Overseas Security Advisory Council, the Security Environment Threat List, Rewards for Justice, and the Joint Terrorism Task Force, TIA assists foreign governments and private companies, as well as other U.S. Government agencies, on issues related to terrorism, both globally and domestic. TIA also manages the 24/7 DS Command Center.
- **Countermeasures (C):** Diplomatic Security's C leverages the latest physical and technical countermeasures for use in facilities around the world that protect against a wide range of security threats. The C Directorate is responsible for the management and direction of the development of standards, policies, and procedures associated with these technical security issues and countermeasures. Moreover, C supports the operability of technical security equipment at all Department of State overseas missions using staff at 77 Engineering Services Centers, Offices, and Technical Security Offices worldwide. C deploys physical security systems such as armored vehicles, blast and ballistic-resistant perimeter guard towers, access controls such as vehicle barriers, anti-climb and anti-ram fences; temporary modular protection systems designed to mitigate blast, overhead and forced entry/blast resistant threats; vehicular anti-ram barriers; and compound access control enclosures. C will continue to innovate, building on the success of such programs as Streetscape Vehicular Anti-Ram (SVAR) and Landscape Vehicular Anti-Ram programs. These barriers answered an industry-wide call to merge perimeter security with the environment. DS designed and tested anti-ram terrain features, boulders, lampposts, bus shelters and benches for this initiative. Other development and successful testing include the DS non-proprietary Modular Guard Tower System and the Hardened Alternative Trailer System. Finally, the Diplomatic Courier Service will continue to provide secure and expeditious delivery of classified and sensitive material to our U.S. missions abroad, which no one can replace or duplicate.
- **High Threat Posts (HTP) and International Programs (IP):** As U.S. diplomacy pursues operations outside traditional embassy platforms, DS will provide security support. In light of global events of the past year, DS created the HTP directorate. HTP's focus is to provide critical security support for employees, information, and facilities at 28 high threat/high risk posts. International Programs is responsible for the rest of the world. While HTP and IP handle different posts based on threat level, the general duties carried out by the directorates are similar. HTP and IP administer vital security programs such as the Local Guard Program, Surveillance Detection, Residential Security, and High Threat Protective Details that support the implementation of U.S. foreign policy at overseas missions. HTP and IP also work to continue critical contract oversight and management of private security contractors working overseas.
- **Training (T):** Diplomatic Security's T, in coordination with the Foreign Service Institute, develops and implements training and professional development programs for State Department and other U.S. Government personnel and dependents deployed overseas. DS will continue to prepare Foreign Affairs personnel and other U.S. government personnel posted overseas under Chief of Mission (COM) authority for assignments to high threat posts worldwide through the Foreign Affairs Counter Threat

(FACT) course supplemented by a High Threat Overseas Seminar when DS does not have sufficient FACT capacity. Through these courses, DS equips foreign affairs personnel with the necessary hard-skills to safely operate in the “new normal.” DS will continue to increase the number of DS Special Agents trained in the High Threat Tactical Course. DS provides strategic security support through its Office of Mobile Security Deployments. Through the Office of Anti-Terrorism Assistance, DS builds the law enforcement and counter-terrorism capacities of the Department’s partner nations. Through the Weapons of Mass Destruction Countermeasures Program, DS personnel train chief of mission employees how to best protect themselves in the event of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack. Additionally, the Department of Homeland Security established DS as a Center of Excellence for instructor-led cyber security training in 2010. DS continues its work to provide comprehensive role-based cyber security education and training programs to secure infrastructure design and development, incident analysis, and defensive skills and capabilities of the Department personnel and those of other agencies.

- **Security Infrastructure (SI):** Diplomatic Security’s SI is responsible for the initial and periodic vetting of all employees and contractors whose positions require security clearances, access to sensitive intelligence, or public trust certifications; the cyber security of classified and sensitive information produced or retained in the Department’s information technology systems; and, the physical/cyber security of Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information produced or retained in the Department’s intelligence systems and holdings. The Office of Personnel Security and Suitability conducts 36,000 personnel security investigations each year. The Office of Computer Security ensures the Department’s need for a safe and secure communications platform from which to conduct diplomacy. The Office protects over 125,000 IT assets at more than 280 overseas posts and 125 domestic offices. The Office of Information Security primarily meets the security needs of the Head of the Intelligence Community Element at State (INR). The office keeps the Department’s senior leadership informed of critical daily intelligence developments.
- **Domestic Operations (DO):** Diplomatic Security’s DO manages a full spectrum of criminal and special investigative resources to include violations of laws regarding U.S. passports and visas, defensive counterintelligence programs, and interagency liaison functions in the areas of law enforcement and counterintelligence. DO is the entity overseeing the responsibility for the safety and security of the Secretary of State, Deputy Secretaries of State, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, certain visiting foreign dignitaries, and other persons of interest. It is also responsible for protecting resident foreign diplomatic personnel, embassies, and consulates. DO is the U.S. lead for security planning for major international events such as the Olympics, World Cup, and other global events attended by Heads of State and other diplomatic dignitaries. DO manages the protective security support programs for over 100 Department sites, including numerous annexes in the greater Washington area, as well as passport financial, logistical, public affairs, human resources, consular, and Office of Foreign Missions offices throughout the United States.

Resource Detail – Funding Categories for D&CP

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs^{2/}	6,557,881	6,577,255	7,282,363	724,482
Human Resources	2,506,786	2,504,273	2,631,073	124,287
American Salaries, Central Account	2,321,516	2,323,041	2,409,612	88,096
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>130,178</i>	<i>130,178</i>	<i>131,713</i>	<i>1,535</i>
<i>Iraq Operations American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>WSP - American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>216,963</i>	<i>216,963</i>	<i>255,866</i>	<i>38,903</i>
Foreign Service Institute	76,155	74,101	70,834	-5,321
Human Resources	109,115	107,131	110,909	1,794
Human Resources Initiative	-	-	39,718	39,718
Overseas Programs	1,970,210	1,990,960	2,198,515	228,305
African Affairs	212,025	227,728	245,136	33,111
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	5,750	5,750	5,750	-
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	179,616	186,066	186,630	7,014
European and Eurasian Affairs	358,475	362,608	347,723	-10,752
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	38,723	34,128	32,898	-5,825
International Conferences	1,438	3,620	19,193	17,755
International Organization Affairs	24,690	24,491	24,268	-422
Medical Director	24,295	20,053	24,201	-94
Near Eastern Affairs	361,431	361,236	353,146	-8,285
<i>Iraq Operations (non-add)</i>	<i>205,697</i>	<i>207,444</i>	<i>158,179</i>	<i>-47,518</i>
Post Assignment Travel	179,615	176,904	185,020	5,405
South and Central Asian Affairs	75,139	77,479	232,615	157,476
Western Hemisphere Affairs	169,805	169,322	172,346	2,541
Public Diplomacy	339,208	341,575	369,589	30,381
Diplomatic Policy and Support	813,169	790,471	813,252	83
Administration (including GSA Rent)	340,140	325,104	323,985	-16,155
<i>GSA Rent (non-add)</i>	<i>157,385</i>	<i>172,492</i>	<i>171,898</i>	<i>14,513</i>
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	15,397	14,605	14,808	-589
Budget and Planning	3,967	4,813	7,561	3,594

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Chief of Protocol	3,215	2,846	2,888	-327
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	76,443	77,514	79,732	3,289
Consular Affairs (excluding Border Security Program)	317	-	-	-317
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	7,195	8,335	10,072	2,877
Economic and Business Affairs	7,605	7,236	6,341	-1,264
Energy Resources	5,307	4,422	5,612	305
Information Resource Management	208,811	205,824	209,515	704
Intelligence and Research	20,181	13,666	15,908	-4,273
International Security and Nonproliferation	17,262	17,195	17,212	-50
Legal Advisor	13,423	13,563	13,909	486
Legislative Affairs	2,553	2,458	2,496	-57
Management	4,448	4,496	4,567	119
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	13,196	13,196	13,406	210
Political-Military Affairs	9,672	9,685	9,722	50
Population & International Migration	661	657	663	2
Public Affairs	12,588	12,634	12,825	237
Trafficking in Persons	2,236	2,143	2,151	-85
Office of the Secretary	48,552	50,079	59,879	11,327
Security Programs	1,267,716	1,291,551	1,639,523	371,807
Counterterrorism	10,064	13,832	13,666	3,602
Diplomatic Security	111,447	131,265	82,331	-29,116
<i>Iraq Operations (non-add)</i>	-	21,253	76,077	76,077
Office of Foreign Missions	8,168	8,173	8,218	50
Worldwide Security Protection	1,138,037	1,138,281	1,535,308	397,271
<i>WSP Current Services - Bureau Managed (non-add)</i>	1,138,037	1,180,380	1,185,953	47,916
<i>WSP Program Changes (non-add)</i>	-	-42,099	349,355	349,355

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 Actual reflects the following transfers: \$30.9 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$82.7 million transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance; \$670,000 transferred to the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan; \$730,000 transferred to Representation Allowances; \$750,000 transferred to the Protection of Foreign Missions and Operations; and \$21.8 million transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO).

Resource Detail - Highlights of Budget Changes for D&CP

(\$ in thousands)	D&CP Direct	D&CP PD	D&CP Ongoing Operations (Direct & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection	D&CP Total
FY 2013 Estimate	\$4,750,258	\$471,753	\$5,222,011	\$1,355,244	6,577,255
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	5,983	0	5,983	0	5,983
Facility Operating Cost	5,983	0	5,983	0	5,983
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	88,985	15,363	104,348	49,821	154,169
American COLA	24,541	1,413	25,954	3,344	29,298
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increase	31,233	5,535	36,768	16,268	53,036
Locally Engaged Step Increases	22,329	3,970	26,299	11,692	37,991
Overseas Price Inflation	23,337	3,252	26,589	15,166	41,755
Domestic Inflation	12,499	1,193	13,692	3,313	17,005
Absorption of Current Services	-28,458	0	-28,458	-635	-29,093
GSA Rents	3,504	0	3,504	673	4,177
Total, Built-in Changes	94,968	15,363	110,331	49,821	160,152
Total, Current Services	4,845,226	487,116	5,332,342	1,405,065	6,737,407
Program Changes					
Human Resources	89,891	0	89,891	0	89,891
Overseas Programs	115,307	14,186	129,493	0	129,493
Diplomatic Policy and Support	15,636	0	15,636	0	15,636
Security Programs	-76,173	0	-76,173	386,109	309,936
Total, Program Changes	144,661	14,186	158,847	386,109	544,956
Total	4,989,887	501,302	5,491,189	1,791,174	7,282,363

IT Central Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Capital Investment Fund	59,380	59,743	76,900	17,520
Expedited Passport Fees	184,550	156,000	163,181	-21,369
Total IT Central Fund	243,930	215,743	240,081	-3,849

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Department of State’s FY 2014 request of \$76.9 million for the IT Central Fund (ITCF) will support greater consolidation, improve efficiency, and support enhanced customer service; modernization of critical information technology systems and infrastructure; and maintain essential services that provide critical IT functions to both domestic and foreign consumers. Combined with Expedited Passport Fees collected by the Department, the ITCF will provide a total of \$240.1 million for priority IT investments and modernization activities.

In support of the Department’s vision to “create a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community”, the ITCF focuses on the following strategic areas:

- **Goal 1, Digital Diplomacy** - enables enhanced collaboration and information sharing among internal and external stakeholders by applying modern tools of social networking and value-added information resources to the challenges of diplomacy and development.
- **Goal 2, Cloud Computing** – provides global access to all U.S. agencies operating overseas under the authority of the Chief of Mission via a robust, worldwide, web-based infrastructure.
- **Goal 3, Department of State’s IT Leadership** – ensures effective governance of all IT resources, domestic and overseas, and focusing on accountability to customers for excellence in performance and service delivery.

The Department plans to execute the following FY 2014 priority investments in support of the IT Strategic Plan:

- Continue to improve social media platforms to promote diplomatic initiatives that benefit both domestic and foreign communities. This includes creating and managing knowledge information system and resources through the development of enhanced collaboration and information sharing systems. The Department will also improve the integration of management systems through efficient use of centralized delivery platforms and infrastructure comprised of integrated tools and services to provide greater interagency communication and collaboration.
- Continue development of the Department's private cloud computing service, providing a full range of infrastructure, software, and data services to internal and external customers. This includes leveraging continued investments in the Enterprise Server Operations Centers (ESOCs) data center consolidation initiative and the modernization of our global network infrastructure.

- Continue development of the Foreign Affairs Network (FAN), extending cloud Infrastructure as a Service to other Federal agencies operating overseas.
- Expand use of mobile technology, including a diversified catalog of secure end-user devices designed to meet targeted mobile business requirements.
- Continue the modernization of the Department's major functional systems which operate as enterprise-wide centrally managed shared services (e.g. logistics, financial management, and human resource management), with data standardization, system interoperability, integrated management reporting and mobile delivery.
- Continue investment in global training for IT specialists and end users, focusing on use of distance learning, online courses, and knowledge sharing.

IT Central Funds by Goal

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Goal One: Digital Diplomacy	88,948	87,022	83,430	-5,518
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	20,000	20,030	20,000	-
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	10,316	10,316	5,119	-5,197
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)	5,932	5,968	6,410	478
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	17,757	17,829	13,140	-4,617
Support for Legacy Compensation System	6,630	6,630	6,630	-
Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	5,600	5,634	3,100	-2,500
Main State Messaging Center (MSMC)	11,354	11,366	9,500	-1,854
Department of State SharePoint Services	2,943	2,943	1,943	-1,000
Travel Manager Program	4,500	4,500	3,968	-532
Goal One Other	3,916	1,806	13,620	9,704
Goal Two: Cloud Computing	142,658	116,371	141,836	-822
Foreign Affairs Network (FAN)	9,840	6,840	2,250	-7,590
Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC)	11,304	11,373	27,908	16,604
Mobile Computing	3,400	3,400	3,400	-
Global IT Modernization (GITM)	76,450	58,390	62,487	-13,963
Enterprise Software - Licensing and Maintenance	26,905	26,905	27,904	999
Post Telephones	3,570	3,570	3,300	-270
Goal Two Other	11,189	5,893	14,587	3,398
Goal Three: IT Leadership	12,324	12,350	14,815	2,491
FSI Corporate Systems (STMS)	-	-	2,000	2,000
FSI Instructional Support (SAIT)	4,526	4,526	4,000	-526
FSI Learning Infrastructure	3,500	3,500	3,000	-500
Goal Three Other	4,298	4,324	5,815	1,517
Total IT Central Fund	243,930	215,743	240,081	-3,849

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Border Security Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Border Security Program	2,498,821	2,498,821	2,771,691	272,870

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request provides \$2.7 billion for the Border Security Program (BSP). The BSP helps protect and assist American citizens abroad, and strengthens the security of the U.S. borders by preventing the entry of terrorists or others intending to engage in criminal activity in the United States.

The BSP uses revenue from consular fees and surcharges to fund consular programs and activities. These fees include Machine Readable Visa fees; Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharges; a Passport Security Surcharge; Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge; Diversity Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge; and H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Fees.

The FY 2014 request provides funding for costs associated with the provision of consular services, including overseas citizen services, consular facility costs, and investigative resources to support the Visa and Passport Security Strategy. The below summarizes the major activities of the Border Security Program.

CONSULAR PROJECT INITIATIVES: \$1,817 million

Consular Systems Technology: \$291.2 million

Consular Systems Technology (CST) has five initiatives: Enterprise Operations, Consular Systems Support, Consular Systems Development and Enhancements, Enterprise Engineering & Data Management and Enterprise Management Services. These activities support the legacy Consular Affairs (CA) systems, as well as the development and rollout of new tools to support CA's core lines of business. Infrastructure, systems development, enhancements, training, hardware, and operations and maintenance are all included in this line item. The Department will also continue to implement Consular One, a coordinated overarching framework that will permit the consolidation of all consular applications into one framework architecture to greatly increase data sharing and processing efficiencies, and to significantly reduce data entering redundancies, processing time and data entry errors.

Domestic Executive Support Costs: \$23.7 million

Domestic Executive Support provides operational support for consular and BSP activities worldwide. This activity consolidates four existing offices in CA Headquarters as a result of consular realignment. Funding supports operational costs for CA's Front Office, Office of Policy Coordination, Office of the Comptroller, and the Executive Office. Funding also provides domestic program support, outreach, travel and contractual support.

Document Integrity, Training and Anti-Fraud Programs: \$18.3 million

This initiative supports enhanced U.S. border protection and security through strengthening the integrity of U.S. visas and passports in addition to fraud prevention as it relates to Overseas Citizen Services issues. Funding will continue to support passport and visa fraud prevention as well as expanded H-1B and L visa fraud detection efforts.

Visa Processing: \$61 million

The Visa Office is the Department's central authority on the visa function and handles all aspects of the visa issuance process. The FY 2014 requested funding will support on-going operations at the National Visa Center (NVC), the KCC and Visa Office headquarters operations in Washington, DC.

Public Information Support: \$38.1 million

This activity supports two contractor-operated call centers (the National Passport Information Center and the Overseas Citizen Services Call Center), internet websites and Web 2.0 tools used primarily for social media and traditional on-site outreach to provide the public with the most responsive information available in the most cost-effective manner.

Passport Operations: \$228.3 million

Passport Services provides accurate and secure U.S. Passport documents, responds effectively to the needs of U.S. passport customers, and strengthens management and delivery capabilities. In order to service the American public in a timely manner, Passport Services must continue to modernize its systems, maintain accountability of its partners, and ensure standardization of processes and procedures across all agencies to the greatest extent possible. The Bureau of Consular Affairs is developing a new travel document called "The Next Generation Passport" as part of the ongoing efforts to maintain and improve secure travel documents.

In FY 2012, CA adjudicated 13.1 million travel documents (including 1.3 million passport cards). The Department estimates passport workload to be 15.1 million in both FY 2013 and FY 2014. This request will allow Passport Services to meet projected demand, improve techniques for verifying passport applicant data, streamline processing of courier submitted applications, centralize scanning of passport records; and make passport facilities more efficient and secure. Passport Services will continue to expand access to and incorporate supplementary automated identity verification databases used during the adjudication process.

Passport Facilities: \$35 million

Presenting up-to-date, comfortable, and safe spaces for the public at agencies is one of many facets in providing a positive customer experience. Improving communication with customers through the use of agency signage and addressing the needs of hearing-impaired customers is also a priority. Funds will cover one-time costs for the opening of the new Passport facility in Puerto Rico and support the two Book Personalization Facilities in Arkansas and Arizona. Items funded in this request include maintenance services, renovations, telephone systems, utilities, and furniture and office equipment.

American Citizen Services (ACS): \$8.6 million

The Department protects the safety and welfare of American citizens abroad through its ACS program. The FY 2014 request will allow ACS to meet its protection responsibilities for American citizens overseas through programs for crisis management, protection of children, victims of crime, and U.S. citizens residing and traveling abroad, voter assistance programs, and emergency support to destitute American citizens.

Consular Affairs Domestic Support: \$350.1 million

This activity covers domestic support costs such as blank passport books, passport cards, postage and other supplies (e.g. foils, ribbons, and sleeves) that are used to produce U.S. travel documents. These costs continue to increase proportionally with demand and also as a result of enhanced document security features. The Department estimates passport workload for FY 2013 and 2014 to be 15.1 million (13.3 million passport books, and 1.8 million passport cards). This activity also includes CA's fee-funded program base reimbursement to activities initially funded through the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: \$761.7 million

This line item includes start-up and recurring costs for overseas staff, such as program support costs for visa consumables and supplies (visa foils and card stock); the Global Support Services (GSS); International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS); Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund (FSNSLTF); CA Post Allotments (collection of MRV bank fees from applicants); equipment for consular agents; support for Consular Management Assessment Team (CMAT); and LE Staff and U.S. Direct Hire non-salary support.

The \$214.1 million increase over the 2012 Actual level includes consular activities that were transferred to BSP as part of the Consular Realignment Initiative. These costs, including consumables and supplies for visa and passport programs, and ICASS costs, were formerly included in the request for Overseas Support under Border Security Support/DOS Partners. The increase also includes salary and benefits for locally engaged consular employees, as well as post-specific benefits of American consular staff, which were transferred from the Regional Bureaus as part of Consular Realignment.

A \$74 million increase is also requested for continued GSS implementation. GSS is a worldwide initiative changing the way third parties provide information, schedule appointments, collect fees, deliver documents, and provide greet visa support services. The replacement of the existing user-pays services will provide better accountability, transparency, and customer service in the support activities supplied by commercial entities to consular sections around the world. GSS implementation will cost an estimated \$243.5 million in FY 2014. By the end of FY 2014, 117 countries will have GSS coverage.

BORDER SECURITY STAFF/AMERICAN SALARIES (AMSALS): \$481.7 million

Border Security staff costs include domestic and overseas positions in the Bureau of Consular Affairs and Diplomatic Security. Salary funding also included for select positions in the Office of the Secretary Operations Center, Bureau of Administration, Bureau for Counterterrorism, Office of the Legal Advisor, Foreign Service Institute, and Information Resource Management. The request also reflects funding for Limited Non-career Appointment (LNA) positions to address growing visa demand. In FY 2014, the Department plans to increase staff by 110 overseas consular positions—of which 93 are LNA positions—and 41 domestic positions, in order to support consular workload.

BORDER SECURITY SUPPORT/DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARTNERS: \$335.5 million**Bureau of Administration (A): \$61.5 million**

A's Office of Facilities Management Services (FMS), will assume building management oversight of CA's World Headquarters Building (SA-17A) and facilities in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, ensuring a safe and secure environment for all CA domestic staff. In addition to these activities, FMS will provide technical expertise and assistance for incoming mail threat detection, ergonomic assessments of office environments, indoor air quality assessments, and other environmental health and safety programs at CA facilities throughout the United States.

Diplomatic Security (DS): \$58.9 million

DS hires and assigns uniformed protection officers to guard all domestic CA facilities. This request contains funding for 18 additional guards at SA-17A as well as seven guards at the new Puerto Rico Passport facility.

Foreign Service Institute (FSI): \$6 million

FSI provides training in domestic and overseas classes, conferences, on-line courses, and workshops. The training targets consular officers, consular agents, LE staff, as well as systems staff who support CA's strategic goals and priorities, and Civil Service employees in CA and its passport agencies.

Information Resource Management (IRM): \$31 million

The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) will provide the technology backbone support to BSP and will continue to handle CLASS technology enhancement requirements that support CA's adjudication of passport and visa applications. The request also covers information technology support needed to address the Executive Order on "Establishing Visa and Foreign Visitor Processing Goals and the Task Force on Travel and Competitiveness."

Overseas Building Operations (OBO): \$161.8 million

The funding request for FY 2014 will support a significant increase in BSP's contribution to OBO project costs, as CA assumes all residential lease costs associated with consular officers overseas (approximately \$91.8 million), in addition to the costs of an estimated additional two new consular posts at \$25 million each, and other facilities improvements worldwide (estimated at \$20 million). The Department will continue planned facility improvements throughout China and Brazil in FY 2014 to meet visa demand.

American Institute in Taiwan (AIT): \$6 million

Beginning in FY 2014, the Border Security Program will include funding to support consular-related operations in the AIT. The BSP will provide \$6 million to normalize AIT's consular operations to match worldwide process and systems, and ensure AIT funding security in the future given Taiwan's acceptance into the Visa Waiver Program.

Repatriation Loans: \$737,000

Beginning in FY 2014, BSP will include funding for the Repatriation Loans program to allow the Department to administer the program from approval to final payoff at a level consistent with expected loan volume.

Overseas Staff Support: \$9.2 million

This line item previously covered programmatic expenses of the BSP, including consumables and supplies for visa and passport programs, ICASS costs, and salaries and post-specific benefits previously covered by the Regional Bureaus. As part of the Consular Realignment Initiative, these costs are now included in the Consular Affairs Overseas Support line item described under Consular Project Initiatives. The Overseas Staff Support line item now reflects Post Assignment Travel for overseas consular personnel, including training, travel, and change of station costs, which are crucial to staffing overseas missions with trained personnel.

FBI FINGERPRINT CHECKS REIMBURSEMENT: \$138.6 million

The FY 2014 Request includes funding for the Department to reimburse the FBI for Advanced Fingerprint Identification Technology clearances of fingerprints.

Resource Detail – BSP Fees

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Machine Readable Visa (MRV) Fee	1,802,147	1,802,147	1,852,316	50,169
Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharge	215,500	215,500	186,150	-29,350
Enhanced Border Security Program Fees	430,700	430,700	686,064	255,364
Passport Security Surcharge	377,000	377,000	628,500	251,500
Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge	36,000	36,000	39,564	3,564
Diversity Fee	17,700	17,700	18,000	300
Fraud Prevention Fee	50,474	50,474	47,161	-3,313
Total Border Security Program Expenses	2,498,821	2,498,821	2,771,691	272,870

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Working Capital Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Working Capital Fund	1,169,078	1,292,977	1,316,250	147,172

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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

The WCF FY 2014 projections remain relatively flat with the exception of an inflation adjustment of 1.8 percent based on the current services adjustment. The overall increase from the FY 2012 to FY 2013 is primarily due to the inclusion of Afghanistan into the Aviation Working Capital Fund (AWCF). Since its inception, the AWCF has provided a formalized, equitable, efficient, and effective means of financing, budgeting, and accounting for its aviation transportation assets in Iraq and Afghanistan. The AWCF provides all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of aviation assets in Iraq and Afghanistan is funded through a single mechanism. It also allows users to access air transportation to support their programs and operates on the economic principle that users bear the cost of these services; this eliminates any possible waste or overuse of services, where users would otherwise not be charged. The AWCF will help develop more accurate aircraft requirements for Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, and other areas as needed.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	1,652,700	1,579,406	2,649,351	996,651
Enduring ^{2/}	1,537,000	1,546,406	2,399,351	862,351
Ongoing Operations	762,000	766,663	785,351	23,351
Worldwide Security Upgrades	775,000	779,743	1,614,000	839,000
Overseas Contingency Operations ^{3/}	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs for diplomatic facilities in Baghdad.

3/ Summary for OCO ongoing operations is located in a separate chapter in the OCO section.

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

The work supported by this request is vital, as more than 86,000 U.S. Government employees from more than 30 agencies at over 280 locations depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. OBO is focused on several priorities to ensure that the President, the Secretary, and other U.S. government agencies have the tools and platform to be effective in their mission. Following the September 2012 attacks on several of our embassies and the subsequent recommendations of the Accountability Review Board (ARB), the Department has undertaken a worldwide review of our overall security posture to identify and implement additional measures to bolster the security of our facilities and personnel where necessary. When combined with other agency contributions and OCO funding, the FY 2014 Request provides \$2.2 billion for the construction of new secure facilities, consistent with the recommendations of the ARB.

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

- **Capital Security Construction** – Award capital security construction projects which have been listed in the Department's Long-Range Plan (LRP) after consultation with other agencies, and complete the construction on-time and within budget. The program will provide new facilities that are secure, safe, and functional for U.S. Government employees to pursue the national interests of the United States.
- **Compound and Physical Security** – Provide physical security and compound security upgrades to Department overseas facilities to protect employees from terrorist and other security threats. This also includes security upgrades for soft targets such as schools, recreational facilities, and residences.

- **Maintenance of Assets** – Maintain, repair, and rehabilitate overseas diplomatic and consular facilities in an effective manner that enhances the quality of life of employees while allowing them to perform their duties in secure, safe, and functional facilities.
- **Asset Management** – Acquire, dispose of, and manage the Department’s overseas real property in a professional manner that meets Department needs and is performed on terms favorable to the U.S. Government.

The FY 2014 Request is \$2.4 billion and 1,020 positions, an increase of \$862.4 million and six positions over the FY 2012 Actual level. This includes \$1.6 billion to continue the Worldwide Security Upgrade Program, including the continuation of the Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs; \$106.3 million for the Repair and Construction Program; and \$679.1 million to support operating elements.

The ESCM request provides \$1.6 billion for Worldwide Security Upgrades (WSU). Of the total, \$1.4 billion in funding will extend the multi-year Capital Security Construction program to replace facilities in the most vulnerable locations. When combined with Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements, the request will provide a total of \$1.95 billion for up to six new construction projects; as well as Marine Security Guard Quarters and site acquisitions for future plans. WSU funding of \$101 million will also continue to upgrade security for compounds at high risk and soft targets, such as schools and recreation facilities.

The Maintenance Cost Sharing (MCS) program will address facility needs at posts that will not receive a NEC in the near future. The \$130 million provided under the MCS initiative is to extend the useful life of existing infrastructure and protect the U.S. long-term investment in new facilities. This request will be combined with \$37 million from other agencies, for a total of \$167 million.

The ESCM request further provides \$785 million for Ongoing Operations. The funding will support real property management, including administration of leaseholds, and other vital ongoing activities. These activities include repair and construction, program development and support, construction and security management, and maintenance and renovation of the Department’s facilities at locations in the United States.

Conflict Stabilization Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Conflict Stabilization Operations ^{2/}	30,316	8,500	45,207	14,891
Enduring	21,816	-	45,207	23,391
Overseas Contingency Operations	8,500	8,500	-	-8,500

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 Actual includes \$21.8 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs. Although not included in the table above, FY 2012 Actual level is being sustained under the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution through a transfer from D&CP.

The FY 2014 request for the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations is \$45.2 million, a total increase of \$14.9 million above the FY 2012 actual. In FY 2014, funding will be used primarily for high-impact engagements based on CSO's criteria for engagement. These will depend on conditions at the time, but may include Middle East and North Africa transition countries, Nigeria, Burma, and/or North Central America. CSO anticipates undertaking a small number of large-scale, high-impact engagements and between 10-15 medium-sized, technically-focused engagements. As resources permit, CSO will also deploy experts to assist embassies or other partners with policy or program development challenges. The Department also requests authority to transfer up to \$7 million from the Complex Crisis Fund to support overseas conflict and stabilization projects. The FY 2014 programs will focus on: (1) responding rapidly to break cycles of violent conflict and mitigate crises in priority countries; (2) catalyzing local reform by promoting policies, regulations, and practices that increase community resilience and address causes of destabilizing violence; (3) mobilizing local stakeholders and reformers to build coalitions to prevent conflict and respond to crisis; and managing resources responsibly to prevent conflict and respond to crisis.

CSO was established as a Bureau in November 2011 in response to the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review's (QDDR) call to elevate conflict prevention as a core mission of the State Department and to respond much earlier in conflict situations, rather than reacting after violence has broken out. Former Secretary Clinton characterized the creation of CSO as "one of the most important decisions that came out of the QDDR" because of the critical role of civilian engagement in conflict-affected settings in protecting Americans, promoting the U.S. values, and furthering U.S. national interests.

The Bureau's work, through the interagency Civilian Response Corps (CRC), provides expertise with a focus on conflict prevention and response. Investment in such efforts may result in averting much costlier military or humanitarian interventions down the road. CSO's past work has included helping to facilitate South Sudan's referendum on independence, supporting efforts to stamp out the Lord's Resistance Army, and allaying ethnic violence in the Kyrgyz Republic. Through the CRC, the Bureau has also provided a broad array of support on election-related conflict prevention in Kenya, encouraged democratic openings and reconciliation in Burma, offered non-lethal support to the opposition in Syria, and designed innovative approaches to reducing crime-related violence in Central America.

It is critical that solutions are driven by local dynamics and actors, both to work and to ensure long-term sustainability. CSO's approach to conflict situations prioritizes host nation capacity building and local solutions to problems. The methodology to prepare for a deployment includes a rigorous process of joint analysis and planning in partnership with the host nation and other partners, complemented by proactive monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes that further enhance policy and operational engagement.

Resource Detail – CSO Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Partnership and Learning	4,005	-	7,300	3,295
Policy and Programs	3,103	-	7,414	4,311
CSO Headquarters	2,388	-	3,700	1,312
Overseas Response Operations	12,320	-	26,793	14,473
Total, Enduring^{2/}	21,816	-	45,207	23,391
Overseas Contingency Operations	8,500	8,500	-	-8,500

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 actual includes the transfer of \$21.8 million from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account to Conflict Stabilization Operations.

Office of Inspector General

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Office of Inspector General	129,086	129,465	119,056	-10,030
Enduring	61,904	62,283	69,406	7,502
Overseas Contingency Operations ^{2/}	67,182	67,182	49,650	-17,532

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ In FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014, funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) and Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) are included in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) chapter.

The Office of Inspector General's (OIG) mandate encompasses all domestic and overseas activities, programs, and missions of the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG). OIG's overarching goal for 2014 is to effect positive change by being a valued resource to the Department and BBG in promoting U.S. interests and sustained leadership, with specific emphasis on the following:

- **Relevance:** OIG work will be directed at Department and BBG priorities, including those identified in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). OIG's work will emphasize critical, resource-intensive programs and operations in the frontline states; global issues; the effectiveness of foreign assistance programs; regional management activities and the use of new technologies and innovative approaches; priority posts and bureaus; and the Department's coordination with other U.S. Government agencies.
- **Value Added:** OIG will recommend actions that correct identified vulnerabilities and result in savings, cost recoveries, funds put to better use, restitutions and fines, prevention of losses, and improved efficiencies and security.
- **Usefulness:** OIG products will assist decision makers in improving programs and making the most effective spending decisions in an environment of increasingly constrained financial resources.
- **Timeliness:** OIG will continually strive to reduce the time for completing its audits, inspections, and reviews by using appropriate technologies to start jobs sooner, finish them quicker, and disseminate the results broadly and rapidly.

The FY 2014 enduring request for the OIG provides a total of \$69.4 million to support the activities of the Department of State Inspector General. These activities include audits, investigations, and inspections of worldwide operations and programs of the Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Such activities assist in improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations, as well as in detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The appropriation will also provide support for the OIG's Middle East Regional Office (MERO) and the Department's full contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. The funding request also includes funding to fill 15 authorized, but currently vacant, direct-hire positions, including 5 overseas positions located in Baghdad, Iraq. The overseas positions in Iraq include three MERO auditor positions and two Middle East Investigations Branch (MEIB) investigators, which are funded in this request at \$3.8 million. These positions will allow OIG to accomplish the increased workload in Iraq resulting from SIGIR's anticipated closure in FY 2013.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	598,800	602,369	562,659	-36,141
Enduring	583,200	586,769	562,659	-20,541
Overseas Contingency Operations	15,600	15,600	-	-15,600

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Administration has directed the Department of State to embrace a new era of engagement, based on mutual understanding and mutual respect. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) answers that call with its mission to advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world. ECA programs support the Department's foreign policy priorities by leveraging American education, society and culture as 21st Century diplomatic tools in responding directly to the United States National Security Strategy's call for "a sustained effort to engage civil society and citizens and facilitate increased connections among the American people and peoples around the world."

ECA's mandate embodies the concept of "smart power" by using all available tools beyond traditional diplomacy to achieve the Department's 21st Century foreign policy goals, to advance U.S. interests at home and abroad by giving foreign participants a positive view of America and Americans and by giving U.S. citizens an international perspective and a competitive edge in a global market. ECA strengthens U.S. foreign policy initiatives in new strategic directions through engagement with younger and traditionally underserved populations. ECA's newer programming also specifically targets women and girls. In all of these efforts, the expanding power of social media and technology has become increasingly indispensable.

The enduring FY 2014 request is \$562.7 million, a decrease of \$36.1 million from the FY 2012 actual level. Within this level of funding, ECA will continue to foster mutual understanding through people-to-people exchanges that communicate U.S. values and develop future leaders with a global perspective. This funding is needed to meet urgent foreign policy priorities, and will be invaluable to public diplomacy practitioners in the field to aid them in reaching priority audiences of women, youth, underserved groups and current and emerging leaders.

American English programs will remain a critical element to ECA's strategic planning in FY 2014. Teaching English, particularly to underserved and marginalized populations is one of the Department's most effective public diplomacy tools.

In FY 2014, ECA will continue to leverage the strengths and benefits of educational, cultural and professional exchanges to support the foreign policy challenges facing the United States today.

Resource Detail – ECE Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
Academic Programs	324,582	326,569	309,837	-14,745
Fulbright Program	230,430	231,840	232,500	2,070
Students, Scholars, Teachers, Humphrey, Undergraduates	230,430	231,840	232,500	2,070
Global Academic Exchanges	55,482	55,822	55,872	390
Educational Advising and Student Services	12,210	12,285	12,185	-25
English Language Programs	43,272	43,537	43,687	415
Special Academic Exchanges	38,670	38,907	21,465	-17,205
Regional Graduate Fellowships	18,570	18,684	-	-18,570
American Overseas Research Centers	4,000	4,024	4,000	-
South Pacific Exchanges	470	473	350	-120
Timor Leste Exchanges	470	473	350	-120
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	470	473	450	-20
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	13,040	13,120	10,815	-2,225
George Mitchell Fellowship Program	470	473	-	-470
University of Miami Hemispheric Program	470	473	-	-470
Tibet Fund	710	714	500	-210
Global University Innovation	0	0	5,000	5,000
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	193,964	195,150	187,912	-6,052
International Visitor Leadership Program	90,650	91,205	89,242	-1,408
International Visitor Leadership Program	90,650	91,205	89,242	-1,408
Citizen Exchange Program	99,425	100,033	98,112	-1,313
Professional/Cultural/Youth	99,425	100,033	98,112	-1,313
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	3,889	3,912	558	-3,331
Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program	1,518	1,527	-	-1,518
Institute for Representative Government	422	425	-	-422
Irish Institute	867	872	-	-867
Youth Science Leadership Institute of the Americas	150	151	-	-150
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	558	561	558	-
Pakistan Literacy Training	374	376	-	-374

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
Program and Performance	5,054	5,085	4,751	-303
Evaluation	1,854	1,865	1,751	-103
Alumni	3,200	3,220	3,000	-200
Exchanges Support	59,600	59,965	60,159	559
Total	583,200	586,769	562,659	-20,541

Representation Allowances

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Representation Allowances ^{2/}	8,030	7,345	7,679	-351

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/The FY 2012 actual includes a transfer of \$730,000 from the D&CP account.

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

Representational functions include protocol events such as national holidays, installation or inauguration of national leaders, or visits of noted personages. Representation funds may also be used to establish or consolidate professional relationships with local government counterparts necessary to the performance of official duties. For the Foreign Service, the ability to engage partners in an informal setting is an invaluable opportunity to strengthen the U.S. position where interlocutors are not yet ready to be forthcoming in a more formal setting.

The FY 2014 Request is \$7.7 million, a \$351,000 decrease from FY 2012 actual, which included a transfer of \$730,000 from the D&CP account. Representation activities directly contribute to engagement with foreign counterparts, thus enabling the environment for diplomacy, advancing U.S. led development efforts, and aligning with Presidential Policy Directives on global development and with the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR).

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials ^{2/}	27,750	27,165	28,200	450

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/The FY 2012 actual includes a transfer of \$750,000 from the WSP account.

The FY 2014 request for Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) is \$28.2 million, which is \$450,000 above the FY 2012 actual. This increase will provide additional funding for reimbursable expenses to New York City and the surrounding areas.

In FY 2014, the Department is proposing authority to transfer expired unobligated balances, up to \$50 million each fiscal year, from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account to the PFMO account. The transfer authority would provide additional resources for the reimbursement of state and local governments for eligible costs associated with the protection of foreign missions and officials.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	9,073	9,357	9,652	579

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Department's FY 2014 request of \$9.7 million for Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) is a \$579,000 increase above the FY 2012 actual.

Demands on EDCS, although unpredictable, are heavily influenced by evacuations that may occur as a result of natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest. Recent demands include the earthquakes in Japan and Haiti, and the Arab Spring conflicts which resulted in several large-scale evacuations. In FY 2012, evacuations occurred in Damascus, Syria, Bamako, Mali, Tripoli, Libya, Lahore and Karachi, Pakistan, Tunis, Tunisia, and Khartoum, Sudan. In FY 2013, evacuations have occurred in Algiers, Algeria, Bangui, Central African Republic, and Bamako, Mali. An estimated \$3 million of the Department's request will support emergency evacuations.

The EDCS appropriation also funds certain activities relating to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities generally take place in connection with the U.S. hosting of U.S. Government-sponsored conferences, such as the UN and OAS General Assembly, the G-20 Summit, the Nuclear Security Summit, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the Asian-Pacific Economic (APEC) Summit, and the NATO Summit. In FY 2012, the Department's EDCS costs for the APEC Summit were over \$2 million. Other activities funded from EDCS are travel of Presidential delegations, official visits, and official gifts for foreign dignitaries, Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Congressional travel overseas, and representation requirements of senior Department officials. The Department's request includes \$5.7 million for these activities in FY 2014.

Buying Power Maintenance Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Buying Power Maintenance Account ^{2/}	-	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/FY 2012 Actual includes \$30.9 million transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs. FY 2013 CR includes a transfer of \$27.5 million to Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) provides funding to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that would erode the State Department's buying power overseas. The FY 2014 budget does not include a funding request for this account, as the Department will use existing BPMA balances and transfer authorities to manage exchange rate fluctuations that may occur in FY 2014.

Repatriation Loans Program Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,674	1,456	1,700	26

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 Repatriation Loans Program Account request is \$1.7 million, which is \$26,000 above the FY 2012 actual. These funds will allow the Department of State to subsidize and administer the Repatriation loans program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan ^{2/}	21,778	21,237	36,221	14,443

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/FY 2012 Actual includes a transfer in of \$670,000 from Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

The Department's FY 2014 request of \$36.2 million for the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) includes adjustments to maintain current services and continue support for several key initiatives as a result of reduced visa revenue due to Taiwan's entry into the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). Additionally, this request includes funding for the upgrade/installation of AIT's financial management system.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund ^{2/}	158,900	158,900	158,900	-

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 Actual, FY 2013 CR and FY 2013 Request includes mandatory funding for both the Department of State and USAID.

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

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

The FY 2014 request for the FSRDF is \$158.9 million. This amount includes estimated Foreign Service costs for the Department of \$122.5 million and for the United States Agency for International Development of \$36.4 million.

International Chancery Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Chancery Center ^{2/}	520	523	5,970	5,450

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ Reflects scoring of fee collections from the International Chancery Center Trust Fund, as included in the FY 2014 President's Budget Appendix. Proposed appropriations language for this project is based on the Diplomatic and Consular Programs fees and payments provisions of Division I, Title I of Public Law 112-74.

The International Chancery Center (ICC), authorized by the International Center Act in 1968, is a diplomatic enclave located on a 47 acre lot in northwest DC, near the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street. According to the Act, "The Secretary of State is authorized to sell or lease to foreign governments...property owned by the United States, in order to facilitate the conduct of foreign relations by the Department of State...through the creation of a more propitious atmosphere for the establishment of foreign government and international organization offices and other facilities." Under these authorities, the Department has benefited through the transfer of development rights for specific parcels of the ICC to 19 foreign governments through leasing and reciprocal property swaps. Proceeds from these leases have been deposited in a trust that is drawn upon, with the concurrence of the Congress, in order to perform basic maintenance and repairs at the site.

Now that the ICC property is fully occupied, the Department is seeking to create a similar site at the former Walter Reed Army Medical Center. This location will allow roughly 20 -25 countries to build embassy compounds in Washington, DC that are larger, more secure and more functional than their existing structures. This will also help the United States establish more functional and secure compounds in those countries, because of reciprocity. The FY 2014 request will fund initial maintenance and security at this planned new site, as well as several overdue repairs at the existing ICC site, including sidewalks, streets, driveways, and staircases.

Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Contributions to International Organizations ^{2/}	1,551,000	1,559,872	1,573,454	22,454
Enduring	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Overseas Contingency Operations	101,300	101,300	-	-101,300

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The Administration seeks Congressional support for legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that, if triggered, would prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. Should the Congress pass this waiver legislation, the FY 2014 funding specifically requested for UNESCO would cover the FY 2014 UNESCO assessment and the FY 2013 and FY 2014 Contingent Requirements funding would cover arrears which accrued in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

The FY 2014 request of \$1.57 billion for Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) provides funding to pay the U.S. share of the assessed budgets of 45 international organizations. U.S. participation in nearly all of these organizations is the result of U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention that creates a financial obligation to pay an assessed contribution.

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

The Administration is committed to robust multilateral engagement and to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations as a means of advancing U.S. national security interests and values. For this reason, the Administration seeks Congressional support for legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that, if triggered, would prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. The ability to make such contributions is essential to advancing U.S. interests worldwide and strengthening U.S. global leadership, influence, and credibility. While the Administration remains committed to heading off any new efforts by the Palestinians to seek such membership in organizations across the UN system, these moves may well continue, and the law as currently written runs counter to U.S. national security interests by allowing the Palestinians to isolate the United States and prevent the active U.S. engagement necessary to pursue U.S. policy objectives in international organizations. In turn, the United States would lose influence and eventually voting rights in international organizations.

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly every Federal agency relies on international organizations to help advance foreign and domestic objectives. Countless U.S. businesses and citizens depend on international organizations to reduce barriers to trade, improve border and port security, obtain international patent and trademark protection, set standards for aviation and maritime security, maintain the world's telecommunications networks, harmonize international law in the areas of

child custody, support, and international adoption, and disseminate information about the supply and demand of vital commodities such as cotton and coffee. The Congressional Budget Justification for the CIO account identifies hundreds of accomplishments by international organizations in these areas.

Resource Detail – CIO Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	568,863	567,946	617,661	48,798
United Nations Capital Master Plan (UN CMP)	75,535	-	-	-75,535
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	13,215	9,731	9,804	-3,411
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	18,355	16,048	15,680	-2,675
Int'l Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRM)	2,737	3,002	5,652	2,915
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	110,445	113,769	114,089	3,644
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	105,598	106,681	110,163	4,565
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	20,653	21,740	22,279	1,626
International Labor Organization (ILO)	94,320	85,927	86,915	-7,405
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,339	1,458	1,458	119
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	10,761	10,782	10,860	99
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO) ^{2/}	-	-	77,764	77,764
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,350	2,462	2,514	164
World Health Organization (WHO)	109,403	109,879	109,879	476
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,210	1,231	1,243	33
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	14,227	15,296	15,429	1,202
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,149,011	1,065,952	1,201,390	52,379
Inter-American Organizations				
Organization of American States (OAS)	48,513	48,513	48,513	-
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	63,094	66,436	68,709	5,615
Inter-American Inst. for Cooperation on Ag. (IICA)	16,359	16,360	16,360	1
Pan American Inst. of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324	-
Regional Organizations				

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Org. for Econ. Cooperation and Development (OECD)	83,039	82,154	83,261	222
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	56,498	64,316	68,369	11,871
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	1,004	1,059	1,123	119
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,599	1,583	1,621	22
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	1,044	1,059	1,074	30
Colombo Plan Council Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	-
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	143,201	150,188	155,465	12,264
Other International Organizations				
Organization Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	19,637	20,496	20,598	961
World Trade Organization (WTO)	26,517	25,613	24,990	-1,527
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	4,230	4,102	4,154	-76
Hague Conference on Private Int'l Law (HCOFIL)	281	276	286	5
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,997	1,955	2,009	12
Int'l Bureau Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	-	163	169	169
Int'l Bureau Permanent Court Arbitration (IBPCA)	71	71	71	-
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,433	1,420	1,434	1
Int'l Ctr Study of Preserv & Restoration Cultural Prpty (ICCROM)	1,043	1,044	1,045	2
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	625	648	660	35
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	38	34	40	2
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	335	351	346	11
International Grains Council (IGC)	510	537	566	56
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	131	126	126	-5
Int'l Institute Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	161	161	166	5
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	34	35	34	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	153	148	148	-5
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	3,520	3,960	4,039	519
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	14	14	14	-
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	286	301	310	24
Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	522	537	552	30
Int'l Union Protection New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	292	293	293	1
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	195	195	199	4
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	62,025	62,480	62,249	224
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	22,379	23,260	26,086	3,707
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	22,379	23,260	26,086	3,707
Total Annual Requirements	1,504,906	1,433,513	1,579,096	74,190
Adjustment for Exchange Rate and Other Changes	5,094	34,189	-	-5,094
Buydown of FY 2012 Requirements	-28,000	-	-	28,000
Buydown of FY 2013 Requirements	69,000	-69,000	-	-69,000
Buydown of FY 2014 Requirements	-	44,524	-44,524	-44,524
FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014 Contingent Requirements	-	116,646	38,882	38,882
UN Mission in Frontline States (UNAMI/UNAMA) in OCO	-101,300	-101,300	-	101,300
Total Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The Administration seeks Congressional support for legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that, if triggered, would prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. Should the Congress pass this waiver legislation, the FY 2014 funding specifically requested for UNESCO would cover the FY 2014 UNESCO assessment and the FY 2013 and FY 2014 Contingent Requirements funding would cover arrears which accrued in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661	266,479

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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

The FY 2014 Request of \$2.1 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations. Major highlights include:

- UNIFIL (Lebanon), which is anticipated to continue operating at current levels, with some cost reductions, through FY 2014;
- UNMIL (Liberia), where, as the overall security situation remains stable, the continued implementation of the security transition plan is expected to be under way in 2014, resulting in decreases in military personnel;
- UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire), which is expected to work closely with the Government in 2014 to ensure the groundwork is ready for presidential elections in 2015;
- MINUSTAH (Haiti), which will continue to operate at a reconfigured and reduced level while providing operational support to help maintain a secure and stable environment, with a priority to help the Haitian National Police develop the capacities required to assume responsibility for security;
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), which continues to draw down but will also continue to be vital in protecting civilians in the context of ongoing conflict between the Government of Sudan and Darfuri rebels, as well as increased criminal activity due to the absence of the rule of law;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo), which will continue to focus on its core task of protection of civilians, but is expected to have additional expenses as it comes back to full authorized strength with the deployment of a new force intervention brigade to counter the threat from armed groups operating in the eastern DRC and new force multipliers, including UAVs, to support the mission;
- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan), which will continue maintaining security in the volatile disputed region of Abyei and supporting the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) between Sudan and South Sudan; as the JBVMM deploys and becomes fully operational, the parties may require the mission to perform additional security-related tasks, thereby increasing its size and expenses; and
- UNMISS (South Sudan), which will continue at its current levels given substantial peacebuilding and security-related tasks required in the new country of South Sudan.

The FY 2014 request also includes \$136.6 million for Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA). UNSOA will continue to provide a logistical support package for the Africa Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for up to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel including the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment including force enablers and multipliers. The logistics package provides equipment and support services similar to that provided for a United Nations

peacekeeping operation. UNSOA is working very closely with the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and AMISOM to help create the necessary political and security conditions in Somalia, working in concert with the international community and other UN bodies.

Resource Detail – CIPA Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Activities				
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	10,179	9,300	9,525	(654)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	13,808	13,000	14,000	192
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	148,438	161,100	156,000	7,562
UN Mission Referendum West Sahara (MINURSO)	16,709	16,500	17,450	741
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	19,994	23,780	20,375	381
UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (ICTR)	11,547	18,342	10,550	(997)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	13,305	13,480	13,400	95
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	140,617	135,400	132,510	(8,107)
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	224,143	139,900	163,000	(61,143)
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	215,634	216,245	184,000	(31,634)
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	47,976	40,358	0	(47,976)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	410,351	512,330	410,351	0
UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)	0	0	136,600	136,600
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	399,479	408,000	438,000	38,521
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)	3,377	0	7,300	3,923
UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)	59,279	60,000	78,000	18,721
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	358,370	238,765	253,500	(104,870)
UN Presence in Syria	0	0	50,000	50,000
Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support	0	0	100	100
Subtotal, Activities	2,093,206	2,006,500	2,094,661	1,455
Total Annual Requirements				
	2,093,206	2,006,500	2,094,661	1,455
Application of FY 2011 Carryforward into FY 2012	(90,986)	0	0	90,986
Application of FY 2011 / FY 2012 Credits	(232,166)	0	0	232,166

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Application of FY 2012 / 2013 Credits	0	(109,846)	0	0
Application of FY 2012 Carryforward into FY 2013	58,128	(58,128)	0	(58,128)
FY 2013 Rate Adjustment	0	85,294	0	0
FY 2013 Unfunded Requirements	0	(84,450)	0	0
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661	266,479

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

International Boundary and Water Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Boundary and Water Commission	76,175	76,641	77,018	843
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	44,722	44,996	45,618	896
IBWC - Construction	31,453	31,645	31,400	-53

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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

The FY 2014 request for the IBWC provides \$45.6 million in salaries and expenses funding for the U.S. Section. This appropriation funds the operations and maintenance of headquarters in El Paso, Texas, as well as eight field offices and three satellite offices along the border. These activities afford protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities. The appropriation also provides for the preservation of the international border and addresses binational sanitation issues through wastewater treatment. The appropriation also supports administrative and engineering activities.

The FY 2014 request for the IBWC provides \$31.4 million in construction funding for major renovations and construction that enable the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande, Tijuana and Colorado Rivers. FY 2014 funding for Construction will continue multi-year efforts to improve Rio Grande levees and related flood control structures in the United States. The levees contain about 440 miles of river and interior floodway channel along three unique Rio Grande flood control systems. The funding will also support rehabilitation of the dams for which the IBWC is responsible and renovation of IBWC facilities.

American Sections

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
American Sections	11,687	11,759	12,499	812
International Joint Commission	7,012	7,055	7,664	652
International Boundary Commission	2,279	2,293	2,449	170
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,396	2,411	2,386	-10

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

International Joint Commission

The FY 2014 request provides \$7.7 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC). This funding will support the activities of the U.S. Section staff in Washington, D.C., and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada.

The IJC was established by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations in the boundary region. Under the treaty, the IJC licenses and regulates certain water resource projects along the border that affect levels and flows on the other side, provides advice to the governments and conducts studies on critical issues of mutual concern, and apports waters in transboundary river systems.

The IJC also assists in efforts to prevent transboundary air pollution and improve air quality. The IJC's model for preventing and resolving disputes is scientifically based, inclusive, and open to public input. Currently, 20 active boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, provide expert advice on both science and policy issues.

International Boundary Commission

The FY 2014 request provides \$2.4 million for the International Boundary Commission (IBC). This funding will support the primary mission of the IBC to maintain an effective (accurately delineated and marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. Maintaining such a boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one's rights and responsibilities end, and the other's begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

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

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

The FY 2014 request provides \$2.4 million for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). The funding will continue the BECC's work to improve health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects. A binational institution created in 1993, the BECC assists border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects that meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the North American Development Bank or other institutions. These requirements help ensure that projects provide environmental and health benefits and are technically feasible and affordable.

International Fisheries Commissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Fisheries Commissions	36,300	36,522	31,445	-4,855

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request provides \$31.4 million for International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) to fund the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives, travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners, and compensation payments to non-government employees for the days worked as U.S. Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Commission.

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

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

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

Resource Detail – IFC Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,898	2,116	1,822	-76
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	23,709	22,270	19,174	-4,535
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,500	5,066	4,350	-150
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,250	3,563	3,050	-200
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,943	3,507	3,049	106
Arctic Council	-	139	125	125
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)	61	89	70	9
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	117	161	138	21
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	167	173	140	-27
Int'l Commission for the Conservation of Atlanta Tunas (ICCAT)	325	356	265	-60
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	235	262	230	-5
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	173	223	200	27
International Shark Conservation Program	100	111	100	-
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	190	210	180	-10
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	55	80	72	17
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	187	212	190	3
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	118	144	129	11
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	298	328	295	-3
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	917	1,019	915	-2
Total	36,300	36,522	31,445	-4,855

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Asia Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,104	17,000	-

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Asia Foundation is a private, non-profit organization that advances U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. Incorporated and headquartered in California, the Asia Foundation operates programs through 17 offices in Asia. The Asia Foundation’s programs and grants support democratic initiatives, governance and economic reform, expansion of rule of law, women’s empowerment, regional cooperation, and peaceful relations between the United States and Asia.

Under the Asia Foundation Act of 1983, appropriated funds are the Asia Foundation’s core funding source. The FY 2014 request of \$17 million will enable the Asia Foundation to continue its work with Asian governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. It will also support the Administration’s “Asia Rebalancing” initiative and the Asia Foundation’s efforts to establish a permanent presence in Burma.

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue ^{2/}	840	845	90	-750

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 level reflects the amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act. Actual interest earned for FY 2012 was \$29,592.

The International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center) was established by the Congress to further scholarship and implement programs to open channels of communication and deepen cross-cultural understanding between the United States and nations with predominantly Muslim populations. The FY 2014 request seeks appropriation authority to spend a projected \$90,000 in estimated earnings from the Hollings Center's trust fund on operations, support for conferences, programs, and grants. This represents a \$750,000 decrease from the FY 2012 actual level due to interest earnings reestimates. In addition, the Department of State has determined funds previously made available to the Trust Fund principle may be utilized for operations to provide further support to the Hollings Center.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program ^{2/}	500	503	400	-100

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 level reflects the amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act. Actual interest earned in FY 2012 was \$326,640.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEF) builds international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom designed professional programs. The EEF trust fund will provide an estimated \$400,000 in interest earnings in FY 2014 to support these exchanges. The FY 2014 request seeks the authority to spend these estimated earnings on the fellowship fund.

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program ^{2/}	375	377	13	-363

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 level reflects the amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act. Actual net interest earned in FY 2012 was \$5,597.

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) funds scholarship programs for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States. The IASP trust fund will provide an estimated \$12,500 in interest earnings in FY 2014 to support such activities to be implemented by the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs. Due to the low interest earned by this trust fund, the Department intends to allow for the accumulation of interest and earnings over time to effectively implement the scholarship program. In addition, opportunities for highly qualified Israeli-Arab graduate students to attend institutions of higher education in the U.S. will be executed as part of the Fulbright program.

East-West Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
East-West Center	16,700	16,802	10,800	-5,900

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (East-West Center) was established by the Congress in 1960 to promote understanding and good relations between the United States and the nations of the Asia-Pacific region. Located in Hawaii, the East-West Center has engaged more than 55,000 participants in its programs since its inception, including at the highest political levels in some nations. It draws on extensive individual and institutional ties to work effectively on critical regional issues.

The FY 2014 request of \$10.8 million will provide continued funding for the East-West Center's programs of cooperative research, study, and exchange. At this budgetary level, the Center projects that it will engage 2,300 participants in its activities in FY 2014, and generate an estimated \$7 million from other sources, such as the private sector and foundations.

National Endowment for Democracy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	118,485	103,450	-14,314

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) was established by the Congress in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Through a worldwide grants program, NED assists those working abroad to build democratic institutions and spread democratic values.

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

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

The FY 2014 request for NED of \$103.5 million will enable NED to continue a strong grants program in priority countries and regions, such as the Middle East and North Africa.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Broadcasting Board of Governors	751,530	756,102	731,080	-20,450
International Broadcasting Operations	740,100	744,629	722,580	-17,520
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	7,030	7,073	8,500	1,470
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,400	4,400	-	-4,400

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request provides \$722.6 million for International Broadcasting Operations. Through this appropriation, the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) funds operations of its broadcasting organizations, as well as related program delivery and support activities.

The BBG is an independent Federal entity responsible for all U.S. non-military international broadcasting programs. BBG broadcasting organizations include the Voice of America (VOA), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), Radio and TV Marti, and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks (MBN) – Radio Sawa and Alhurra Television.

The BBG mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. BBG radio, television, and Internet programs reach more than 175 million people each week in 59 languages.

The FY 2014 Budget Request would enable the Agency to support its most critical base operations and capital requirements as well as provide additional funds to support a limited number of new initiatives including: countering extremism in Africa, engaging new audiences in the Middle East, China, and Southeast Asia, and bolstering broadcast infrastructure. The request also contains reductions including rationalizing distribution through cuts to outmoded delivery platforms; making language service reductions to reduce overlap, increase cooperation and ensure that broadcasters will provide complementary content; streamlining and restructuring central news operations; realizing savings in information technology; and making other administrative and support reductions where feasible.

The FY 2014 request also provides \$8.5 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements to maintain the worldwide transmission network of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, including the security requirements of facilities. The request includes funding for maintenance, repairs, and improvements to existing systems, as well as the following initiatives: realigning shortwave transmission assets; improving digital media management and access to digital networks; and upgrading the global distribution system.

United States Institute of Peace

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
United States Institute of Peace	39,000	39,187	35,687	-3,313
Enduring	30,589	30,776	35,687	5,098
Overseas Contingency Operations	8,411	8,411	-	-8,411

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, bipartisan quasi-official institution established by Congress to develop, apply, foster, and continuously update cost-effective strategies and tools to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent international conflicts.

The FY 2014 request for USIP provides \$35.7 million for preventing, mitigating, and resolving violent international conflicts, innovation in peace-building through cutting edge research and development, and improving global peace-building capacity.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	28,929,910	6,575,330	35,505,240	29,121,805	6,575,330	35,697,135	32,874,556	2,308,200	35,182,756	(322,484)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,268,500	259,500	1,528,000	1,276,264	259,500	1,535,764	1,500,340	71,000	1,571,340	43,340
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,092,300	255,000	1,347,300	1,098,985	255,000	1,353,985	1,328,200	71,000	1,399,200	51,900
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	129,700	-	129,700	130,494	-	130,494	117,940	-	117,940	(11,760)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	4,500	51,000	46,785	4,500	51,285	54,200	-	54,200	3,200
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,995,584	3,834,516	20,830,100	16,994,155	3,177,016	20,171,171	20,045,626	1,382,200	21,427,826	597,726
Global Health Programs (USAID and State) ²	8,172,660	-	8,172,660	8,217,847	-	8,217,847	8,315,000	-	8,315,000	142,340
Global Health Programs - USAID	[2,629,800]	-	[2,629,800]	[2,641,065]	-	[2,641,065]	[2,645,000]	-	[2,645,000]	[15,200]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,542,860]	-	[5,542,860]	[5,576,782]	-	[5,576,782]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[127,140]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,519,950	-	2,519,950	2,535,372	-	2,535,372	2,837,812	-	2,837,812	317,862
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ³	825,000	270,000	1,095,000	830,049	150,000	980,049	2,045,000	-	2,045,000	950,000
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Transition Initiatives (TI) ⁴	50,141	43,554	93,695	50,448	6,554	57,002	57,600	-	57,600	(36,095)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) ³	10,000	40,000	50,000	10,061	30,000	40,061	40,000	-	40,000	(10,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,300	-	8,300	8,351	-	8,351	8,200	-	8,200	(100)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{3,4,5}	2,994,745	3,151,962	6,146,707	2,912,461	2,761,462	5,673,923	4,076,054	1,382,200	5,458,254	(688,453)
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	580,000	-	580,000	580,000
Democracy Fund	114,770	-	114,770	115,472	-	115,472	-	-	-	(114,770)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	626,718	-	626,718	630,554	-	630,554	-	-	-	(626,718)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ³	1,646,100	329,000	1,975,100	1,656,174	229,000	1,885,174	1,760,960	-	1,760,960	(214,140)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	27,200	-	27,200	27,366	-	27,366	250,000	-	250,000	222,800
Independent Agencies	1,325,700	-	1,325,700	1,333,813	-	1,333,813	1,319,100	-	1,319,100	(6,600)
Peace Corps	375,000	-	375,000	377,295	-	377,295	378,800	-	378,800	3,800
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	903,697	-	903,697	898,200	-	898,200	-
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,638	-	22,638	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,184	-	30,184	24,000	-	24,000	(6,000)
Department of Treasury	37,448	1,552	39,000	37,677	1,552	39,229	23,500	-	23,500	(15,500)
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	1,552	27,000	25,604	1,552	27,156	23,500	-	23,500	(3,500)
Debt Restructuring	12,000	-	12,000	12,073	-	12,073	-	-	-	(12,000)
International Security Assistance	7,269,819	2,479,762	9,749,581	7,314,309	3,137,262	10,451,571	7,669,384	855,000	8,524,384	(1,225,197)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ⁴	1,061,100	574,605	1,635,705	1,067,594	983,605	2,051,199	1,129,727	344,000	1,473,727	(161,978)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	590,113	121,157	711,270	593,724	120,657	714,381	616,125	-	616,125	(95,145)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ^{3,4}	302,818	207,000	509,818	304,671	81,000	385,671	347,000	-	347,000	(162,818)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,788	-	105,788	106,435	-	106,435	105,573	-	105,573	(215)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,210,000	1,102,000	6,312,000	5,241,885	1,102,000	6,343,885	5,445,959	511,000	5,956,959	(355,041)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) ³	-	452,000	452,000	-	850,000	850,000	-	-	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund ³	-	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000	2,000

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Economic Assistance	2,966,293	-	2,966,293	2,989,277	-	2,989,277	3,196,424	-	3,196,424	230,131
International Organizations and Programs ²	343,905	-	343,905	350,839	-	350,839	320,645	-	320,645	(23,260)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,622,388	-	2,622,388	2,638,438	-	2,638,438	2,875,779	-	2,875,779	253,391
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	117,364	118,083	-	118,083	186,957	-	186,957	69,593
International Development Association (IDA)	1,325,000	-	1,325,000	1,333,109	-	1,333,109	1,358,500	-	1,358,500	33,500
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,616	-	32,616	32,418	-	32,418	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	172,500	-	172,500	173,556	-	173,556	195,000	-	195,000	22,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	107,238	-	107,238	106,586	-	106,586	-
Asian Development Fund	100,000	-	100,000	100,612	-	100,612	115,250	-	115,250	15,250
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	-	75,000	75,459	-	75,459	102,020	-	102,020	27,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	4,670	4,699	-	4,699	-	-	-	(4,670)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	25,000	25,153	-	25,153	6,298	-	6,298	(18,702)
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	-	167,000	168,022	-	168,022	145,300	-	145,300	(21,700)
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	-	7,500	7,546	-	7,546	30,000	-	30,000	22,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	-	89,820	90,370	-	90,370	143,750	-	143,750	53,930
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	-	184,630	185,760	-	185,760	215,700	-	215,700	31,070
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	-	49,900	50,205	-	50,205	68,000	-	68,000	18,100
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,184	-	30,184	30,000	-	30,000	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	135,000	135,826	-	135,826	135,000	-	135,000	-
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(1,015,434)	-	(1,015,434)	(906,192)	-	(906,192)	(967,138)	-	(967,138)	48,296
Export-Import Bank	(799,700)	-	(799,700)	(752,925)	-	(752,925)	(831,600)	-	(831,600)	(31,900)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,734)	-	(265,734)	(203,573)	-	(203,573)	(198,200)	-	(198,200)	67,534
Trade and Development Agency	50,000	-	50,000	50,306	-	50,306	62,662	-	62,662	12,662
Related International Affairs Accounts	82,000	-	82,000	82,502	-	82,502	87,320	-	87,320	5,320
International Trade Commission	80,000	-	80,000	80,490	-	80,490	85,102	-	85,102	5,102
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	-	2,000	2,012	-	2,012	2,218	-	2,218	218
Department of Agriculture	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	1,660,098	-	1,660,098	185,126	-	185,126	(1,464,874)
Food for Peace Act Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,474,972	-	1,474,972	-	-	-	(1,466,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	184,000	-	184,000	185,126	-	185,126	185,126	-	185,126	1,126
Rescissions										
Total Rescissions Foreign Operations	(500,000)	-	(500,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	500,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Export & Investment Assistance	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000
Export-Import Bank	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$398 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund (\$105 million), Global Security Contingency Fund (\$23 million), Complex Crises Fund (\$10 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$40 million), International Disaster Assistance (\$120 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$100 million) accounts.

4/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

5/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
USAID Operating Expenses	1,347,300	1,353,985	1,399,200	51,900
Enduring	1,092,300	1,098,985	1,328,200	235,900
Overseas Contingency Operations	255,000	255,000	71,000	-184,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) calls for “elevating American ‘civilian power’ to better advance our national interests and be a better partner with the U.S. military.” The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses (OE) request provides the resources to respond to this challenge. It includes funding to maintain the progress achieved under the Development Leadership Initiative (DLI), which strengthened the U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) overseas workforce to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives and support Presidential initiatives. It also includes funding to strengthen Civil Service capacity to support the USAID FORWARD agenda, which seeks to transform the Agency by reforming procurement systems, building local capacity in host countries, and pioneering scientific, technological, and innovative approaches to traditional development challenges.

For FY 2014, the \$1,328 million USAID OE request for enduring operations will fund the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. The USAID OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology (IT).

FY 2014 funds will also cover salaries, operational expenses, and the operational costs for the enduring programs in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. Separately, an additional \$71 million is requested in Overseas Contingency Operations for extraordinary costs for Afghanistan.

Below are highlights of the FY 2014 request and the \$108.2 million in other funding sources, such as recoveries, reimbursements, and trust funds, USAID expects to have available in FY 2014.

Highlights:

- **Development Leadership Initiative (\$32.8 million):** The request will support the annualized, recurring costs of the 100 Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) funded in FY 2011, but hired in FY 2012, that will not yet be deployed to permanent positions by FY 2014.
- **Civil Service Capacity (\$4 million):** The request will fund 22 additional Civil Service staff to support the continued implementation of procurement reform, establishment of the Office of Science and Technology, and increased responsibilities in the Middle East region.
- **Overseas Operations (\$819.5 million):** The request includes funding for all U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) salaries and benefits for FSOs serving overseas and the costs associated with securing and maintaining mission operations - including the enduring programs in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq - such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services. This funding also covers the costs

for the third phase of overseas comparability pay.

- **Washington Operations (\$353.9 million):** Funding will cover USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.
- **Central Support (\$226.1 million):** The request includes funding for IT, office space, and other mandatory services.

Details of the FY 2014 OCO request of \$71 million for USAID OE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	130,494	117,940	-11,760

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund of \$117.9 million will support capital investments in information technology, facility construction and real-property maintenance. The USAID Operating Expenses account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure.

Highlights:

- **Facility Construction (\$82.8 million):** The request will support USAID’s full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds. The FY 2014 request will support the building of one new embassy compound where there is a USAID presence: N’Djamena, Chad.
- **Information Technology (\$27.4 million):** Funding focuses on continuing to implement the Federal initiatives of Cloud First, Mobility, Open Government, Digital Government, and the 25-Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management. In addition, the FY 2014 request will fund upgrades to core, mission-critical accounting and acquisitions systems and participation in E-Government initiatives, as well as continue cyber security investments in identity management, multi-factor authentication, single-sign-on integration, threat management, and classified encrypted communications. Investment in these initiatives will allow USAID to provide staff with productivity-enhancing tools and better position the Agency to create a standard, shared-enterprise structure.
- **Real Property Maintenance (\$7.7 million):** The request will establish a real property maintenance fund that will allow the Agency to develop and sustain a maintenance-and-repair program for the properties it owns. The fund will reduce the expensive future cost of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies and protect value, and align with best practices.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	51,000	51,285	54,200	3,200
Enduring	46,500	46,785	54,200	7,700
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,500	4,500	-	-4,500

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request of \$54.2 million for the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will fund salaries, benefits, and operating expenses for OIG staff. The funding supports audit and investigative coverage of USAID, African Development Foundation (ADF), and Inter-American Foundation (IAF) programs and activities. This mandatory oversight responsibility involves performing audits of these organizations' annual financial statements and information security management.

OIG provides oversight for multiple programmatic and operating areas in approximately 100 countries and is responsible for overseeing approximately \$31 billion in foreign assistance funding for USAID, the ADF, the IAF, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and limited oversight of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

OIG also assists USAID, ADF, and IAF in protecting and maintaining the integrity of their organizations and programs by providing information and recommendations to improve program and operational performance, as well as by working to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse in the agencies' activities.

OIG will focus a portion of its FY 2014 resources on USAID's high-priority development programs in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Haiti that promote economic growth, education, health, good governance, and democracy. This funding will also allow OIG to prioritize oversight of USAID's programs in West Bank and Gaza, and elsewhere in the Middle East, along with health programs worldwide.

Global Health Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Global Health Programs	8,172,660	8,217,847	8,315,000	142,340
Global Health Programs – USAID ²	2,629,800	2,641,065	2,645,000	15,200
Global Health Programs - State	5,542,860	5,576,782	5,670,000	127,140

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Investments in global health 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. U.S. Government efforts in global health are a signature of American leadership in the world, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

The FY 2014 budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy toward achieving an AIDS-free generation and ending preventable child and maternal deaths through the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI). GHI draws upon investments made through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs, and expands their reach by linking individual programs in an integrated system of care. GHI harnesses the power of the U.S. Government, other governments and donors, private partnerships and developing countries to improve global health in a coordinated, efficient and strategic way. The approach will save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. The Initiative's overall emphases are improving health outcomes through a focus on women, girls, and gender equity; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening; improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. As these programs are implemented, USAID and State will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. Government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. The response to global health problems is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. We will challenge the global community to also provide leadership in building healthier, stronger, more self-sufficient nations in the developing world.

For FY 2014, a total of \$8,315 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: \$2,645 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and \$5,670 million GHP-State for State-administered programs. The programs will be focused on three key areas: Saving Lives of Mothers and Children; Creating an AIDS-free Generation; and Protecting Communities from Other Infectious Diseases. For all programs, resources will be used to support interventions intended to achieve ambitious targets on global health indicators. They will be focused toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable health impacts, and the greatest

potential to leverage U.S. Government programs and platforms, as well as those of other partners and donors.

Saving Lives of Mothers and Children

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. Child deaths decreased by 42 percent from 1990 to 2011, and maternal deaths decreased by 47 percent from 1990 to 2010. Nevertheless, the most recent estimates indicate that each year nearly 300,000 women die from pregnancy-related causes and there are 6.9 million deaths of children under five—43 percent of which are in the first month of life, a fraction which has been consistently increasing over time. Approximately three-quarters of these child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions.

In June 2012, the U.S. Government led the charge to renew the global effort to end preventable child death. Co-convened with the Governments of Ethiopia and India, and in coordination with UNICEF, the two-day Call to Action brought the global community together to commit to accelerating reductions in child mortality in both the short- and long-term. Together with over 700 global leaders, we proposed a target that would truly represent an end to preventable child deaths, with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, the current approximate upper limit of child mortality in OECD countries, by 2035. Achieving this rate will save an additional 5 million children's lives every year. An analogous effort to define "ending preventable maternal deaths" is underway.

Ending preventable child and maternal deaths is not an outcome of U.S. Government assistance alone, nor 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, in sanitation and hygiene improvement – all of these contribute to ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$680 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 ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2014, increased funding (\$175 million) is requested within MCH for the GAVI Alliance, to complete the Administration's historic three-year, \$450 million pledge to this important partner. These funds will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential additional impact on child survival. Other priority child health interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. With further development of the public-private partnerships Helping Babies Breathe and Survive and Thrive, key causes of neonatal mortality, such as birth asphyxia, will receive increased attention. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements. Its impact will be enhanced through programs aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the first vital 24 hours

postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur – the highest point of risk during labor and delivery. Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously, resources will support efforts to build the health systems capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Malaria (\$670 million) funding will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. In 2012, there were an estimated 219 million malaria cases and 660,000 malaria deaths worldwide. Since January 2009, PMI has distributed more than 117 million artemisinin combination treatments, 52 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), and 12 million intermittent preventive treatments for pregnant women. During FY 2012 alone, over 50 million people were protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITNs and/or indoor residual spraying). In 12 of the 15 original PMI countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) declines in all-cause mortality rates amount children under five have been observed - ranging from 16 percent (in Malawi) and 50 percent (in Rwanda).

While a variety of factors may be influencing these declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five. USAID will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 24 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America. PMI will support host countries’ national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$534 million) funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. About 220 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 million unintended pregnancies and 25 million abortions annually. In 2011 and 2012, USAID's family planning and reproductive health programs averted more than 12 million unintended pregnancies. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on

cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Nutrition (\$95 million) More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffers from undernutrition. Undernutrition contributes to 35 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. Since 2008, forty-two million infants, children, and women have been provided core nutrition interventions. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future Initiative and evidence-based interventions that 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 (\$13 million) for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). DCOF supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and emphasizing country ownership in order to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic and to create an AIDS-free generation. PEPFAR represents U.S. leadership in meeting the shared responsibility of all global partners to make smart investments to save lives, and under this Administration, unprecedented progress has been made in the fight against AIDS. In FY 2012, the United States directly supported life-saving treatment for nearly 5.1 million men, women and children worldwide, a three-fold increase (from 1.7 million in 2008) in only four years. Through increased programming in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, PEPFAR supported antiretroviral drugs for nearly 750,000 pregnant women living with HIV, averting an estimated 230,000 infant HIV infections in FY 2012 alone. In addition, in FY 2012 care services were provided to almost 15 million people (including 4.5 million orphans and vulnerable children).

Scientific advances and their successful implementation have brought the world to a tipping point in the fight against AIDS. PEPFAR will help countries reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality, while simultaneously increasing the capacity of countries to sustain and support these efforts over time.

Strong U.S. leadership along with a heightened commitment by other partners will allow us to seize the opportunity for significant progress toward the goal of an AIDS-free generation. PEPFAR is scaling-up combination HIV prevention and treatment interventions, working towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015; increasing coverage of HIV treatment to both reduce AIDS-related mortality and to enhance HIV prevention; increasing the number of males who are circumcised for HIV prevention; and increasing access to, and uptake of, HIV testing and counseling, condoms and other evidence-based, appropriately-targeted prevention interventions. In addition, PEPFAR platforms are being utilized by other U.S. Government global health programs under GHI to advance other priorities such as reducing maternal mortality rates and curbing malaria.

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. The request includes a total \$6,000 million in GHP (\$5,670 million GHP-State and \$330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs (\$3,944 million including \$3,708 million GHP-State and \$236 million GHP-USAID):

- \$3,708 million of GHP-State will support ongoing implementation of current HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and other health systems programs as well as the prioritization of combinations of activities based on sound scientific evidence that will have the maximum impact to push the rate of new infections downward dramatically and save more lives. Antiretroviral treatment (ART) as prevention, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), condom distribution, and Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) - including the B-plus option of continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women - will continue to be instrumental in further turning the tide of global AIDS. These efforts and other complementary interventions, such as HIV testing and counseling and prevention programs for persons living with HIV and populations at high risk for infection continue to be core interventions for stemming the course of the epidemic.

FY 2014 funds will continue to be used for priority programs that address gender issues, including gender-based violence, and health systems strengthening (HSS), especially in nations with a severe shortage of healthcare workers. PEPFAR's investments made in HSS are intended to develop the infrastructure and systems needed to achieve an AIDS-free generation, as well as to benefit the health of the population for years to come.

As the established timeframes for Partnership Frameworks (PFs) begin to come to a close, the next phase of the PF process will be based on the principle of country ownership and will prioritize countries (including government, civil society, and the private sector) working to build the capacity to achieve joint goals and targets. In FY 2014 this transition framework will be an important part of country plans and the strategies for engaging with partner governments, and will move PEPFAR further from emergency assistance towards sustainability.

- \$236 million GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. This includes support for programs that work with orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. 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 will also continue to support the development of advanced product leads including Tenofovir gel. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded with these resources complement and enhance efforts funded through the GHP-State account.

International Partnerships (\$1,789 million including \$1,695 million GHP-State and \$94 million GHP-USAID)

- \$1,695 million GHP-State will be used for a \$1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS. PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.
- \$94 million GHP-USAID will be used to support the Commodity Fund, HIV vaccine development through the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), and major research with worldwide impact including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management (\$187 million GHP-State) funding supports costs incurred by multiple U.S. Government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Technical Support, Strategic Information and Evaluation (\$80 million GHP-State) funding supports central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. 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: 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.

Protecting Communities from Other Infectious Diseases

While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. Government can make a marked difference—saving lives of mothers and children and creating an AIDS-free generation—U.S. Government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza. The Request includes \$323 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight other infectious diseases.

Highlights:

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$191 million) funding for programs which address a disease that is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.4 million people die annually from TB, and there are 8.8 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly. USAID program efforts focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly

Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR 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) (\$85 million) More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma and three soil-transmitted helminthes. USAID programs will use an agency-tested and the 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. USAID centrally leverages the vast majority of the drugs through partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies, which donate close to a billion dollars worth of drugs each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET) (\$47 million) funding for programs that focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1, H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. 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; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Development Assistance	2,519,950	2,535,372	2,837,812	317,862

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 Development Assistance (DA) request of \$2,837.8 million supports the development principles outlined in the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6), a policy framework that elevates global development as a key pillar of American power alongside defense and diplomacy. Of this amount, \$330 million will be used to implement community-based development programs in accordance with the food aid reform, described further below.

The FY 2014 request is designed to achieve the goals outlined in PPD-6 by supporting programs focused on sustainable development, economic growth, democratic governance, game-changing development innovations, sustainable systems for meeting basic human needs, and building resilience. Almost half of the funding from this account support the Presidential Initiatives for Global Climate Change and Feed the Future. The U.S. Government's programs funded by Development Assistance play a crucial part in the effort, along with the work of our allies, to eradicate extreme poverty in the next two decades.

A key outcome of the PPD-6 is Partnerships for Growth (PfG), a coordinated whole-of-U.S.-Government approach to enhanced engagement with countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment to democratic governance and sustainable development. By supporting well-governed countries with potential for broad-based economic growth, U.S. programs will help to seed a new generation of emerging markets, which in turn are likely to become trade and investment partners with the United States. In FY 2014, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue working with the PfG counties - El Salvador, Ghana, Philippines, and Tanzania - to promote broad-based economic growth. In Ghana and Tanzania, economic growth funding is increased in FY 2014 in targeted areas related to the constraints-to-growth analyses.

In FY 2014, the DA request will also fund programs in the areas of food security, climate change, basic and higher education, economic growth, governing justly and democratically, as well as expanded efforts in the areas of innovation, science and technology, evaluation and empowering women and girls. Funding in these areas responds to longer-term challenges to human and economic security and supports the rise of capable new players who can help solve regional and global problems and help protect U.S. national security. The request also includes funding in support of the Administration's Asia Rebalance, which will intensify and expand USAID's environment, food security, governance, global climate change, and health programs in the region. It will enhance regional cooperation and build synergies among bilateral programs to address pressing transnational challenges vital to regional stability.

DA-funded programs are coordinated with programs managed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and other international affairs agencies. As a mutually reinforcing array of foreign assistance activities, these programs advance and sustain overall U.S. development goals in targeted countries. Programs funded through this account represent the core contribution from the United States to international efforts working to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In addition, programs support the efforts of host governments and their private sector and non-governmental partners to implement the systemic political and economic changes needed for sustainable development progress.

Requests for increases in individual bilateral DA programs focus on PfG countries that demonstrate commitment to improving transparent, accountable, and responsible governance, where U.S. assistance is most likely to produce significant and sustainable development results.

Highlights:

The Administration's principal priorities for DA funding in FY 2014 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) (\$917 million):** Nearly 870 million people suffer from chronic hunger and more than 3.5 million children die from undernutrition every year. By 2050, the world's population is projected to increase to more than 9 billion, requiring up to a 60 percent increase in agricultural production. The President's Feed the Future initiative, a USAID-led, whole-of-government effort, is the primary vehicle through which the U.S. Government is pursuing its global food security objectives. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, Feed the Future supports countries in developing their own agriculture sectors to generate opportunities for economic growth and trade, which help reduce poverty, hunger, and stunting. Agricultural growth is a highly effective way to fight poverty. Seventy-five percent of the world's poor live in rural areas in developing countries, where most people's livelihoods rely directly on agriculture, and studies show that growth in the agricultural sector has up to three times greater impact on poverty reduction than growth in other sectors. By helping create economic opportunities in developing countries, these collaborative food security efforts generate economic growth and promote global stability, which creates a healthier and more prosperous world. FTF is also focused on helping to prevent food crises. The FY 2014 request for FTF will fund the fifth year of this Presidential initiative.

The FY 2014 FTF request allocates resources to countries based on clear criteria to measure need and opportunity. Since the inception of FTF in 2010, agriculture programs have been phased out in 23 countries where these conditions were not met. FTF investments address key constraints along the entire value chain - from bringing to scale innovative technologies that sustainably intensify on-farm productivity, to improving crop storage and handling, to increasing market access. FTF also fosters improvements in government policies that favor market-based agriculture-led economic growth. Programs are integrated in order to capitalize on the synergies between agriculture, health, nutrition, water, and climate change. In crisis, conflict, and post-conflict stabilization settings, programs contribute to sustainably reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and building resilience among vulnerable populations. Funding promotes greater private sector investment in agriculture, connects smallholders to markets, and builds the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate in these economic activities. Funding also aims to reduce long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

This request supports the President's G-8 commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which supports the commitments of Africa's leadership to drive effective policies; encourages greater local and international private sector investment in agricultural development; and acts to bring agricultural innovations to scale, support effective finance, mitigate risk, and improve nutrition. Specifically, funding supports key technologies, such as improved seeds, and the preparation and financing of bankable agricultural infrastructure projects through a new Fast Track Facility for Agricultural Infrastructure.

- **Global Climate Change (GCC) (\$317 million):** Global climate change threatens the livelihoods of millions in developing countries, and if not addressed will negate the results of many development efforts. The poor in developing countries are often the earliest and hardest hit by climate change, as they are heavily dependent on climate sensitive economic activities such as agriculture, fisheries,

forestry, and tourism, and they lack the capacity to cope with economic or environmental shocks.

Projected climate change impacts will reduce agricultural productivity, negatively impact fisheries, and undermine public health. Additionally, climate change poses national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies and governance. Strategic investments will help vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Funding will support programs in three pillar areas: adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes. Adaptation programs will assist countries to develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations and for increasing those populations' resilience. Adaptation programs will focus on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, and small island developing nations. Clean energy programs will include support for renewable energy, policy sector reform, increased efficiency, emissions inventories, and actions to reduce long-term emission trends in energy, industry, transportation, and buildings. Clean energy programs focus on major emerging economies and potentially large emitters by Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS).

Sustainable landscapes programs, focused primarily in countries with globally important forests, will reduce GHG emissions by helping countries understand the drivers of deforestation and degraded lands. Sustainable landscapes programs develop and implement plans to address reducing emissions from land use under the EC-LEDS program and build capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, wetlands, and other carbon-rich landscapes. The programs also promote policies and incentives that reward sustainable land use practices, and build capacity and enhance rights of indigenous communities and other stewards to participate in and benefit from carbon finance.

- **Education (\$315 million):** Education is foundational to human development. It is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. However, around 61 million children of primary school age are still without access to basic educational opportunities. Over half of these out-of-school children live in conflict-affected and crisis contexts. To compound matters, recent studies show that for many students in low-income countries, very little learning actually occurs in the classroom. As they grow older, an increasing number of young people in developing countries find themselves without relevant knowledge and skills and are unable to fully participate in and contribute to economic development.

The current scale of youth underemployment and unemployment is a matter of worldwide concern. An estimated 75 million young people worldwide are unemployed, and more than a billion jobs must be created in order to accommodate new workers and reduce unemployment. Yet job creation requires a population that is educated, informed, and skilled. To overcome all of these challenges, USAID's Education Strategy addresses learning across the education spectrum, including basic education, higher education, and workforce development. The majority of education funding is for basic education, with a primary focus on reading acquisition in primary grades to achieve the goal of improving reading skills for 100 million children by 2015. The Strategy also prioritizes increased equitable access to basic educational services for 15 million learners by 2015 in conflict or crisis contexts. Investments in workforce development and tertiary education that increase national capacity to support country development goals by 2015 are also critical.

FY 2014 resources support the implementation of education programs midway through the Strategy period. These programs are based on interventions that aim to measurably improve student learning

outcomes, and that promote access and equity, relevance to national development, systemic reform, and accountability for results. This will be a crucial time to help take successful programs to greater scale as well as to make any shifts necessary to improve outcomes.

- **Economic Growth (\$449.2 million, not including FTF and GCC funding):** Economic growth is essential to reducing the many dimensions of extreme poverty, unlocking the full potential of individuals and communities, and enabling governments to provide basic public services effectively. The quality of economic growth matters as much as how it is generated. To be sustainable, growth must be widely shared; inclusive of all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups; and compatible with the need to both reduce climate change impacts and manage natural and environmental resources responsibly. Economic growth programs will help countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid and sustainable economic growth. Economic policies, regulations, and approaches also affect countries' ability to meet other development objectives. Funding will support programs that work with countries to improve the enabling environment for private investment, entrepreneurship, and broad-based economic growth by addressing issues such as property rights, business registration, administrative "red tape," well-regulated competition, trade policies and trade capacity, and access to credit.
- **Governing Justly and Democratically (\$351.8 million):** Democracy, human rights, and governance are inseparable from other development goals. Without capable, transparent, accessible, and accountable public institutions, economic growth, broad-based opportunity, and key public services cannot be sustained. At the same time, citizens who enjoy access to services but do not live in a democratic society cannot realize the freedom and opportunity. U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance to consolidate democratic institutions, make governments more effective and responsive to their populations, and expand the number of countries that respect human rights and act responsibly in the international system. The focus of DA interventions in this area will be on new and fragile democracies, as well as on those that have committed through sound policies and practice to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America, to help ensure that they are able to deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Programs will include efforts to increase political competition; strengthen civil society's role in political, economic, and social life; support the free flow of information; promote government that is effective and legitimate; strengthen the rule of law; and advance anti-corruption measures. Programming will pursue specific goals, including (1) increasing the ability of government officials, law professionals, non-governmental organization affiliates, journalists, election observers, and citizens to strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and participatory nature of democratic institutions within new and fragile democracies; (2) strengthening domestic human rights organizations, supporting public advocacy campaigns on human rights, and training domestic election observers in order to foster respect for human rights, increase citizens' political participation, and expand political competition in closed societies; and (3) promoting stability, reform, and recovery to lay the foundations for democratic governance in conflict and failed states.
- **USAID Forward Initiatives (\$173.1 million):** USAID Forward is a coordinated set of initiatives and reforms aimed at transforming USAID into a fully modern development enterprise, as called for in the PPD-6 and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). Funding will support initiatives on innovation, science and technology, and evaluation. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program borrows from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in innovative high-risk, high-return development projects. DIV has the potential to produce breakthroughs that can serve as best practices in development, thereby transforming not just USAID's program effectiveness but that of development agencies and developing country governments around the world. As well, the Office of Science and Technology (S&T) will leverage

the power of research and development as envisioned in the PPD-6. S&T will engage universities and mobilize the global science and technology community for development results, including in developing countries, and sponsor revolutionary, multi-disciplinary applied research in order to increase global understanding of complex development issues and accelerate science and technology-based solutions. DA funds will also expand access to mobile banking technology, which has the potential to bring low-cost financial services and cashless transactions to millions of people, small businesses, and microenterprises. Funding will support Private Sector Alliances and Global Development Alliances, which can leverage additional outside resources and improve the sustainability of development interventions by attracting private-sector, market-driven resources for the long term. Science and technology funding supports a series of Grand Challenges for Development, as well as partnerships between American scientists and those in developing countries, and other efforts to bring the power of science to bear on major development problems. Central evaluation funds support the rebuilding of USAID's capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation, including impact evaluations that directly measure the effectiveness of development interventions.

- **Gender (\$19 million):** To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including stability, peace, and development, the FY 2014 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. The Department of State and USAID are systematically applying the new gender equality policy in all foreign assistance programming, and implementing commitments under the Women Peace and Security (WPS) National Action Plan and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Globally. USAID is programming DA funds for activities that promote women's leadership, rights, and empowerment, as well as specific objectives related to WPS and women's inclusion in peace-building. Funding will also be used to aid Missions in integrating gender equality across their portfolios.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security resources and \$250 million in additional DA, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs will be managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace and are a critical component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. Provided that the proposed food aid reforms are enacted and all the funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II is appropriated as described above, at least fifty-five percent of the requested (and appropriated) IDA funding of \$1,416 million for emergency food assistance programs administered by USAID's Office of Food for Peace, will be used for the purchase and transport of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming. (The Budget also shifts \$25 million of the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Disaster Assistance	1,095,000	980,049	2,045,000	950,000
Enduring	825,000	830,049	2,045,000	1,220,000
Overseas Contingency Operations ²	270,000	150,000	-	-270,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$120 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the International Disaster Assistance account.

The FY 2014 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$2,045 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas through food assistance, disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including that for transition to development assistance programs, and through disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. This amount includes \$1,416 million for emergency food assistance. The IDA request will enable the U.S. Government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance will administer \$629 million to respond to natural disasters, civil strife, global economic downturns, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. IDA funds benefit disaster- and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons. By reducing the impact of disasters, these programs alleviate suffering and save lives. IDA programs target the most vulnerable populations that are affected by the shock of disasters including those that are internally displaced. This funding level will allow the United States to maintain a reasonable level of resources to cover continuing complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction, and also maintains sufficient resources to respond to new disasters, including increased funding for the local and regional purchase of emergency food assistance.

In addition, USAID is responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Recurring costs are approximately \$1 million annually, funded from IDA. These costs include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based in the region to coordinate with government officials in both FSM and RMI, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners. These funds are in addition to the \$1 million in Development Assistance provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security resources and \$250 million in additional DA, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF

programs will be managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace and are a critical component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. Provided that the proposed food aid reforms are enacted and all the funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II is appropriated as described above, at least fifty-five percent of the requested (and appropriated) IDA funding of \$1,416 million for emergency food assistance programs administered by USAID's Office of Food for Peace, will be used for the purchase and transport of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming. (The Budget also shifts \$25 million of the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

The request includes authority for USAID's Office of Food for Peace to cover administrative costs that were available under P.L. 480 Title II. These authorities will facilitate the purchase and delivery of U.S. commodities under IDA.

Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	-	75,000	75,000

The Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund (EFAC) of \$75 million will enable the President to provide emergency food assistance for unexpected and urgent food needs worldwide. Following a Presidential determination, funds released from EFAC will be managed by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace and will have the same flexibility as the International Disaster Assistance account to provide timely and cost-effective food emergency responses through interventions such as local and regional procurement of food, cash transfers or vouchers to facilitate access to food, or the purchase and shipment of U.S. commodities as appropriate.

The funding is a reallocation from funding previously requested for P.L. 480 Title II.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security resources and \$250 million in additional DA, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs will be managed by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace and are a critical component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. Provided that the proposed food aid reforms are enacted and all the funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II is appropriated as described above, at least fifty-five percent of the requested (and appropriated) IDA funding of \$1,416 million for emergency food assistance programs administered by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace, will be used for the purchase and transport of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming. (The Budget also shifts \$25 million of the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation’s Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Transition Initiatives	93,695	57,002	57,600	-36,095
Enduring	50,141	50,448	57,600	7,459
Overseas Contingency Operations ²	43,554	6,554	-	-43,554

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$37 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Transition Initiatives account.

The FY 2014 request of \$57.6 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those countries making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to advance peace and democracy in countries that are important to U.S. foreign policy. Examples of assistance include promoting responsiveness of central governments to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, addressing underlying causes of instability, and conflict resolution measures.

Complex Crises Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	40,061	40,000	-10,000
Enduring	10,000	10,061	40,000	30,000
Overseas Contingency Operations ²	40,000	30,000	-	-40,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Complex Crises Fund.

The FY 2014 request of \$40 million for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. The CCF was created in FY 2010 to regularize contingency funding previously received through transfers from the Department of Defense under Section 1207 authority that has since expired. Managed by USAID, funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict or instability, or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and include host government participation, as well as other partner resources. In the past year, CCF funds have provided critical support for programs in Kenya, Jordan, Burma, Nepal, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The FY 2014 request includes the authority to transfer up to \$7 million to the Department of State's Conflict and Stabilization Operations account.

Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy	[40,000]	[40,000]	[40,000]	[0]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,300	8,351	8,200	-100

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request includes \$40 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and \$8.2 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA guarantees augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, DCA supports host countries in the financing of their own development.

To date, DCA has been used to mobilize more than \$2.7 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$118 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled 70 USAID missions to enter into over 300 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. USAID has incurred only \$9.6 million in default claims to date for all of the guarantees made under DCA, which corresponds to an overall default rate of 1.7 percent. DCA projects have proven to be very effective in channeling resources to microenterprises, small-and medium-scale businesses, farmers, healthcare providers, and certain infrastructure sectors. In 2012, working directly with our partners and USAID missions, DCA completed 47 transactions in 23 countries that will leverage up to \$524 million in private capital for critical investments in agriculture, health, education, municipal infrastructure, water, energy (especially solar power), and other sectors. In support of USAID Forward and other Agency-wide priorities, the DCA portfolio in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to grow. In FY 2013, the Africa portfolio will represent at least 50 percent of the value of all DCA transactions.

In FY 2014, DCA will continue to use guarantees to help banks and microfinance institutions access affordable, long-term capital for small and medium enterprise lending at longer tenors, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. DCA will also continue to take advantage of more developed municipal capacity and capital markets to expand successful sub-sovereign financing models developed in Asia and Eastern Europe. In addition, DCA will develop new partnerships with Diaspora groups, leasing companies, pension funds, and other guarantors, both public and private. Lastly, DCA loan guarantees will be used to increase investments in climate change activities including sustainable forestry, adaptation, and mitigation.

The request for FY 2014 increases the maximum guaranteed portfolio level to \$2 billion in order to both support anticipated growth in the program, as well as to enable DCA to assume smaller, yet catalytic, positions in larger portfolios. In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. sec. 661), the request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of USAID's legacy and other credit portfolios, which amount to more than \$17 billion.

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Economic Support Fund	6,146,707	5,673,923	5,458,254	-688,453
Enduring	2,994,745	2,912,461	4,076,054	1,081,309
Overseas Contingency Operations ^{2, 3}	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	-1,769,762

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$105 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and \$285.5 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

The FY 2014 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of \$4,152.1 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, including countering terrorism and extremist ideology; increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and empowering citizens. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security because they help to prevent wars and contain conflicts, and foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies.

The FY 2014 budget normalizes foreign assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account in the ESF account as well as in the Global Health Programs and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement accounts.

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa (\$564 million): The FY 2014 request includes funding for programs that strengthen democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries, including:

- **South Sudan (\$280.5 million):** In the coming decade, significant donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure will help the South Sudanese advance towards a lasting democratic future. U.S. assistance will accelerate progress in governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, civil society building, agriculture, infrastructure, health, and basic education.
- **Liberia (\$106 million):** The FY 2014 request will support Liberia's efforts to consolidate progress made over the past few years and move more clearly from post-crisis activities into sustainable assistance programs as the United Nations Mission in Liberia draws down and the Liberian government takes on greater responsibilities to solidify confidence in public governance. Funding will also be used to sustain health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, and expand infrastructure programs, especially in the energy sector.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$59.9 million):** The FY 2014 request for the Democratic Republic of the Congo will support conflict mitigation, the prevention and treatment of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, and capacity building for the legislature, justice, and media sectors. Funds will also be used for rule of law and civil protection programs to support the development of democratic institutions that provide basic needs and services for citizens.
- **Somalia (\$49.4 million):** The end of the political transition in 2012 and the formal recognition of the Government of Somalia in January 2013 represent the beginning of a new political phase. The FY 2014 request will assist Somalis in reestablishing viable governance institutions, which are essential to alleviating humanitarian suffering in the broader Horn of Africa. Increased resources will focus on stabilization and reconciliation efforts; nascent political party development; civil society efforts to promote peace, good governance, and consensus-building; and programs in education, livelihoods, and economic growth.
- **Zimbabwe (\$25.1 million):** The FY 2014 request will expand efforts to improve governance in Zimbabwe by placing greater emphasis on strengthening Parliament, local governments, and executive branch structures. Support for Zimbabwe assumes progress in reform of the political system under a transitional or new government that comes to power through free, fair, and transparent elections. Efforts will also focus on improving food security.
- **Sudan (\$10.7 million):** Peace and stability in Sudan remain critical objectives of the United States, both in the context of resolving outstanding and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, as well as improving conditions in Darfur and seeking an end to the conflict there. In the Three Areas, Darfur, and other marginalized areas, efforts will focus on peacebuilding and conflict mitigation.

East Asia and the Pacific (\$93.7 million): The FY 2014 request includes funding to support the Administration's strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region and to strengthen regional economic integration and trade that will support economic growth in the United States, while advancing democratic development in the region. Highlights include:

- **Burma (\$51.2 million):** The FY 2014 request supports a forward-leaning U.S. policy that builds on Burma's political and economic reform agenda to promote national reconciliation, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; foster economic opportunity; increase food security; and meet other basic human needs to enable Burma's population to contribute to and sustain reforms. By focusing on inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and local empowerment, programs strengthen civil society and promote democratic culture and practices. ESF-funded programs also provide crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons.
- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$26 million):** The FY 2014 request supports partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI). The Department of State leverages cooperation within these multilateral fora to strengthen U.S. engagement at the annual East Asia Summit, the region's preeminent forum to discuss political and strategic issues. EAP Regional programs support these important multilateral institutions to help maintain momentum for key economic priorities, encourage regional standards that more closely align governments with the United States, and support regional connectivity and integration. These programs will also fulfill the President's commitments to the Enhanced Economic Engagement Initiative (E3) and the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future, announced by President Obama in November 2012 at the East Asia Summit.

- **Regional Development Mission for Asia (\$7 million):** The FY 2014 request supports the LMI through capacity building of LMI countries on sound and sustainable environmental management, including management of increasingly variable shared water resources, and a higher education partnership to strengthen educational cooperation in the Lower Mekong region.

Europe and Eurasia (\$352.9 million): The FY 2014 ESF request for this region is focused on supporting U.S. efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union to become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries. Highlights include:

- **Ukraine (\$54 million):** U.S. assistance aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community as it struggles to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis and worsening backsliding on democratic reform. Funding will strengthen democratic institutions and processes, and accountable governance; support civil society, independent media, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts; improve conditions for investment and economic growth; improve energy security; and help bring the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and properly store its nuclear waste.
- **Georgia (\$43 million):** The funding requested in FY 2014 will focus on encouraging Georgia's democratization and developing its free-market economy. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; promote political pluralism; bolster independent media and public access to information; increase energy security; promote the reforms necessary to foster economic development and attract foreign investment; and further social sector development.
- **Kosovo (\$41 million):** Funding will help still-nascent institutions in Kosovo adjust to the challenges of effective governance; further the development of the justice sector; drive private sector-led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors; strengthen democratic institutions; develop future leaders; build the capacity of civil society and independent media to address corruption and promote government accountability; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance among all of Kosovo's diverse communities.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$27.7 million):** Funding will help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration and improve its uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will support the development of state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance and delivery of justice at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic tensions.
- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$68.3 million):** Resources will support initiatives to further transition goals in the region by promoting cross-border economic and energy linkages; advancing economic integration across the Balkans; supporting lower emissions development pathways for the region; promoting civil society development and networks; fostering professional investigative journalism; and providing targeted humanitarian assistance.

Near East (\$1,203.4 million): The FY 2014 request includes funding to support democratic reform and political institution building in the Middle East and North Africa and to help create economic opportunities for youth in the region. Funding will continue for programs that advance U.S. national security interests.

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$370 million):** The FY 2014 request will help advance a negotiated, two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by working with the Palestinian Authority (PA) to build the institutions of a future Palestinian state and deliver services to the Palestinian people. It will also provide much needed humanitarian relief to Palestinians living in Gaza by providing assistance through the UN and NGOs as a counterweight to Hamas. U.S. Government assistance creates an atmosphere that supports negotiations, encourages broad-based economic growth, promotes democratic governance, and improves the everyday lives of Palestinians, thereby contributing to the overall stability and security of the region.
- **Jordan (\$360 million):** The FY 2014 request supports the Government of Jordan's capacity to advance its political, economic, and social reform agendas. Programs will support these reforms as well as encourage competitiveness and job creation, combat poverty, support workforce development, enhance government accountability, bolster civil society, and increase public participation in political processes. Assistance will also support improvements in basic education and healthcare. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Government of Jordan to enhance economic stability.
- **Egypt (\$250 million):** The FY 2014 request will continue our longstanding commitment to Egypt by providing critical assistance as the country continues its historic democratic transition. U.S. assistance programs will seek to support a successful transition to democracy while assisting the Egyptian Government to address obstacles to sustainable economic growth and recovery. In partnership with the Egyptian Government, U.S. assistance will help Egypt address its economic challenges; support the development of democratic institutions; encourage broad-based private-sector growth and job creation through a focus on small and medium enterprises, entrepreneurship, workforce development, trade promotion, and the development of the tourism and agricultural sectors; promote government accountability, transparency, and human rights; support improvements in education; and help improve the quality of health services. The request also includes continued funding for the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund that will invest in promising Egyptian businesses and stimulate job creation.
- **Lebanon (\$70 million):** The FY 2014 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. These goals support a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's sovereignty and stability by strengthening credible and capable public institutions, improve the quality of life for ordinary Lebanese, and promote economic prosperity across sectarian lines. The United States continues to closely monitor developments in Lebanon, in particular the Government of Lebanon's adherence to international obligations and the rule of law. The program continues to emphasize the funding of non-governmental organizations.
- **Yemen (\$45 million):** The FY 2014 request will support Yemen's ongoing political transition and constitutional reform, as well as women and youth, advancing U.S. interests by promoting good governance, democratic reform, and regional stability. The request will also continue to support Yemen's critical humanitarian and economic development needs through community livelihood programs, particularly for at-risk populations, and will fund key agriculture programs in a sector that historically accounts for roughly one half of Yemen's employment.
- **Tunisia (\$30 million):** Contributing to Tunisia's democratic and economic evolution advances U.S. interests in a number of ways by helping to build a locally legitimate example of responsive and accountable governance, economic prosperity, and regional stability. The FY 2014 request funds

activities that bolster governance and civic engagement; continue USAID's program to develop Tunisia's information and communications technology sector; invest in education; expand access to capital for Tunisian small- and medium-enterprises; and provide technical assistance on financial regulation reform activities. The FY 2014 request also includes \$20 million in support of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund.

- **Near East Regional Democracy (\$30 million):** The FY 2014 request will be used to expand and enhance existing Near East Regional Democracy-funded activities aimed at increasing the capacity of citizens and civil society in the region to promote internationally recognized democratic and human rights principles. The request includes \$7 million to support cutting edge tools and requisite training that promote Internet Freedom and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies. As specific opportunities arise or new openings occur, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. Government policy in the region.
- **Iraq (\$22.5 million):** In line with the reduced U.S. Government footprint in Iraq, the Administration envisions a much smaller bilateral assistance program in Iraq focused on U.S. priorities such as programs for vulnerable populations and democracy and governance.

South and Central Asia (\$1,185.1 million): The FY 2014 base request for South and Central Asia includes funding to support greater regional integration, increase economic reconstruction and development, promote democracy and good governance, and continue stabilization initiatives throughout both regions.

- **Afghanistan (\$535.3 million):** FY 2014 base resources will provide support during the ongoing security transition and the Afghan Presidential election, perhaps the most critical phase of our engagement in Afghanistan. Continued, sustained support to Afghanistan throughout this period is essential to solidifying the progress made over the last decade and helping establish Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, and secure nation in a stable, prosperous, and secure region. In concert with the ESF-OCO funding for Afghanistan, this request will strengthen Afghan public and private institutions to be sufficiently resilient to withstand the longer-term economic, security, and governance challenges associated with the security transition and the drawdown of international forces. In the transition period, programming will shift from an emphasis on stability interventions to medium- and long-term efforts in key areas in economic growth, agriculture, health, education, rule of law, and good governance, all of which are critical to Afghanistan's development. Resources will continue to emphasize support of women and girls and their full participation in the economic, social and political arenas. U.S. assistance will be allocated in accordance with the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, which prioritizes and incentivizes Afghan reforms in areas including respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption efforts, and improved legislation to support private investment.
- **Pakistan (\$513.5 million):** Base resources requested in FY 2014 will support the continued implementation of the U.S. Civilian Assistance Strategy for Pakistan. Assistance will include medium- to long-term development assistance programs that will further the foundation for a stable economy and a strong, moderate, competent, and democratic government that exercises authority across all of its territory and is responsive to its people. Funding will focus on programs to help Pakistan address its energy challenges; increase economic growth, including agriculture; help stabilize vulnerable areas; and improve delivery of social services, particularly education and health. Improving governance, accountability, and gender equality are cross-cutting priorities in all sectors. Assistance for short-term stabilization programs that provide immediate assistance to conflict-prone areas is requested in ESF-OCO.

- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$38.3 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on supporting newly-formed democratic institutions and addressing the Kyrgyz Republic's broad, underlying development challenges and chronic instability, which were exacerbated by the effects of the 2010 political upheaval and ethnic violence. Programs will work to bolster civil society and democratic institutions, support the rule of law and human rights, empower the private sector, strengthen food security, and address key social issues such as education.
- **Nepal (\$34.5 million):** Funding will help increase food security; combat the effects of global climate change; and support community mediation to address local disputes before they escalate to conflict and violence. Programs will also build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to combat human trafficking; support the integration of former Maoist combatants into a post-conflict society; and assist the Nepal Election Commission with security planning and preparations for upcoming elections. Disaster risk reduction will be integrated across foreign assistance activities.
- **Tajikistan (\$19.1 million):** Assistance is focused on ensuring the stability of Tajikistan, particularly in light of the military drawdown in Afghanistan. Programs will seek to strengthen local governance and improve education. Funding will also be used to increase food security by seeking to solve systemic problems that contribute to food shortages such as inequitable access to water, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor farm practices.
- **Central Asia Regional (\$20.9 million):** In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will continue to support regional cross-border activities under the New Silk Road initiative, which aims to further Afghanistan's economic integration into the broader region. Specifically, these resources will fund projects that increase trade and improve the transit of legal goods and services across borders, increase regional cooperation on the use of energy resources, increase cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources, and improve governance along trade and transit corridors.

Western Hemisphere (\$432.2 million): The FY 2014 ESF request promotes four interconnected and broadly shared goals: expanded economic and social opportunity, citizen safety for all peoples, effective democratic governance and institutions, and a clean energy future. The investments in the Western Hemisphere are critical to deterring the reach of criminal organizations and gang violence throughout the region. Funding will be targeted strategically at economic development needs that help support regional security. Education and skills training programs for at-risk youth will help address root causes of criminal activity. Trade capacity building programs promote free trade, international investment, and economic partnerships with the region.

- **Colombia (\$140 million):** U.S. assistance will support the Government of Colombia (GOC)'s efforts to enhance sustainable change and marginalize illegal groups while ensuring GOC presence in post-conflict areas. Programs will target areas with a high concentration of vulnerable populations historically most affected by conflict, with particular focus on Afro-Colombians, indigenous groups, and former child soldiers. The request continues support for the development pillar of the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative and will ensure that important progress in rule of law, human rights, and economic and social development is sustained. Programs will build on the security gains achieved, support alternative development, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity. These programs will continue to focus on carefully identified strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.

- **Haiti (\$139 million):** Funding in the FY 2014 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help build a stable and more prosperous Haiti by engaging in partnership with the Government and people of Haiti, and other donors and private sector partners. The request supports long-term development in the four strategic pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and will focus on these key sectors: infrastructure and energy; food and economic security; health and other basic services; and governance and rule of law. The request provides support in these areas to help Haiti continue to rebuild and transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its people and contributes to regional stability.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$98.2 million):** The FY 2014 request will support critical and multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$61.5 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$29.2 million), as well as other WHA economic growth and Summit of the Americas-related initiatives (\$7.5 million). CARSI and CBSI focus on reinforcing and creating accountable, democratic rule of law institutions, and address the underlying causes of violence stemming from illicit trafficking, transnational crime, and organized gangs.

CARSI funding prioritizes the Northern Tier countries of Honduras, El Salvador, Belize, and Guatemala by strengthening law enforcement and rule of law institutions and empowering distressed communities to address the underlying risk factors that lead to crime and violence. Funding will strengthen rule of law institutions to better administer justice, ensure due process, and protect human rights.

In the Caribbean, CBSI builds and strengthens the rule of law and provides vocational training to at-risk youth and other vulnerable populations to increase their licit employment opportunities. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts U.S. security. U.S. assistance addresses these threats and aids the U.S. national interest.

In addition to CARSI and CBSI, funding will support the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, focusing particularly on integrating Central American energy sectors, electrical integration in the region, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Finally, the funds will support expanded economic opportunity and better facilitation of trade, as well as support the outcomes established through the 2012 Summit of the Americas process.

- **Mexico (\$35 million):** The FY 2014 request will support our relationship with the new Mexican administration. The United States will continue its partnership with Mexico and expand mutual cooperation under the Merida Initiative to address security risks from drug trafficking, violent crime, and rule of law capacity in Mexico. Specifically, ESF funding will focus on strengthening and institutionalizing reforms to improve the rule of law and respect for human rights and building strong and resilient communities able to prevent and reduce crime and violence. A more stable Mexico will increase the United States' national security, enhance economic growth potential, and protect U.S. citizens along our shared border.
- **Cuba (\$15 million):** The FY 2014 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for basic human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and promote basic freedoms, particularly freedom of expression.
- **Venezuela (\$5 million):** The FY 2014 request will help strengthen Venezuelan civil society and democratic institutions and support political competition-building efforts that will protect democratic space and seek to serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan people. Funding will assist civil

society and human rights organizations.

Global Programs (\$244.7 million): The FY 2014 ESF request also funds programs that are implemented worldwide. Highlights include:

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$116.5 million):** As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), OES programming constitutes an integral element of U.S. efforts on climate change. These funds include support for programs that forge new paths forward on clean energy and emissions reductions in connection with activities such as the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, and the Global Methane Initiative, all of which were established as a result of U.S. diplomacy. FY 2014 funds will also support multilateral adaptation efforts through the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund, and sustainable landscapes and forests through the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility or similar programs. Outside of the GCCCI, funds will support assistance to the Pacific Islands associated with the South Pacific Tuna Treaty that promotes American jobs and economic development in the important Pacific region. In addition, OES Partnerships funds will be used to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.
- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund (\$64 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2014 request for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; encourage open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally marginalized populations, including people with disabilities and minority religious communities; support independent media and Internet Freedom; advance respect for workers' rights; and promote human rights practices in the global business environment.
- **Special Representative for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) (\$20 million):** The FY 2014 request includes \$20 million for S/GWI, of which \$15 million is for a new State Department Full Participation Fund. The Fund's purpose is to advance gender equality and the status of women and girls in all foreign policy objectives, highlighting activities in women's political and civic participation; women and the economy, and women, peace and security. The Fund will support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to integrate gender into foreign assistance programming. The remaining \$5 million is for actions in support of the National Action Plan for Women Peace and Security (WPS).
- **Economic Growth, Education and the Environment (E3) (\$14.8 million):** The requested funds will promote domestic finance for development by working with countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform in the areas of fiscal transparency and revenue generation. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will also support U.S. export promotion by focusing on areas where improvements can have a catalytic impact on a developing nation's ability to conduct cross-border trade. Economic growth is key to U.S. national security and the foundation of America's strength. The Department of State and USAID build economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition from developing to developed economies.

- **Energy Resources (\$14 million):** The FY 2014 request will support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to build awareness of the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, and power sector reform and development to support the expansion of access to electricity for the 1.3 billion people currently lacking access. These programs complement and support global diplomatic engagement on energy security issues and Administration energy initiatives, including Connecting the Americas 2022, the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future, and developing East Africa initiatives.

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	580,000	580,000

The events unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa are the pre-eminent foreign policy challenge of our time. We recognize that the stability and security we seek in the region will only come through sustained reforms that respond to the aspirations of the region’s citizens. Our support for dignity, opportunity, and self-determination must be matched by actions that affirm our support. We have an opportunity to recast our assistance posture as one that promotes economic and political foundations for democracy, and builds new partnerships with the citizens who will shape their countries’ futures. If we fail, we risk reinforcing public cynicism and losing influence in a region critical to U.S. interests. If we succeed, we have a very real opportunity to help generate lasting stability, security, and prosperity that will provide a firmer foundation for the pursuit of U.S. strategic interests and will reduce the risk that future instability will require us to commit greater resources there in the long term.

Achieving these outcomes requires both committing resources commensurate with the challenge, and changing the way we do business in the region, including our approach to assistance. Bilateral funding in the region is being used to meet new requirements and to address continuing security commitments and challenges. Ongoing regional programs that support reforms and promote civic engagement will continue to help sustain demand for change. In addition, the request includes the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (MENA IF) to complement traditional bilateral and regional programs and to provide a framework that will support lasting reform, building on the \$770 million request in the FY 2013 President’s Budget.

The Fund will capitalize on the opportunities presented by the Arab Spring, supporting those countries that are moving to undertake the democratic and economic reforms necessary to address citizens’ demands and provide lasting stability in the region. To date, our response to the Arab Spring has involved identifying funding for new requirements from within existing budgets in FY 2011 and FY 2012. We have reallocated over \$1.5 billion in existing funds from ongoing bilateral programs and from other sources to transitions in the Middle East and North Africa at great opportunity cost. Of this, \$1 billion was new funding to these countries. This is not the best approach for long-term, strategic investments to support ongoing transitions. The MENA Incentive Fund will provide a transparent and flexible source that reflects our new priorities with the range of tools necessary to support U.S. engagement on economic and political reforms in the region. Many of these interventions – support to Syrian opposition, humanitarian assistance, Enterprise Funds, and loan guarantees – are similar to what we would anticipate funding through the MENA IF. The magnitude of the need is clear from these investments to date. Providing funding for the MENA IF in FY 2014 will provide continuity and confidence in our commitment to the region and clearly-identified funding to continue supporting reforms. The MENA Incentive Fund will complement bilateral assistance but will not be allocated at the outset to any specific countries.

MENA IF will put into practice the President’s strategy in the region, provide support to citizen demands for change, improve our ability to respond adroitly to contingencies and new opportunities, and begin to address the imbalance between our security and economic assistance in the region. MENA IF will also provide the United States with additional tools to work with our international partners to support changes in the MENA region (for example, through the G-8 Deauville Partnership), allowing us to use our

investment to leverage international resources. The MENA Incentive Fund may provide assistance bilaterally, regionally, or through contributions to multilateral initiatives with other donors. The kinds of support we are providing through the Deauville Partnership, for example, provide significant international attention to reforms and leverages additional funding. These kinds of long-term incentive programs that are based on negotiated agreements will require authorities to use a range of tools and longer availability periods. The authorities requested in the account provide tools like loan guarantees that will allow us to leverage additional resources (e.g. self-pay or other donors) and maximize our investment. This tool, for example, would be used to address fiscal gaps and would require requisite reforms.

The primary purpose of the Fund is to advance *democratic, institutional, and economic reform* by MENA governments and their people. MENA IF will also ensure local accountability for reform commitments through support for civil society actors. The entry-point for governments wishing to access these resources will be public political and/or economic reform plans, incentivized by the prospect of resources for high-impact projects and activities demonstrating significant economic returns or democratic progress. Country proposals will be analyzed with interagency experts to identify strategic priorities, key reform areas, country reform commitments, the involvement of citizen representatives, the cost-benefit of the specific program intervention, and feasibility (e.g. U.S. Government management capacity, implementation mechanisms, host country absorptive capacity). It will also take into account existing programming, host country financing, and other donor support.

MENA IF will promote two primary outcomes in transitioning MENA countries:

- Effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies – The Fund will support local accountability for reform commitments through support for civil society actors’ engagement in transitions. The Fund will provide support and incentives for countries in transition to help ensure governments acquire power through transparent, competitive, and inclusive processes; to establish transparent, predictable, and accountable public governance under the rule of law, with equal access for all; to actively engage citizens, the private sector, and civil society in public decision-making, including through rights to organize, assemble, speak, and access information on- and off-line; and to respect fundamental human rights for all.
- Inclusive, market-based economic growth – The MENA Incentive Fund will promote, incentivize, and support legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based economic opportunity, characterized by equitable, transparent, and predictable access to local, regional, and global capital and markets; regional trade integration; facilitation of entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium enterprises; investments in science, technology, and innovation; support for domestic and international private sector investment; and innovative approaches to development finance, including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments that yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens.

Secondly, this Fund will also allow us to respond to emerging opportunities to support *early transitions* so that nascent reforms can continue. Our response in 2011 and 2012 to unfolding events demonstrated the need for funding in critical early periods. The MENA Incentive Fund will provide the capacity to support interim governments and civil society at times of transition and allow us to respond to unanticipated needs. These stabilization requirements may range from humanitarian and peacekeeping needs to fiscal stabilization and early security sector reforms.

Finally, a key element of our ability to engage effectively in the region is our *regional program platforms*. The MENA Incentive Fund, therefore, includes the base funding for the Middle East

Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and USAID's Middle East Regional Program (MER), implemented by USAID's Middle East Bureau with support from the Office of Middle East Programs based in Cairo.

MEPI cultivates locally-led change through civil society support in every country of the MENA region where we have a diplomatic presence. MEPI provides a distinct yet complementary function from the MENA IF by providing direct support to civil society groups, political activists, and business leaders in their urgent efforts to promote political and economic reforms throughout the region. MEPI's work responds to emerging opportunities and advances the Administration's policy to support democratic transitions and reform through partnerships with the people of the region.

USAID's MER combines the previous support provided under shared services by the Asia Middle East regional program with the existing field-based program OMEP. The new MER designs and implements USAID's regional activities that address trans-boundary issues such as MENA trade and investment, management of scarce water resources, and regional efforts to combat corruption and improve governance. MER also provides surge capacity and region-wide expertise and scope for our development activities that respond to regional transition and reform.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,975,100	1,885,174	1,760,960	-214,140
Enduring	1,646,100	1,656,174	1,760,960	114,860
Overseas Contingency Operations ²	329,000	229,000	-	-329,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$100 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

The international humanitarian programs of the U.S. Government provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world’s most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people’s dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2014 MRA request of \$1,761 million will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as contributions to non-governmental organization partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children and the elderly; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance (\$1,348.8 million):** In both emergencies and protracted situations overseas, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims, and other vulnerable migrants to meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. Such support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to voluntarily return to their homes in safety or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- **Refugee Admissions (\$362 million):** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to refugee displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the country with the largest resettlement program in the world, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through non-governmental organization partners, these funds will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.

- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$15 million):** This funding will maintain U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses (\$35.2 million):** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA and the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance appropriations. Funds requested for FY 2014 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	27,366	250,000	222,800

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The 2014 request of \$250 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern, including, but not limited to, emergency humanitarian needs in Syria. To help meet these needs, the appropriations language provides that these funds can be transferred to the International Disaster Assistance account, as appropriate, after the President has made the requisite determination under section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962.

In FY 2012, \$36 million was provided from ERMA to address various humanitarian emergencies, including assisting refugees, internally displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, and other victims of conflict from Sudan and Mali.

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Peace Corps	375,000	377,295	378,800	3,800

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 budget request for the Peace Corps of \$378.8 million, of which \$5 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to continue to meet its mission of spearheading progress in developing countries and promoting friendship between the American people and people overseas. This funding will also allow the agency to continue the sweeping reforms that have been put in place over the past few years.

The Peace Corps takes a unique approach to meeting its development and outreach goals. The agency selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who spend 27 months living and working in areas that other programs are often unable to reach. During their service Volunteers do not just work with the community; they become part of it. They eat the same food, live in the same kind of housing, speak the same language, and use the same transportation as other members of the community. By doing so, Volunteers build mutual trust and respect, are able to advance the development needs of the host country, and promote a positive view of Americans more effectively. The Peace Corps' FY 2014 request will fund approximately 7,300 Peace Corps Volunteers in more than 70 countries, ranging from the Caribbean to Central Asia, and from Africa to the Pacific islands.

In FY 2014, the Peace Corps will continue recent reforms to improve the Volunteer experience and impact. Those reforms include the annual Country Portfolio Review process, which is an objective, data-driven method for reviewing and making decisions about where and how the agency operates globally; the Focus In/Train Up strategy, by which the Peace Corps is increasing the agency's effectiveness – and its ability to measure that effectiveness – by focusing on the projects that have the greatest development impact; and newly instituted safeguards and training to enhance the safety and security of Volunteers and improve the support they receive.

The Peace Corps will also continue its partnerships with other federal agencies and the private/nonprofit sectors. With its unique ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative, and Feed the Future. In FY 2014, the Peace Corps will also continue the Global Health Service Partnership, a new public-private partnership to place health professionals at medical and nursing schools overseas.

Volunteers' service to the United States continues long after they have left the Peace Corps. Many returned Volunteers use their training and experience to become leaders in society in areas ranging from private industry to development work, and from community service to Congress. The skills they acquire while serving – whether fluency in a foreign language, experience in complex problem-solving, or familiarity with a foreign culture – are invaluable to the United States. No less invaluable is the commitment to public service that the Peace Corps instills. Ultimately, the investment the Peace Corps makes in Volunteers – and the investment our nation makes in the Peace Corps – is returned many times over, at home and abroad.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	903,697	898,200	-

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request of \$898.2 million will allow the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to continue to make significant contributions to the Administration’s foreign policy priorities, including advancing the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development and strengthening food security. This funding will help high-performing poor countries reduce poverty, develop markets, and strengthen democratic governance.

MCC contributes to country-led and results-focused development through five-year compact assistance programs designed to maximize sustainable poverty reduction by fostering economic growth. MCC also supports smaller two-to-three year threshold programs that address constraints to economic growth.

Of the FY 2014 request, MCC plans to use \$676.2 million for compact assistance. In December 2012, the Board selected five countries as eligible to develop a compact program: Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania. All five countries have taken concrete steps to improve governance and qualify for MCC assistance, thus demonstrating the “MCC incentive effect”. In light of the limited resources requested by MCC, the countries will need to compete for funding by maintaining a strong commitment to democracy and good governance and developing high-quality, timely proposals to promote economic growth and reduce poverty. MCC also plans to use \$20 million for threshold assistance to Guatemala and Nepal.

Across its portfolio, MCC emphasizes results and transparency. For all major compact investments, MCC estimates economic rates of return to assess the economic viability and return of proposed investments, and posts the results on its website (www.mcc.gov). MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts and tracks the progress of its compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes, which are also available on MCC’s website.

The first step in MCC’s grant-making process is for MCC’s Board of Directors to determine which countries should be eligible for MCC assistance. When making compact eligibility determinations the Board starts with a list of countries that are candidates for MCC funding on the basis of per capita income and assesses the countries’ performance on twenty indicators that measure policy performance in three categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and economic freedom. In addition to the policy performance indicators, the Board factors in the availability of funds to MCC and a compact’s ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. After the Board selects countries as compact eligible, MCC works with countries to develop a compact. Countries are responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth and conducting consultations across the private sector and civil society to ensure that there is widespread public support for compact investments. Throughout the process, MCC works to ensure there is transparency and country ownership of compact programs.

Since 2004, MCC has signed 26 compacts and 23 threshold agreements, committing over \$9.6 billion to worldwide poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measureable and transparent objectives. Thanks to MCC compact programs, training for more than 210,851 farmers has boosted productivity and food security, and completion of more than 1,712 kilometers of roads has ensured improved access to markets, schools, and health clinics.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,638	18,100	-4,400

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request of \$18.1 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to provide targeted, small-dollar investments to help marginalized, poor communities in the Western Hemisphere undertake their own development initiatives. Due to budgetary constraints, the FY 2014 budget cuts the IAF's funding by nearly 20 percent. Despite these cuts, the IAF will seek to maintain its current program level by pursuing partnership opportunities with other U.S. Government agencies, the private sector and by further reducing overhead costs. In FY 2014, the IAF will support U.S. Government priorities and interests in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty, strengthen the practice of democracy, contribute to an environment of increased personal security, and foster better economic development by supporting projects that create jobs, increase incomes, improve food security, encourage civic engagement, promote sustainable agricultural practices, preserve the environment, and improve access to water, utilities and basic housing.

Through its 40 years of experience, the IAF has developed specialized expertise in identifying and investing in poor and marginalized groups that have the capacity to advance their own communities. The IAF coordinates with other U.S. Government agencies and leverages private contributions from local partners and community beneficiaries to further strengthen its community-based development approach. As a result, the IAF's investment of nearly \$700 million has enabled grantees to mobilize nearly \$1 billion more from local, regional, and private sources.

The IAF will continue to leverage development resources into long-term, strategic benefits for the poor in order to maximize the impact of U.S. Government dollars. One example is the IAF-initiated business sector network, RedEAmérica. Through this initiative, Latin American corporate foundations direct an additional two dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF in grassroots organizations. This initiative has helped corporate partners move beyond charitable philanthropy to more strategic investments that promote long-term, self-help development. Similarly, by sharing their experience and expertise with community foundations, hometown associations, and other diaspora groups, the IAF has helped channel more resources into effective development projects that deliver concrete results in communities with the greatest need.

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

African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,184	24,000	-6,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request of \$24 million for the African Development Foundation (ADF) programs will provide resources to establish new grants in 23 African countries and resources to monitor and maintain an active portfolio of 400 grants. ADF is a public corporation and an independent agency of the U.S. Government that supports African-designed and African-driven initiatives to address grassroots economic problems and promote sustainable development. ADF provides grants of up to \$250,000 directly to community groups, agricultural cooperatives, and small enterprises operating in under-served communities, primarily in conflict and post-conflict areas across Africa. Grant activities typically focus on production and related activities that increase food security and generate new economic opportunities. Via ADF's 3-part model of business planning, funding, and implementation, African organizations create and sustain jobs, increase income levels, and concretely address other social needs. ADF also awards grants to African NGOs and other firms, to establish sustainable in-country development expertise and to provide ongoing technical assistance to project grantees.

ADF leverages additional matching program funds through strategic partnerships with several African governments and with other donor entities. In FY 2014, ADF will be expanding these outreach efforts. Leveraged funds and a lower-cost operating model help make ADF an efficient foreign assistance provider to Africa. Concurrently, ADF contributes to increased national, regional and international economic development through direct grants to producer groups, processors, and others at the grassroots level. ADF's support allows smallholders to participate in certain trade activities so that they can contribute to and benefit from the increased revenues and opportunities associated with economic growth.

ADF programs support three important strategic goals:

- important security interests across Africa, such as the Sahel corridor (including Mali, Mauritania, and Niger) and the Horn of Africa (including Kenya and Somalia);
- the Administration's development priorities, including Feed the Future and the Young African Leaders Initiative; and
- results-and evidence-based programming.

Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring	39,000	39,229	23,500	-15,500
Technical Assistance - Enduring	25,448	25,604	23,500	-1,948
Technical Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	1,552	1,552	-	-1,552
Debt Restructuring - Enduring	12,000	12,073	-	-12,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2014 Request includes \$23.5 million for Treasury’s Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). This small program achieves big objectives as it fosters economic growth by enabling a government to provide better services for its citizens and reduce dependency on foreign aid. For over 20 years, OTA has helped developing countries build effective financial management systems—a core element of a well-functioning state. These financial management systems include: building efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat corruption and other economic crimes. The program provides significant, cost-effective value for U.S. development, foreign policy, and national security objectives.

Debt Restructuring

No funding is requested for the Debt Restructuring account in FY 2014, though the request for the Economic Support Fund includes authorization to transfer up to \$300 million to cover the cost of Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) debt relief for Sudan, should the Secretary of State determine that Sudan has made progress along various fronts the U.S. has identified as pre-conditions for any U.S. support for debt relief, including implementing agreement reached by the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and other legislative requirements related to HIPC debt relief, including determinations on human rights and state sponsorship of terrorism.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,635,705	2,051,199	1,473,727	-161,978
Enduring	1,061,100	1,067,594	1,129,727	68,627
Overseas Contingency Operations ²	574,605	983,605	344,000	-230,605

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), and Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

The FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) enduring request of \$1,129.7 million will support country and global programs critical to combat transnational crime, disrupt illicit trafficking, and assist partner nations to build their capacities to extend their reach of justice under the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen weak or corrupt law enforcement institutions. FY 2014 INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire, and are used in tandem with host country government resources in order to maximize impact.

The INCLE request recognizes criminal networks disrupt U.S. trade, licit productivity and economic opportunities, while creating security vulnerabilities for U.S. citizens around the world. The FY 2014 INCLE request will continue to address national and personal security concerns in strategically important geographic regions such as the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and Near East Asia. The request also focuses on emerging threats to stability and regional security in Central Asia and Africa. The FY 2014 INCLE-OCO request includes funding for Afghanistan.

Highlights:

Africa

- **South Sudan (\$22 million):** Funding will be used to develop the Republic of South Sudan's capacity to provide civilian security and basic justice services. Funds will support technical assistance and training for South Sudan's criminal justice sector officials, both through bilateral programs and through support to the UN Mission in South Sudan. INCLE programs will enhance short and long-term stability as South Sudan transitions domestic security responsibility away from the military to the South Sudan National Police Service and develops its justice and correctional institutions.
- **Liberia (\$11.7 million):** As the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) draws down its military forces; assistance will support the gradual transition of security responsibilities to the Government of Liberia. Assistance will continue to provide a U.S. civilian police contribution to UNMIL as well as bilateral support to the Liberia National Police, other civilian law enforcement agencies (including counternarcotics efforts), the justice sector, and the judiciary.

- **Africa Regional (\$17 million):** The request includes funding for three programs covering different regions in Africa that focus on countering terrorism and reducing transnational threats: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PRACT), and the West Africa Regional Initiative (WARSI). Both TSCTP and PRACT focus on enhancing the capabilities of partner nations to prevent and respond to terrorism in their respective regions. WARSI focuses on enhancing rule of law, promoting security sector reform, and building partner nations' capacity to counter transnational threats, including narcotics trafficking.

East Asia and the Pacific

- **Indonesia (\$10.1 million):** Assistance programs in Indonesia will strengthen and professionalize criminal justice sector institutions, including police and prosecutors. In addition to broad reform and institution-building efforts, the programs will support specialized capacity to investigate, interdict, and prosecute money laundering, terrorism, and other transnational crimes. INCLE funding will also support the Indonesian Government's counternarcotics efforts.
- **Philippines (\$8 million):** Funding for the Philippines will build on previous years' achievements by broadening and deepening Philippine criminal justice sector institutional capacity. Funds will support police training and infrastructure development in the southern Philippines to shore up internal stability and build police investigative capacity in the wake of the Philippine military's withdrawal. In the justice sector, funds will support leadership development in the judiciary and prosecutors' offices and add a greater focus on anti-corruption assistance.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Kosovo (\$10.7 million):** U.S. assistance in Kosovo will support efforts to increase the capacity, professionalism, and accountability of law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Funds will be used to support the U.S. contribution to the European Union's rule of law mission; continue efforts to create and institutionalize democratic legal structures that meet international standards; and improve Kosovo's ability to investigate and prosecute complex criminal cases, such as war crimes, organized crime, and corruption.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$6.7 million):** Funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize Bosnian law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the use of advanced investigative skills of the police and prosecutors, improve the trial advocacy capacity of state and sub-state level prosecutors, and strengthen the role of the judge as a neutral arbiter. Resources will also be used to support victim witness support offices at the sub-state level, bolster efforts to improve court security, and enhance police-prosecutor cooperation, with special emphasis on corruption and war crimes cases.

Near East

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$70 million):** Assistance in West Bank and Gaza will continue to focus on reforming the security sector, and sustaining and maintaining the capabilities of the security forces have benefitted from U.S. Government- provided training, equipment, and infrastructure. Greater emphasis on technical assistance, including the continuation of infrastructure support and initial, basic, refresher and specialized training to the security forces, will encourage Palestinian Authority Security Forces to be more self-sufficient. Funding also will be used to replenish worn security force

equipment. Technical assistance and project support will be provided to the Palestinian Authority Ministry of Interior to improve its ability to manage and provide oversight over the security forces. Additional training, equipment, infrastructure support, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the rising performance of the security forces.

- **Iraq (\$23.1 million):** In FY 2014, the Administration will continue rule of law, anti-corruption, and drug demand reduction programming in Iraq to build on progress in combating corruption, promoting judicial security, and advancing professional development within the criminal justice sector. To maintain strong U.S. relationships with promising Iraqi police leaders and support their professional development, the FY 2014 request seeks funding for an annual International Police Education and Training (IPET) program. This modest program would establish training fellowships in the United States. IPET would complement the ongoing U.S.-based police training program administered by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
- **Lebanon (\$13.9 million):** Support for Lebanon's security forces is a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. Funding will continue to improve the capacity of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory, which is critical to the successful implementation of UNSCR 1701. FY 2014 funding will be used to provide technical assistance to the ISF to increase their professionalism and continue their shift in orientation toward the protection of, and service to, the Lebanese population, while improving country-wide perceptions of the ISF as a professional, non-sectarian institution. Additionally, funding will continue to support corrections reform efforts to improve prison management and operations.
- **Tunisia (\$8 million):** U.S. program assistance will support the ongoing police reform process, including Tunisian efforts to make civilian law enforcement institutions more accountable and transparent; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion.
- **Egypt (\$4.1 million):** Ongoing unrest in Egypt and recent clashes between security forces and protestors draw attention to the important role of police reform in Egypt's post-Mubarak transition and the need for effective, democratic security institutions. U.S. foreign assistance will support reforms in the police and justice sectors to help Egypt develop institutions that are professional, accountable, and responsive to the public.

South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$160 million):** As the United States reduces the size and scope of its presence in Afghanistan; we are focusing programs on long-term sustainability and increased transfer of skills and responsibility to the Afghan Government and civil society partners. We are aggressively working to drive down costs of programs by moving from commercial contractor implementers to international organizations and grantees, and by increasing reliance on Afghan professionals. The FY 2014 INCLE request will support training, mentoring, equipment, and infrastructure support in key ministries involved in the administration of justice, including corrections. The request also supports counternarcotics programs, including strengthening the Afghan Government's ability to combat illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and consumption. Funds will be used for all program support, including aviation.

- **Pakistan (\$45 million):** In order to support the Administration’s national security priorities in Pakistan, the FY 2014 INCLE request will continue to focus on strengthening Pakistan’s criminal justice sector. Funds will be used to enhance the capacities of Pakistan’s civilian law enforcement agencies through training, equipment, and infrastructure assistance that increases their ability to provide security in Pakistan, particularly in areas along the border with Afghanistan. Funding will also be used to support the training of prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials. Counternarcotics assistance will continue efforts to reduce the presence and use of narcotics in Pakistan through interdiction, crop control, and demand reduction programs.
- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) (\$7 million):** This initiative will improve the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective investigation, prosecution and conviction of mid- to high-level traffickers. The U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan calls for enhanced regional and international community support for Afghan-led counternarcotics efforts, expanded U.S. Government counternarcotics engagement with Afghanistan’s neighbors and regional actors, and strengthening of counternarcotics cooperation between Afghanistan and neighboring countries.
- **Tajikistan (\$7 million):** Assistance to Tajikistan will promote security sector reform and the development of democratic institutions through border security, police reform, and justice reform programming. With the impending withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan, these resources are intended to help mitigate potential instability and build the capacity of Tajikistan’s law enforcement agencies to address transnational threats emanating from Afghanistan and the broader region.

Western Hemisphere

- **Mexico (\$148.1 million):** With the FY 2014 INCLE request, the United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on institutionalizing the rule of law, disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. INCLE-funded programs will focus on developing Mexico’s rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal and state criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.
- **Colombia (\$149 million):** Funding will support Colombian-led consolidation efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and cultivation of illicit crops, and promote economic development through a comprehensive whole-of-government approach in former conflict and key rural areas. INCLE resources will also help the Colombian National Police to assume additional security responsibilities and combat the criminal drug organizations, the BACRIMs or “*bandas criminales*.” Resources dedicated for aerial and manual eradication of illicit crops will continue to significantly reduce cocaine production, while support for interdiction efforts will assist in preventing the annual arrival of multiple metric tons of drugs to the United States and other markets. Funding will also support Colombia’s judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive and complex criminal cases.
- **Peru (\$26.3 million):** The FY 2014 INCLE request will support efforts by the Government of Peru to combat the illicit drug industry, including efforts to extend state presence in the Monzon region as well as the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. FY 2014 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations, as well as precursor chemical seizures, improved controls at ports and airports,

judicial reform, modernized and refurbished police stations, bases and equipment, and increased capacity amongst rule of law actors.

- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$125 million):** INCLE funding will support the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$100 million) and the Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$25 million). CARSI funds will support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America. Among other efforts, activities will address border and port security; support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; law enforcement capacity to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training; regional aviation; and efforts to combat impunity. In support of CBSI, INCLE funding will continue efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, increase port and border security, and strengthen the rule of law through training and technical assistance. Funding will support efforts to promote information sharing and collaboration among CBSI partner nations, while enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions, such as the Regional Security System in the Eastern Caribbean.

Global Programs

These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts, and policing in peacekeeping and crisis response operations worldwide. Key components include:

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$40 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
- **Program Development and Support (\$39.6 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs. FY 2014 funds include a one-time cost associated with the relocation of Washington-based INL personnel into one central location.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$24 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership initiative will be used to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. The focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training at the West Africa RTC in Accra, Ghana that addresses high-profile crimes and a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist and criminal organizations.
- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$18.7million):** These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and some Tier 2 in the 2012 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funding for Demand Reduction will address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, opiates such as heroin and opium, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports an innovative training model to certify addiction counselors, sub-regional training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches; drug-free community coalitions that target illegal drugs; research and demonstration that improve women's treatment and minimize child addiction; and the development of

science and technology to better detect, quantify, and understand drug use and its health-related consequences.

- **Anti-Crime Programs (\$12.5 million):** Funding will support efforts to address corruption and kleptocracy, money laundering and financial crimes, border security and alien smuggling, intellectual property and cyber crime, and transnational and organized crime.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$11.1 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance and aircraft/aircrew safety of flight for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide.
- **Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program (\$4.5 million):** Funds support enhanced pre-deployment training of advisors sent overseas, and a center of excellence to improve the Department of State's programming and ability to promote law enforcement, increase women's participation in programs, improve the quality and consistency of curricula delivered, and expand domestic law enforcement partnerships.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) Program (\$2.5 million):** Funds will provide training and capacity building support for police-contributing-countries to deploy highly trained and well-equipped officers to peacekeeping and stabilization missions, as well as help the United Nations with coordination, policy, and projects in support of police peacekeeping missions.

Details of the FY 2014 OCO Request for INCLE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining	711,270	714,381	616,125	-95,145
Enduring	590,113	593,724	616,125	26,012
Overseas Contingency Operations ²	121,157	120,657	-	-121,157

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$.5 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism and Related Programs account.

The FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$616.1 million will support critical programs that promote peace and security. The request sustains funding for the voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency to demonstrate strong U.S. support for the agency, and includes an increase for the Counterterrorism Engagement program to expand Global Counterterrorism Forum rule of law-focused initiatives in the Middle East and in other priority countries.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (\$88 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This request underscores the U.S. commitment to the organization, particularly its nuclear safeguards program.
- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program (\$63.5 million) supports tailored activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening security for dangerous biological materials and potentially dangerous chemicals, engagement with scientists with WMD-applicable expertise, and decreasing the likelihood that terrorists could gain the technical expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR priorities include Yemen, Pakistan, and Iraq, where the combined risks of WMD proliferation and terrorism are greatest.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security program (\$54 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive strategic trade control and related border security systems. The program builds capacity to ensure that transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade, and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.
- The contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$31 million) helps to fund the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System as well as Preparatory Commission activities, including the development of the On-Site Inspection element of the Treaty's verification system. An

additional \$1 million contribution will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$25 million) develops, negotiates, and implements carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. NDF undertakes rapid-response activities to reduce threats that are unforeseen and unanticipated around the globe, and is currently engaged in various activities in South Asia and the Middle East.
- The WMD Terrorism program (\$5 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling.

Anti -Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program (\$169.5 million) has long been the U.S. Government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner countries. ATA programs provide training, mentoring, advising, and equipment to help partner countries build or enhance a wide range of capabilities to detect, deter, and apprehend terrorists, including law enforcement investigations, border security, protection of critical targets, leadership and management of counterterrorism incidents, regional coordination and cooperation, critical incident management, and cyber security. ATA funding also supports the Regional Strategic Initiative, a global program that provides anti-terrorism training and equipment focused on addressing regional challenges.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$25.1 million) provides computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel -- such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Kenya, Thailand, and, since June 2012, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad, in addition to 12 other nations. The request also supports research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving U.S. and host nation requests for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable PISCES installations for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$15 million) provides funding for anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) training and technical assistance initiatives to enable our frontline partners to detect, disrupt, and dismantle money laundering and terrorist financing networks. CTF capacity building efforts will include developing AML/CTF legal frameworks and regulatory structures, establishing active and capable financial investigative units, and strengthening the capabilities of other relevant law enforcement, prosecutorial, and judicial institutions. The CTF program generally works through the interagency Terrorist Finance Working Group (TFWG) to leverage AML/CTF expertise across the U.S. government to develop and implement comprehensive AML/CTF training and technical assistance. CTF also works with the

Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to ensure that recipients of funding implement action plans which comply with international standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

- Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program (\$10 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism challenges. By working with other government agencies and with nongovernmental organizations, CTE programs support initiatives and training, including through the United Nations and regional bodies to promote the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism and raising awareness of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy and implementation of UN counterterrorism resolutions. This funding will also support activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, a multilateral forum that provides a platform for senior CT policymakers and experts to engage on a sustained basis to build and mobilize the expertise and resources needed to identify and address critical civilian counterterrorism capacity-building challenges in key regions and countries around the globe.
- The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program (\$3 million) supports targeted counter-recruitment interventions for at-risk communities in high priority countries, and aims to build resilience against violent extremist narratives. NADR-funded CVE programming focuses on building the capacity of partner countries' law enforcement institutions to support community-level initiatives against violent extremism and address violent extremist threats in prisons (de-radicalization).

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$126 million) advances U.S. security and humanitarian interests by reducing the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly-proliferated, and indiscriminately-used weapons of war. CWD activities mitigate security risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), by assisting countries with destruction programs; improving physical security at storage facilities; and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD also confronts the dangers posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) by surveying hazard areas, removing landmines and ERW, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting victims. CWD priorities for FY 2014 include preventing illicit small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) proliferation from Syria, denying SA/LW to destabilizing forces in North Africa and the Sahel, battle area clearance in the Middle East and North Africa/Sahel, clearing U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and Oceania, and reducing the threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Peacekeeping Operations	509,818	385,671	347,000	-162,818
Enduring	302,818	304,671	347,000	44,182
Overseas Contingency Operations ²	207,000	81,000	-	-207,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$40 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and \$86 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement accounts to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

The FY 2014 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$347 million will help diminish and resolve conflict, enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations, address counterterrorism threats, and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

The request supports three ongoing regional peacekeeping missions: the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai, and the new African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA). The request also supports the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of states to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter Terrorism (PREACT); supports long-term reforms to military forces in the aftermath of conflict to transform them into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including forces in South Sudan, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea; addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa; provides military professionalization institutional development; and provides regional maritime security training in Africa.

Highlights:

- **Mali (\$83.8 million):** Requested funds will continue to support AFISMA, which began in January 2013 to stabilize Mali. Funds will support basic logistics support (e.g. food, fuel, and water) for Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and Police-Contributing Countries (PCCs); non-lethal equipment for TCCs and PCCs; training of TCCs; possible advisory support; and strategic transport of personnel and equipment.
- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$75 million):** FY 2014 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops. In addition, consistent with the shift begun in FY 2010 from direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable national peacekeeping capacity, activities will focus on strengthening partner-country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of national peacekeeping trainer cadres; peacekeeping training centers; and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. Funds will also enable the United States to continue to support the deployment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Some FY 2014 funds may be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations. Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of

effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.

- **Somalia (\$70 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to AMISOM, including training and advisory services, equipment, and transportation of forces from current and new troop-contributing countries. Given the newly recognized government of Somalia and the security gains and expansion made by AMISOM, increased support to the national Somali military forces is critically important. Accordingly, PKO funds will be used to professionalize and provide operational support to Somali security forces, to ensure their capability in contributing to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for support of the UN Support Office for the AMISOM (UNSOA) are being requested in the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account.
- **South Sudan (\$38 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in South Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force subordinate to civilian leadership and protective of human rights. Funds will continue to provide support for this transformation process, including the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of training centers and divisional headquarters; strategic and operational advisory assistance; unit and individual professional training; and communications and other non-lethal equipment for the military.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (\$28 million):** The FY 2014 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability.
- **Africa Regional (\$21.2 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to support the following programs.
- *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) (\$10 million):* The FY 2014 request continues support for PRACT, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support advisory assistance, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) (\$7.2 million):* The FY 2014 request continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will support activities in areas such as the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, the Mano River region in West Africa, and the Horn of Africa. Examples include countering the Lord's Resistance Army in Central and East Africa, and addressing spillover from the conflict in Sudan into neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment. Funds will also support the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Guinea through training, advisory services, limited infrastructure projects, and non-lethal equipment.
- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$2 million):* The FY 2014 request includes funds to increase African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the initiative helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.

- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$2 million):* The FY2014 request will support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner nations. This program will complement, but not duplicate, the International Military Education Training program which focuses on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States, although some training occurs in country. AMEP funds will provide training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including an appreciation of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$16.1 million):** The FY 2014 request continues support for the TSCTP, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$11 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include development of the military justice system and sustaining a light infantry battalion to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at the strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.
- **Cote d'Ivoire (\$2 million):** The FY2014 request will continue to support the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Cote d'Ivoire. Funds will support training, advisory support, limited infrastructure, and non-lethal equipment.
- **Liberia (\$2 million):** The FY 2014 request continues to support the long term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,100-member-strong armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military and some advisory and/or training support.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Military Education and Training	105,788	106,435	105,573	-215

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$105.6 million. As a key component of U.S. security assistance, IMET promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, most of which are conducted at military schoolhouses in the United States, the program provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards. IMET students are exposed to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights both through the courses they attend and through their experience of living in and being a part of local communities across the United States. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

Highlights:

- **Africa (\$13.5 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused in Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and South Sudan - states critical to long-term regional peace and stability. There is also a new request for Somalia given the recognition of the government of Somalia in January 2013.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$9.3 million):** IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in counter terrorism. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$29.6 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that fight alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- **Near East (\$20.5 million):** IMET programs focus on critical countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and Yemen with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics that are critical for the development of security forces in the region in a time of change.
- **South and Central Asia (\$13.3 million):** Major IMET programs in this region include Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, and the Kyrgyz Republic. This assistance will expose future military leaders to U.S. military practices and values, including respect for the rule of law, human

rights, and civilian control of the military, while fostering U.S. security cooperation and improving the professionalism and defense capabilities of partner militaries in areas such as border security and counterterrorism. Programming in South Asia will also focus on increasing the capacity of partners to strengthen maritime security in the region.

- **Western Hemisphere (\$14.4 million):** IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges. Priorities include promoting the continued professionalization and modernization of Colombian military forces with a focus on human rights and strengthening the Government of Mexico's efforts to professionalize Mexican military personnel, to further institutionalize respect for human rights and the rule of law in military operations, and to improve and expand the military's capacity to fight international crime.

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Foreign Military Financing	6,312,000	6,343,885	5,956,959	-355,041
Enduring	5,210,000	5,241,885	5,445,959	235,959
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	-591,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 enduring request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of \$5,446 million furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that Coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States, and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance also supports ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the organization, support prospective NATO members and Coalition partners, and assist critical Coalition partners in Afghanistan.

The FY 2014 FMF request maintains prior-year assistance levels for Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, and continues the planned reduction in funding for Iraq, which is detailed in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) section. In addition, the request supports funding for Coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremism, secure peace in the Middle East, and to increase our focus on Asia.

Highlights:

- **Near East (\$4,840 million):** The majority of FY 2014 FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Middle East and North Africa region, including support for Israel in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. The U.S. Government expects to continue its ongoing assistance to Egypt in order to maintain the security pillar that is a cornerstone of U.S. regional strategic interests, and to continue programs that foster a disciplined, well-trained Egyptian military that is respectful of human rights and capable of securing its borders from terrorists and illicit trafficking. Funds will also provide an incentive for the government of Lebanon to uphold its international obligations. Since the political situation in the Middle East and North Africa remains fluid, longer-term specifics of the program will be reviewed in light of changing circumstances.
- **South and Central Asia (\$311.3 million):** The FY 2014 request includes \$300 million to support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities. Elsewhere in the region, assistance will build border and maritime security and counterterrorism capabilities.

- **Europe and Eurasia (\$86.6 million):** In Europe and Eurasia, FMF assistance furthers defense reform, military modernization, and interoperability of recipient country armed forces with the United States and NATO. A key focus of the program is supporting Coalition partners, including Poland, Georgia, Romania, and Bulgaria, to enable the recipients to undertake overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$72.5 million):** Assistance will meet security challenges by enhancing ties with allies and partners. Programs will support the Administration's rebalance towards Asia by demonstrating U.S. commitment to priority regional security concerns of maritime security and disaster relief, enabling troop-contributing countries to participate in peacekeeping and coalition operations, increasing educational opportunities and English language capacity in support of deeper partnership with the United States, developing mutual understanding, and building the professionalization of partner nations' security forces, including strengthening democratic values and human rights.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$60.2 million):** FMF in the Western Hemisphere supports our partners' efforts to control national territory, modernize defense forces, and secure the southern approaches to the United States. FMF will continue to support Colombia's efforts to ensure that their security gains are irreversible and support the transition of our relationship toward that of a strategic partnership. FMF will also support Mexico's efforts to control national territory, enhance cooperation with the U.S., and support maritime and related security efforts of partner nations in the Caribbean through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. Additionally, increased FMF funding to Central America will support partner efforts to control their national territory and maritime borders, denying safe haven and operating areas to transnational criminal organizations and others who drive violence that threatens the security of our partners.
- **Africa (\$15.3 million):** In Africa, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Details of the FY 2014 OCO Request for FMF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Global Security Contingency Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	-	25,000	2,000
Enduring	-	-	25,000	25,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	23,000	-	-	-23,000

1/ FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$23 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Global Security Contingency Fund.

The FY 2014 request of \$25 million for the Global Security Contingency Fund will be the third year of the three year pilot initiative, started in FY 2012, to streamline the way the U.S. Government provides assistance to enhance the capabilities of military forces and other security forces responsible for conducting border and maritime security, internal security, and counterterrorism operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces, in response to emergent challenges or opportunities. The Fund is intended to strategically address changing, transnational, asymmetric threats, and emergent security, political, and economic challenges and opportunities. The Fund can also provide support to the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts where the Secretary of State determines, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, that conflict or instability challenges civilian providers to deliver such assistance. Programs under this Fund are jointly developed and funded by the Department of State and the Department of Defense, and implemented primarily by these agencies, the U.S. Agency for International Development, or the most appropriate U.S. government agency.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-100,000	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-100,000	-100,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

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

The FY 2014 request reflects an additional \$100 million in new SDAF obligation authority to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2014, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of stock as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2014 request will support advance purchases of high-demand warfighter support equipment that have long procurement lead times. Long procurement lead times are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for the Departments of State and Defense.

Multilateral Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Multilateral Assistance	2,966,293	2,989,277	3,196,424	230,131
International Organizations and Programs ²	343,905	350,839	320,645	-23,260
International Development Association	1,325,000	1,333,109	1,358,500	33,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	118,083	186,957	69,593
Global Environment Facility ³	89,820	90,370	143,750	53,930
African Development Fund	172,500	173,556	195,000	22,500
African Development Bank	32,418	32,616	32,418	-
Asian Development Fund	100,000	100,612	115,250	15,250
Asian Development Bank	106,586	107,238	106,586	-
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	75,459	102,020	27,020
Enterprise of the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,153	6,298	-18,702
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,699	-	-4,670
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program ⁴	135,000	135,826	135,000	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,184	30,000	-
Clean Technology Fund ³	184,630	185,760	215,700	31,070
Strategic Climate Fund ³	49,900	50,205	68,000	18,100
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	168,022	145,300	-21,700
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	7,546	30,000	22,500
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	5,000	5,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Actual reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

3/ FY 2012 Actual excludes the transfer of \$100 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Global Environment Facility (\$30 million), the Clean Technology Fund (\$45 million), and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million).

4/ FY 2012 Actual excludes the transfer of \$25 million from the Development Assistance account for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2014 request of \$320.6 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing international coordination, as well as leveraging resources from other countries. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

Highlights:

- **United Nations Children’s Fund (\$125 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which provides goods and services directly to the world’s neediest children, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity. UNICEF’s development work is closely coordinated with that of U.S. Government and international development agencies.
- **United Nations Development Program (\$67 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)’s regular budget, which supports its core administrative functions, basic development programming, and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery.
- **United Nations Population Fund (\$37 million):** The United States continues to support the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Contributions to UNFPA bolster the Fund’s continued efforts to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and children, prevent HIV/AIDS, and provide family planning assistance to women in over 150 countries.
- **UN Women (\$7.5 million):** Created in 2010, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (UN Women) works to increase women’s political participation, expand women’s economic and educational opportunities, reduce violence against women, improve women’s health, protect the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitate women’s political participation in all aspects of peace and security, and counter discrimination against women. This contribution to the core resources of UN Women will support programs and enable policies and programs related to women to be developed and implemented more efficiently.
- **International Conservation Programs (\$7 million):** The United States is invested in several treaties on conservation. One of the key initiatives supported through the U.S. contribution to International Conservation Programs is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Other initiatives include the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the newly established Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), UN Forum on Forests, International Tropical Timber Organization, and the FAO National Forest Program Facility.
- **Multilateral Action Initiative (\$1 million):** This initiative will allow for timely funding of voluntary contributions to support specific multilateral activities in order to address priority and emerging needs that were not known or did not exist at the time of the Budget submission. The primary aim of this initiative is to allow the United States to fund responses to unanticipated peace and security challenges and other crises, as well as spur innovation and reform in multilateral organizations through timely seed money.

Multilateral Development Banks

The FY 2014 Request for the multilateral development banks (MDBs) is comprised almost entirely of annual commitments negotiated and authorized in previous years. These include a continuation of the capital increases at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB). Investments in multilateral institutions remain a cost-effective way to promote U.S. national security, support broad-based and sustainable economic growth, and address key global challenges like environmental degradation, while fostering private sector development and entrepreneurship. Continued support preserves U.S. leadership at the MDBs—leadership that has greatly benefited both the MDBs and U.S. taxpayers for more than 60 years.

Treasury's Request includes funding for the concessional windows at the MDBs that support the world's poorest countries. MDB concessional facilities are an important source of financing for development needs in many of the world's most fragile and post-conflict states. The projects they support help save lives by combating extreme hunger and poverty while promoting global stability, prosperity, and private sector growth. The FY 2014 Request includes funding for the third and final installment of the sixteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and the third and final installment of the twelfth replenishment of African Development Fund (AfDF). In addition, Treasury is requesting funding that will both meet the U.S. commitment to the first installment of the tenth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (AsDF) and clear a portion of U.S. arrears at the AsDF, which currently total over \$326 million. Treasury's Request also includes \$6.3 million to clear a portion of the outstanding U.S. arrears to the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF).

Food Security

The FY 2014 Request includes \$135 million for a contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP). Investments made by GAFSP continue to make major strides in improving agricultural development in countries seeking to reduce food insecurity. In 18 countries, smallholder farmers have seen significant increases in productivity on a per hectare basis with corresponding income gains. In Haiti, farmers have more than doubled their yields; in Bangladesh, farmers have had their first-ever surplus of rice. GAFSP is responsive to country needs and is aligned with their own home grown strategies. It fosters cooperation among donors and allocates resources based on results.

The food security budget also includes \$30 million for the second of three installments for the ninth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the only global development finance institution solely dedicated to improving food security for the rural poor. This request is equivalent to our annual commitment under the previous replenishment, made in 2008.

Environment and Clean Energy

The FY 2014 Request includes \$427.5 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), and three programs supported by the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF): The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the Program for Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries (SREP). FY 2014 funding for Treasury's multilateral environment and clean energy programs will spur direct action and investment by other countries to reduce their own pollution sources and advance ongoing efforts. These global actions mitigate threats to our domestic environment that increasingly originate beyond our own borders, enhancing our national security and providing opportunities for U.S. businesses, especially in clean energy.

The U.S. contribution leverages significant funding from other donors, developing country governments, development institutions, and the private sector. Each U.S. dollar contributed to the GEF, CTF, and SCF leverages four to five additional dollars from other donors and six to ten times that from other funding sources—including the private sector.

Debt Relief

The FY 2014 Request includes \$175.3 million to meet a portion of the U.S. commitment to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) at IDA and the AfDF under the current replenishment cycles. MDRI, together with associated debt relief efforts, reduced the debt burden for participating countries by about 90 percent as compared to the debt levels existing prior to entering the debt relief process. As a result, these countries have been able to increase poverty-reducing expenditures by an average of more than three percentage points of GDP over the past ten years.

Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund

The FY 2014 Request includes \$5 million for the Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, a new multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank. This fund was created under the U.S. chairmanship of the Group of 7 to assist Arab countries that are members of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition (currently Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, Libya, and Yemen) as they address their diverse economic challenges during their political transitions. The fund provides quick dispensation for small grants to help countries put in place economic policies and government reforms that will allow them to attract greater flows of capital. A wide range of countries have already provided or committed to provide funding, including the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Canada, France, Japan, Russia, Kuwait, and Qatar.

International Monetary Fund

Treasury is seeking legislation within its FY 2014 Budget Request for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). G-20 leaders and the IMF membership reached agreement at the 2010 Seoul Summit on a set of IMF quota and governance reforms designed to enhance IMF effectiveness. The U.S. successfully achieved its negotiating priorities: (1) a U.S. quota increase with a corresponding roll back in our participation in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); and, (2) preservation of U.S. veto power in the IMF.

Legislation is needed to increase the U.S. quota in the IMF by approximately \$63 billion and simultaneously reduce by an equal amount U.S. participation in the NAB. This action results in no overall change in U.S. financial participation in the IMF. The legislation is also necessary to allow the U.S. to accept an amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement facilitating changes in the composition of the IMF Executive Board while preserving the U.S. board seat.

Since its inception, the IMF has been a critical tool for the U.S. in promoting global financial stability. The IMF supports U.S. jobs, exports, and financial markets. During crises abroad, the U.S. leverages the IMF to protect our domestic economy.

As the world's largest economy, the U.S. is the only country with a veto to shape major IMF governance and resource decisions. As emerging economies play a bigger role and seek greater influence, it is critical that the U.S. maintains its influence in the global economy in the coming years. This requires ensuring the IMF remains the leading first responder with adequate quota resources and that the U.S. continues to preserve its veto power. Unless the U.S. acts now to honor its IMF commitments, we

risk jeopardizing our leadership position.

Finally, the IMF is a safe and smart investment, with a rock solid balance sheet including reserves and gold holdings that exceed total IMF credit outstanding (about \$140 billion). The IMF has never defaulted on any U.S. reserve claims on the IMF since its inception nearly 70 years ago.

The required authorization requests, including for mandatory funding for the IMF quota increase and NAB rollback, will be submitted separately. The proposal has an assumed enactment date in fiscal year 2013. The net cost of the proposed IMF legislation is zero, both in terms of budget authority and outlays.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-799,700	-752,925	-831,600	-31,900

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) export credit support will total \$42.7 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total \$972.1 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2014. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$114.9 million for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to meet the increased demand for services; for significant improvements to outreach and business development initiatives to increase the number of small business that export; for enhancing the Bank's underwriting and monitoring capabilities; and to upgrade the Bank's antiquated systems infrastructure. The Bank forecasts a net return of \$832 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy. The FY 2014 request for the Ex-Im Bank includes \$4.6 million for the expenses of the Inspector General.

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-265,734	-203,573	-198,200	67,534

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

As the U.S. Government's development finance institution, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a critical development tool in fulfilling the President's national security, diplomacy and development commitments globally. OPIC mobilizes private capital and skills to help solve critical development challenges and in doing so, advances U.S. foreign policy. Because OPIC works with the U.S. private sector, it helps U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets, catalyzing revenues, jobs and growth opportunities both at home and abroad. OPIC achieves its mission by providing investors with financing, guarantees, political risk insurance, and support for private equity investment funds.

OPIC's FY 2014 budget is fully self-funded and continues OPIC's thirty-five year consecutive track-record of positive contributions to the budget. From its FY 2014 estimated net offsetting collections, OPIC is requesting \$71.8 million for administrative expenses and \$31.0 million for credit subsidy. For every dollar of OPIC administrative resources, OPIC has historically made \$151 in loans and guarantees; and in FY2014, we expect these resources will support up to \$5.7 billion in new direct loans, risk insurance and loan guarantees and result in offsetting collections of over \$300 million.

The requested resources, sourced from OPIC's own balances, are integral to OPIC's ability to continue to be a leading contributor to some of the most pressing policy priorities of the Administration. We anticipate that additional budget resources will be applied primarily to staff to: (a) help fill the President's and the Secretary of State's combined \$3 billion pledge of OPIC support to the Middle East and North Africa; (b) meet the Administration's increased focus on development priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in the energy and infrastructure sectors; and (c) fulfill OPIC's pledge under the recently-announced US-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership For a Sustainable Energy Future.

- **OPIC Delivers on U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities** – OPIC plays a critical role in fulfilling the President's commitments to economic reconstruction in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Haiti, supporting the economic development of the Middle East and North Africa, and in other key initiatives such as the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership For a Sustainable Energy, the Global Climate Change Initiative, Feed the Future, and the Partnership for Growth.
- **OPIC is Key Contributor of the USG response to Renewable Energy and Climate Change in Emerging Markets** –OPIC's annual commitments to renewable energy projects grew ten-fold in three years to over \$1 billion, and accounts for approximately one-third of the U.S. Government's international climate finance commitments.
- **OPIC Supports Small Businesses** – Nearly two-thirds of OPIC projects last fiscal year were in support of small and medium sized enterprises, which have strong growth and employment potential.
- **OPIC Operates on a Self-Sustaining Basis and Has a History of Contributing to Deficit Reduction** – OPIC operates at no net cost to the American taxpayer, and has returned money to the U.S. Treasury for each of the past 35 years.

OPIC has a long history of catalyzing private sector investment which is critical to stabilizing economies following political turmoil and laying the groundwork for growth, jobs and opportunities. By balancing risks, returns and resources, OPIC generates returns to the budget, maintains itself as a fully self-sustaining Federal Corporation and has contributed to deficit reduction.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	50,000	50,306	62,662	12,662

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$62.6 million will enable the Agency to continue its mission to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions that create sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in its partner countries. In carrying out its mission, USTDA places particular emphasis on activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services during project implementation.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2012, USTDA identified over \$2.2 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. During the most recent ten-year evaluations period, the Ten Year Rolling Average currently consists of all USTDA activities completed between years 2000-2009. Due to the nature of USTDA's early project planning and development funding, this interval of time is used to capture a meaningful and relevant representation of the results of USTDA's program funds. USTDA's programs have generated over \$63 in U.S. exports for every program dollar obligated by the Agency.

The FY 2014 budget request represents an increase of \$5 million over the Administration's FY 2013 request for USTDA. This increase will allow USTDA to fill critical project development gaps that the Agency has identified which are impeding implementation of critical infrastructure projects overseas. The additional funds will enable USTDA to offer specialized assistance to help fill these gaps for meritorious projects through: (1) advisory assistance services to create the necessary legal and regulatory infrastructure to support private sector participation in various sectors to host countries, and to assist prospective project sponsors in complying with requirements of financial institutions to help move projects to successful implementation; and (2) engineering and design studies and impact assessments necessary to bring projects to financial closure.

USTDA will continue to prioritize support for projects in emerging economies in the energy, transportation, information and communications technology, and environmental sectors where its assistance can be most impactful for U.S. companies and partner countries. Key markets USTDA will target include Brazil, China, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Turkey, and Vietnam.

More broadly, USTDA's FY 2014 budget will support key U.S. policy objectives including, generating economic growth and jobs at home while promoting investments in "smart" development to ensure long-term sustainability in emerging economies. USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities that promote economic development overseas while creating export opportunities for U.S. companies. USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates an enabling environment for sustainable economic development.

International Trade Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Trade Commission	80,000	80,490	85,102	5,102

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The International Trade Commission (ITC) is an independent, nonpartisan, Federal agency with a wide range of trade-related mandates. The ITC makes determinations with respect to unfair trade practices in import trade, as well as conducting import-injury investigations. It also conducts economic research and fact-finding investigations of trade issues, and provides technical information and advice on trade matters to the Congress and the Administration.

The FY 2014 request of \$85.1 million will fund activities related to these mandates.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	2,012	2,218	218

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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

The FY 2014 request for FCSC provides \$2.2 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under current claims programs as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs, and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	184,000	185,126	185,126	1,126

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program is \$185.1 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds USDA will provide the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre-school and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant and nursing women, infants, and pre-school children.

**FY 2014 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(OCO)**

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)**

(\$000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	11,202,787	11,202,787	3,807,341	(7,428,446)
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	4,627,457	4,627,457	1,499,141	(3,161,316)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	4,614,646	4,614,646	1,499,141	(3,148,505)
State Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs²	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Ongoing Operations	4,070,163	4,152,863	808,530	(3,261,633)
Worldwide Security Protection	236,201	236,201	390,961	154,760
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	115,700	33,000	250,000	-
Ongoing Operations	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-	-	-	-
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	91,282	91,282	49,650	(41,632)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	15,600	15,600	-	(15,600)
International Organizations	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
Other Programs	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
United States Institute of Peace	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	6,575,330	6,575,330	2,308,200	(4,267,130)
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	259,500	259,500	71,000	(188,500)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	255,000	255,000	71,000	(184,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	(4,500)
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	3,834,516	3,177,016	1,382,200	(2,452,316)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ³	270,000	150,000	-	(270,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI) ⁴	43,554	6,554	-	(43,554)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) ³	40,000	30,000	-	(40,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{3,4,5}	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	(1,769,762)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ³	329,000	229,000	-	(329,000)
Department of Treasury	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)
Treasury Technical Assistance	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)**

(\$000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
International Security Assistance - OCO	2,479,762	3,137,262	855,000	(1,624,762)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{4,5}	574,605	983,605	344,000	(230,605)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	121,157	120,657	-	(121,157)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ^{3,4}	207,000	81,000	-	(207,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	(591,000)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) ³	452,000	800,000	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund ³	23,000	50,000	-	(23,000)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO funds for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$398 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund (\$105 million), Global Security Contingency Fund (\$23 million), Complex Crises Fund (\$10 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$40 million), International Disaster Assistance (\$120 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$100 million) accounts.

4/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

5/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2014 International Affairs request includes \$3.8 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This title funds the extraordinary, but temporary, costs of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operations primarily in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This approach, similar to the Department of Defense request, allows the Department and USAID to clearly identify the exceptional costs of operating in these countries that are focal points of U.S. national security policy and require a significant U.S. civilian presence. In addition, it separates OCO costs from the permanent base requirements in the Frontline States, which will endure after OCO funding is phased out. In FY 2014, OCO funds will continue to support a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq, while normalizing Mission Baghdad operations. In Afghanistan, OCO funds will provide resources for the final stages of military-to-civilian transition and programs that will create the long-term stability for that nation. In Pakistan, the Department will continue to disrupt violent groups that destabilize the region while strengthening Pakistan's resolve to combat these issues.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	-3,106,873
Ongoing Operations	4,070,163	4,152,863	808,530	-3,261,633
Worldwide Security Protection	236,201	236,201	390,961	154,760

^{1/} The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) totals \$1.2 billion. The D&CP OCO funding addresses the extraordinary and temporary costs of diplomatic operations in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This funding is critical to achieving U.S. national security goals of the highest priority: establishing a secure, stable, democratic, and self-reliant Iraq that will change the strategic landscape of the Middle East, defeating al-Qaida and its associates in Afghanistan while supporting the transition to full Afghan lead for security, and working to eliminate terrorist safe havens in Pakistan.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

In Iraq, OCO funding of \$647.2 million in Ongoing Operations supports the U.S. Mission's strategic partnership with Iraq, through which the United States can advance its economic and security interests in the region. Iraq is now a key U.S. ally in the region. Since the December 2011 departure of U.S. combat forces, the U.S. Mission in Iraq is now the foundation for all U.S. government programs and efforts. The D&CP Ongoing Operations request will support staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. The Department is normalizing its presence in Iraq to achieve a more flexible, less visible footprint. As a result, the request is \$2.4 billion lower than the FY 2012 actual level, reflecting reductions in equipment, supplies and personnel; costs savings on life support and security contracts; and greater cost sharing from other agencies.

In Afghanistan, FY 2014 OCO funding of \$126.1 million supports the ongoing and accelerating shift from military to civilian lead. The \$707.9 million reduction from FY 2012 in Ongoing Operations request includes lower costs for IT, aviation, and facilities. Department personnel are engaged in capacity building, stabilization, and development programs that are essential to strengthening the ability of Afghanistan to take full responsibility for its security and growth. The Department more than tripled the number of civilians in recent years, and D&CP funds support their work in key areas such as agriculture, rule of law, border issues, women's rights, and governance. However, as security transition to Afghan lead occurs in the provinces, the Department is decreasing its civilian personnel numbers, resulting in savings on operating and staffing costs.

In Pakistan, OCO funding of \$35.2 million in Ongoing Operations, a \$54.2 million reduction from the FY 2012 actual level, addresses the costs associated with supporting a robust diplomatic presence that will help create a durable stability in this strategically important nation. Pakistan lies at the heart of the U.S. counterterrorism strategy, the peace process in Afghanistan, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and economic integration in South and Central Asia. OCO resources will support critical U.S. activities such as sustaining close cooperation with Pakistan, ensuring the safety of Pakistani nuclear installations, working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and promoting improved relations with India.

D&CP – Worldwide Security Protection

In Afghanistan, OCO funding of \$371.9 million for Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) is an increase of \$182.1 million from the FY 2012 actual level. This increase includes costs for general support operation expenses, equipment for the Tactical Operations Center, physical and technical security equipment such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, and regional security-related costs.

In Pakistan, OCO funding of \$19.1 million for WSP similarly provides for overseas protective operations of U.S. civilians at the Embassy and consulates. This level is \$27.2 million below FY 2012, and includes lower costs for armored vehicles, a reduction in regional director costs, and lower costs to support Temporary Duty (TDY) personnel in Pakistan.

There is no WSP OCO funding requested for operations in Iraq. Funding for Iraq operations is funded out of the D&CP two-year account and is reflected under the “ongoing operations” section above.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{2/}	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO funds for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad.

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

The FY 2014 Request represents an overall increase of \$134 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. The funding covers costs for the construction of a new consulate compound in Erbil. Consulate General Erbil is a key to facilitating discussions between the federal government in Baghdad and the Kurdish Regional Government, and is instrumental to the preservation of a stable, unified Iraq. The Erbil project will include the construction of a new consulate office building, general services office/support buildings, consul general residence, recreational facilities, and parking and vehicular/pedestrian screening facilities.

Office of Inspector General - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Office of Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	-17,532

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request of \$49.7 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) will enable the organization to perform independent and objective oversight of reconstruction and security programs. SIGAR will continue to address emergent reconstruction issues, coordinate with experts from multiple SIGAR Directorates, and quickly address matters before they mature into significant issues that negatively impact the reconstruction. The overall request is a \$17.5 million reduction from the FY12 actual level and reflects an increase of \$5.2 million for SIGAR, and decreases of \$19.5 million for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) and \$3.3 million for the State Department's OIG. The request shifts \$3.3 million to OIG's enduring funds, as well as increases the enduring request for the Middle East Regional Office (MERO) \$1.9 million in anticipation of increased workload from SIGIR's anticipated closure by the end of FY 2013.

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
USAID Operating Expenses	255,000	255,000	71,000	-184,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review calls for “elevating American ‘civilian power’ to better advance our national interests and be a better partner with the U.S. military.” The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Operating Expense (OE) request provides the resources to respond to this challenge. It funds the extraordinary costs of operations in the frontline state of Afghanistan.

For FY 2014, the \$71 million USAID OCO OE request will cover the salaries and operational costs associated with approximately 112 of 267 personnel working on programs and activities deemed non-enduring for USAID operations in Afghanistan for FY 2014.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Economic Support Fund ^{2, 3}	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	-1,769,762

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$105 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and \$285.5 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

South and Central Asia – Overseas Contingency Operations (\$1,382.2 million): The FY 2014 request includes funding to support extraordinary and temporary needs that will help stabilize conflict areas and aid in the transition to long-term sustainable and durable development of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

- Afghanistan (\$1,130 million):** FY 2014 resources are necessary for the continued security transition and the Afghan Presidential election, perhaps the most critical phase of our engagement in Afghanistan. Continued, sustained support to Afghanistan throughout this period is essential to solidifying the progress made over the last decade and helping establish Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, secure nation in a stable, prosperous, secure region. Support from the United States will help to ensure credible elections and a political transition in 2014 consistent with Afghanistan’s Constitution, and promote economic growth by improving the environment for investment and fostering links to regional economies. FY 2014 assistance will focus on promoting economic growth by investing in viable sectors including agriculture and extractives, improved governance, a better system of justice, and alternatives to the illicit production of narcotics. The United States will work with international partners to sustain gains in health and education and will expand support for women and girls through the critical transition period and beyond. The United States and the Government of Afghanistan are working together to make progress on the fundamental reforms objectives laid out in the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. Assistance funds will help support progress in these areas and the United States is working in coordination with other major donors to create incentives for government enactment and implementation of reforms including respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption efforts and improved legislation to support private investment.

OCO resources in FY 2014 are essential to a successful ongoing security transition and to the continued stability of Afghanistan. They will be used to address stabilization needs as well as to solidify gains in areas still vulnerable to unrest. Infrastructure funding will help finalize and maintain investments in core projects that will bring sustainable power to the North and South – a critical component of the U.S. Government stabilization and economic growth strategies for Afghanistan. OCO funds will also support government reform efforts through the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund and through other programs.

- Pakistan (\$252.2 million):** FY 2014 resources for Pakistan remains vital to achieving core U.S. national security objectives: defeating al-Qaida and its allies, enabling a responsible end to the conflict in Afghanistan, and promoting a stable, secure, and prosperous Pakistan. A stable Pakistan is

especially important in FY 2014 as the United States continues to transition primary security responsibility in Afghanistan to Afghan forces. Civilian assistance directly supports U.S. goals by addressing the development priorities of the Pakistani people and their democratically-elected representatives, working to promote economic growth, energy security, health and education, and good governance, which will help build Pakistan's security and stability over the long term.

OCO resources will be used to support the continuing rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure and facilities that further both a short-term counterinsurgency strategy and longer-term economic and democratic development in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. With FY 2014 resources, these activities will be expanded to additional areas of instability, including Karachi, Northern Sindh, and Southern Punjab. These investments support development in conflict and post-conflict regions in order to help make these areas less hospitable to insurgents, while enabling the civilian government and Pakistani law enforcement to operate more effectively.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement ²	574,605	983,605	344,000	-230,605

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), and Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

The FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Afghanistan and Pakistan. The request of \$315 million for Afghanistan includes a full year of operations for the interdiction, justice, corrections, and various support programs in Afghanistan. The \$29 million request for Pakistan will fund efforts to increase the reach of Pakistani law enforcement into the unstable areas bordering Afghanistan.

FY 2014 OCO funds will support interventions to prepare Afghanistan's civilian institutions to extend effective governance and provide credible security and rule of law as international troops draw down. The request for Administration of Justice funding will support activities where the Department of State had partnered with the U.S. military, such as providing justice training in the provinces. OCO funding will simultaneously prepare Afghan government justice institutions to assume responsibility for internal training and will support other capacity building programs in challenging areas deemed critical by joint civilian and military planners. Funding will promote citizens' ability to demand individual and legal rights as a balance against large security and law enforcement sector expenditures, and will be particularly useful in funding defense lawyers to represent defendants being transitioned from military detention to the civilian justice system. Funding would be used to continue corrections training and capacity building efforts through the Corrections System Support Program. Funds would also support the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers in developing prison industries and vocational programs, supporting vulnerable populations including juveniles, managing security threats, and with advisory and mentoring support. OCO funds will also enable sustainable renovations for security and humanitarian needs in provincial prisons and district detention facilities that are most at risk from the insurgency.

Additionally, FY 2014 OCO funds will support drug supply reduction programs aimed at disrupting insurgents' funding from the narcotics trade, while also building sustainable Afghan capacity to reduce opium poppy cultivation and to investigate and prosecute high-value drug traffickers. Funding will promote stabilization by incentivizing provincial governors' counternarcotics and supply reduction activities, including through support for sustainable, community-led development projects in provinces that have successfully reduced or eliminated poppy cultivation. Funds will also support enhanced Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) mobility and deployment efforts to target the nexus of illicit narcotics funding and insurgency that poses a threat to the stability during transition. INL will continue a strong focus on capacity building efforts, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.

For Pakistan, the request of \$29 million in OCO funding will support law enforcement and border security efforts such as infrastructure projects and aviation support that strengthen the presence and operational capabilities of Pakistani law enforcement in the challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan. Specifically, funding will support the construction of outposts and border security roads in the Federally

Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to help extend the reach of law enforcement into typically inaccessible areas. Funds will also support the Ministry of Interior Air Wing which enhances law enforcement operations countrywide against traffickers, militants, and criminals.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Foreign Military Financing	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	-591,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request is for Iraq. FMF OCO funding for Iraq in FY 2014 will continue to ensure the sustainment of advances that Iraq has made in assuming responsibility for its own security.

The \$511 million request will support the continued development and professionalization of the Iraqi military until the military becomes self-sufficient, and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition. Of this amount, \$11 million will support the administrative costs associated with this program to support the security assistance personnel at the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.

The requested funding for FY 2014 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by the United States military, Coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. The FMF program will support the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq, and Iraq's own significant purchases through the Foreign Military Sales program. It will also help ensure that a strong relationship is in place as Iraq continues to use its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will focus on the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments, professionalizing the security forces, and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

APPENDIX:
ACCOUNT TABLES

Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	2,629,800	2,641,065	2,645,000
Africa	1,375,577	*	1,428,970
Angola	40,500	*	38,700
Benin	28,400	*	23,500
Burkina Faso	9,000	*	9,000
Burundi	16,560	*	16,500
Cameroon	1,500	*	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	97,850	*	122,700
Ethiopia	120,500	*	135,900
Ghana	67,000	*	61,500
Guinea	17,500	*	15,500
Kenya	78,150	*	81,400
Lesotho	6,400	*	6,400
Liberia	30,700	*	30,700
Madagascar	50,100	*	49,000
Malawi	70,500	*	72,400
Mali	59,650	*	56,850
Mozambique	65,200	*	68,100
Namibia	2,000	*	-
Nigeria	133,500	*	169,200
Rwanda	42,100	*	43,000
Senegal	53,950	*	55,400
Somalia	1,550	*	-
South Africa	12,000	*	10,000
South Sudan	43,010	*	35,510
Swaziland	6,900	*	6,900
Tanzania	98,100	*	97,135
Uganda	81,250	*	86,100
Zambia	57,075	*	56,875
Zimbabwe	41,500	*	40,500
Africa Regional (AFR)	17,686	*	13,500
East Africa Regional	9,946	*	8,800
Southern Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000
West Africa Regional	13,500	*	14,400
East Asia and Pacific	138,350	*	131,250
Burma	3,000	*	16,000
Cambodia	32,500	*	30,500
Indonesia	39,250	*	39,750
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	2,500
Philippines	33,800	*	31,500
Thailand	1,000	*	-
Timor-Leste	3,000	*	2,000
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	23,300	*	9,000
Europe and Eurasia	15,150	*	9,800
Armenia	-	*	-
Georgia	-	*	-
Russia	-	*	-
Ukraine	4,400	*	7,500

Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
Eurasia Regional	10,750	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	2,300
Near East	7,989	*	9,500
Yemen	7,989	*	9,500
South and Central Asia	197,550	*	191,000
Bangladesh	71,600	*	75,300
India	76,000	*	61,500
Kazakhstan	900	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,200	*	3,750
Nepal	38,500	*	39,700
Tajikistan	3,350	*	6,750
Uzbekistan	3,000	*	3,000
Central Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	104,509	*	75,791
Bolivia	14,100	*	7,500
Dominican Republic	6,768	*	5,750
Guatemala	17,600	*	14,000
Haiti	25,000	*	25,200
Honduras	8,000	*	-
Mexico	1,000	*	-
Nicaragua	2,900	*	-
Peru	5,000	*	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	6,950	*	6,950
Central America Regional	5,391	*	8,391
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,800	*	4,000
South America Regional	4,000	*	4,000
Asia Middle East Regional	5,500	*	-
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	4,750
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,000	*	13,000
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	15,000	*	13,000
GH - Global Health	770,175	-	780,939
Global Health - Core	371,630	*	358,594
Blind Children	2,500	*	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	130,000	*	175,000
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	28,710
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	*	2,000
Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	89,000	*	85,000
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	58,000	*	47,000
TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	13,500
MDR Financing	5,000	*	3,000
New Partners Fund	3,000	*	2,800

1/ The FY 2012 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

2/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Global Health Programs - State
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	5,542,860	5,576,782	5,670,000
Africa	2,993,255	*	3,205,656
Angola	10,300	*	10,938
Botswana	66,000	*	49,711
Burundi	5,000	*	14,899
Cameroon	11,250	*	23,107
Cote d'Ivoire	118,305	*	121,390
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,770	*	38,332
Djibouti	1,800	*	1,800
Ethiopia	181,241	*	190,336
Ghana	9,000	*	4,042
Kenya	241,512	*	382,141
Lesotho	9,235	*	19,158
Liberia	800	*	800
Madagascar	500	*	-
Malawi	51,448	*	56,248
Mali	1,500	*	1,349
Mozambique	224,239	*	249,180
Namibia	88,809	*	60,675
Nigeria	461,227	*	441,225
Rwanda	99,072	*	74,202
Senegal	1,535	*	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	*	500
South Africa	509,969	*	414,636
South Sudan	12,036	*	13,904
Swaziland	24,425	*	35,065
Tanzania	268,616	*	330,038
Uganda	284,084	*	306,195
Zambia	226,661	*	292,175
Zimbabwe	68,021	*	69,675
East Africa Regional	800	*	800
Southern Africa Regional	1,600	*	1,600
East Asia and Pacific	86,218	*	73,117
Burma	8,500	*	8,245
Cambodia	3,000	*	4,588
China	3,000	*	2,398
Indonesia	-	*	250
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	2,280
Thailand	500	*	-
Vietnam	66,978	*	53,173
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,740	*	2,183
Europe and Eurasia	10,503	*	21,204
Georgia	450	*	-
Ukraine	8,753	*	21,204
Eurasia Regional	1,300	*	-

Global Health Programs - State
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
South and Central Asia	10,602	*	18,290
India	7,000	*	8,386
Central Asia Regional	3,602	*	9,904
Western Hemisphere	182,236	*	162,802
Brazil	1,300	*	1,078
Dominican Republic	3,232	*	6,894
Guyana	10,525	*	5,945
Haiti	141,240	*	122,896
Honduras	1,000	*	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	13,741	*	14,108
Central America Regional	11,198	*	11,881
Asia Middle East Regional	300	*	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,259,746	*	2,188,931
Additional Funding for Country Programs	317,694	*	227,057
International Partnerships	1,345,000	*	1,695,000
Oversight/Management	199,794	*	186,874
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	397,258	*	80,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Development Assistance
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	2,519,950	2,535,372	2,837,812
Africa	1,002,140	*	1,043,850
Angola	1,000	*	-
Djibouti	1,650	*	1,384
Ethiopia	92,898	*	90,328
Ghana	95,568	*	93,254
Guinea	5,700	*	3,414
Kenya	92,000	*	89,774
Malawi	31,500	*	37,500
Mali	67,143	*	38,070
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	<i>[2,500]</i>	*	<i>[2,500]</i>
Mozambique	37,165	*	52,706
Niger	1,000	*	2,000
Nigeria	50,291	*	80,440
Rwanda	53,500	*	51,420
Senegal	50,000	*	30,212
South Africa	14,734	*	17,320
Tanzania	105,000	*	124,145
Uganda	64,999	*	63,112
Zambia	28,726	*	12,810
Africa Regional	50,566	*	89,000
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	<i>[10,000]</i>	*	<i>[750]</i>
Central Africa Regional	22,588	*	18,112
East Africa Regional	45,500	*	43,750
Sahel Regional Program	-	*	21,000
Southern Africa Regional	24,530	*	23,875
West Africa Regional	66,082	*	60,224
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	<i>[10,000]</i>	*	<i>[8,000]</i>
East Asia and Pacific	285,490	*	320,598
Cambodia	28,350	*	27,846
Indonesia	104,500	*	111,649
Laos	1,350	*	2,050
Marshall Islands	492	*	500
Micronesia	492	*	500
Mongolia	3,000	*	7,820
Philippines	81,055	*	87,682
Thailand	5,051	*	5,051
Timor-Leste	9,500	*	13,200
Vietnam	18,000	*	34,800
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	33,700	*	29,500
Near East	19,039	*	-
Morocco	19,039	*	-
South and Central Asia	127,874	*	101,900
Bangladesh	81,686	*	80,900
India	18,500	*	12,000
Maldives	2,000	*	2,000
Nepal	16,188	*	-

Development Assistance
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
Sri Lanka	8,000	*	6,000
South Asia Regional	1,500	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	333,785	*	306,530
Bolivia	7,000	*	6,000
Brazil	12,800	*	2,000
Dominican Republic	12,300	*	9,830
Ecuador	16,420	*	11,000
El Salvador	23,904	*	39,000
Guatemala	46,325	*	57,500
Honduras	46,266	*	49,326
Jamaica	6,000	*	3,000
Mexico	33,350	*	10,000
Nicaragua	9,400	*	9,600
Paraguay	2,500	*	8,000
Peru	41,280	*	43,100
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	11,640	*	10,000
Central America Regional	15,500	*	10,500
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	37,100	*	31,174
South America Regional	12,000	*	6,500
Asia Middle East Regional	19,030	*	-
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	9,923
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	283,900	*	357,435
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	102,150	*	360,959
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	23,000	*	11,997
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	165,700	*	162,298
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	86,418	*	62,203
MFS - Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	*	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	-	*	85,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	48,000	*	25,917
Women's Leadership Capacity Building	20,000	*	-
Unallocated	11,824	*	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,199

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ^{1, 2, 3}	FY 2013 CR ⁴	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL - ESF	6,146,707	5,673,923	5,458,254
Total Enduring	2,994,745	2,912,461	4,076,054
Africa	607,731	*	564,021
Cote d'Ivoire	14,715	*	11,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	47,915	*	59,892
Kenya	4,750	*	-
Liberia	124,276	*	106,030
Sierra Leone	4,500	*	1,600
Somalia	23,377	*	49,400
South Sudan	305,360	*	280,499
Sudan	30,000	*	10,700
Zimbabwe	25,578	*	25,100
African Union	760	*	900
Africa Regional	20,000	*	18,400
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	<i>[4,000]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[3,500]</i>
East Africa Regional	6,500	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	88,615	*	93,700
Burma	35,100	*	51,200
Cambodia	7,000	*	5,000
China	10,500	*	4,500
Timor-Leste	1,000	*	-
Vietnam	15,000	*	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	13,015	*	26,000
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,000	*	7,000
Europe and Eurasia	8,500	*	352,941
Albania	-	*	6,580
Armenia	-	*	24,719
Azerbaijan	-	*	11,029
Belarus	-	*	11,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	27,660
Cyprus	3,500	*	-
Georgia	-	*	43,028
Kosovo	-	*	41,014
Macedonia	-	*	5,636
Moldova	-	*	14,050
Montenegro	-	*	335
Poland	-	*	3,000
Serbia	-	*	16,103
Ukraine	-	*	53,957
Eurasia Regional	1,250	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	68,330
Europe Regional	1,250	*	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	*	2,500
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	-	*	24,000

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ^{1, 2, 3}	FY 2013 CR ⁴	FY 2014 Request
Near East	1,410,930	*	1,203,396
Egypt	250,000	*	250,000
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	*	-
Iraq	70,900	*	22,500
Jordan	360,000	*	360,000
Lebanon	84,725	*	70,000
Morocco	-	*	20,896
Tunisia	5,000	*	30,000
<i>Tunisia Enterprise Fund</i>	-	*	[20,000]
West Bank and Gaza	395,699	*	370,000
Yemen	26,606	*	45,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	*	1,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	*	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	*	4,000
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	*	30,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,500	*	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	110,503	*	1,185,096
Afghanistan	21,000	*	535,250
India	-	*	3,000
Kazakhstan	-	*	7,392
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	38,319
Nepal	26,979	*	34,500
Pakistan	57,500	*	513,500
Tajikistan	-	*	19,125
Turkmenistan	-	*	4,640
Uzbekistan	-	*	5,512
Central Asia Regional	-	*	20,858
South and Central Asia Regional	5,024	*	3,000
Western Hemisphere	465,541	*	432,200
Colombia	172,000	*	140,000
Cuba	20,000	*	15,000
El Salvador	2,000	*	-
Haiti	148,281	*	139,000
Mexico	33,260	*	35,000
Venezuela	6,000	*	5,000
Western Hemisphere Regional	84,000	*	98,200
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	[17,000]	*	[29,200]
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)</i>	[50,000]	*	[61,500]
CT - Counterterrorism	5,000	*	12,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	33,900	*	-
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	10,000	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	6,000	*	64,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,352	*	14,800
ECA - Educational and Cultural Affairs	5,000	*	-
ENR - Energy Resources	9,000	*	14,000

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ^{1, 2, 3}	FY 2013 CR ⁴	FY 2014 Request
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	*	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,552	*	116,500
Treasury GCC Transfer	100,000	*	-
Unallocated	4,521	*	-
Special Representatives	8,000	*	23,400
Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI)	-	*	500
Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GPI)	1,000	*	2,000
Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI)	5,000	*	20,000
Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies (S/SACSED)	1,000	*	500
Special Representative to Muslim Communities (S/SRMC)	1,000	*	400
Total Overseas Contingency Operations - ESF	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200
Near East	477,000	*	-
Iraq	178,500	*	-
Jordan	100,000	*	-
Libya	3,000	*	-
Syria	55,500	*	-
Tunisia	30,000	*	-
<i>Tunisia Enterprise Fund</i>	[20,000]	*	-
Yemen	10,000	*	-
Tunisia Cash Transfer	100,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	2,662,962	*	1,382,200
Afghanistan	1,815,762	*	1,130,000
Pakistan	847,200	*	252,200
CT - Counterterrorism	5,000	*	-
Reserve	7,000	*	-

1/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$105 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund account.

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$285.5 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund account.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

4/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Migration and Refugee Assistance & U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL MRA	1,975,100	1,885,174	1,760,960
TOTAL Enduring - MRA	1,646,100	1,656,174	1,760,960
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,646,100	*	1,760,960
Africa	394,700	*	457,200
East Asia	45,400	*	44,400
Europe	46,100	*	34,600
Near East	443,690	*	450,900
South Asia	87,955	*	117,600
Western Hemisphere	53,855	*	44,200
Protection Priorities	156,500	*	177,410
Migration	24,400	*	22,500
Administrative Expenses	33,500	*	35,150
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	20,000	*	15,000
Refugee Admissions	340,000	*	362,000
Total Overseas Contingency Operations - MRA	329,000	229,000	-
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	27,366	250,000

1/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$100 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance.

2/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	-	-	580,000
Near East	-	*	580,000
MENA IF Fund	-	*	475,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	75,000
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	-	*	30,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ^{1, 2}	FY 2013 CR ³	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL - INCLE	1,635,705	2,051,199	1,473,727
Total Enduring	1,061,100	1,067,594	1,129,727
Africa	85,900	*	60,663
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,000	*	3,250
Kenya	2,000	*	2,000
Liberia	17,000	*	11,713
Mozambique	500	*	500
Somalia	2,000	*	1,780
South Africa	3,000	*	2,000
South Sudan	32,000	*	22,000
Tanzania	450	*	450
Uganda	600	*	-
Africa Regional	22,350	*	16,970
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	[3,500]	*	[1,470]
East Asia and Pacific	24,645	*	29,232
China	800	*	800
Indonesia	11,550	*	10,066
Laos	1,000	*	1,000
Malaysia	-	*	800
Philippines	2,450	*	8,000
Thailand	1,740	*	1,466
Timor-Leste	660	*	660
Vietnam	550	*	450
East Asia and Pacific Regional	5,895	*	5,990
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	43,798
Albania	-	*	4,450
Armenia	-	*	2,824
Azerbaijan	-	*	1,226
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	6,735
Georgia	-	*	3,947
Kosovo	-	*	10,674
Macedonia	-	*	1,786
Moldova	-	*	3,230
Montenegro	-	*	1,826
Serbia	-	*	3,000
Ukraine	-	*	4,100
Near East	135,395	*	126,052
Egypt	1,000	*	4,106
Iraq	-	*	23,052
Jordan	500	*	-
Lebanon	24,000	*	13,894
Libya	-	*	1,500
Morocco	1,500	*	1,500
Tunisia	-	*	8,000
West Bank and Gaza	100,000	*	70,000
Yemen	7,395	*	3,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2013 CR ³	FY 2014 Request
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	*	1,000
South and Central Asia	12,814	*	235,260
Afghanistan	-	*	160,000
Bangladesh	1,394	*	2,600
Kazakhstan	-	*	1,200
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	6,000
Maldives	-	*	1,200
Nepal	3,700	*	3,300
Pakistan	-	*	45,000
Sri Lanka	720	*	720
Tajikistan	-	*	7,000
Turkmenistan	-	*	500
Uzbekistan	-	*	740
Central Asia Regional	-	*	7,000
South and Central Asia Regional	7,000	*	-
Western Hemisphere	593,270	*	465,431
Bolivia	7,500	*	5,000
Brazil	3,000	*	-
Colombia	160,600	*	149,000
Ecuador	4,500	*	-
Guatemala	5,000	*	-
Haiti	19,420	*	12,000
Mexico	248,500	*	148,131
Paraguay	500	*	-
Peru	29,250	*	26,300
Western Hemisphere Regional	115,000	*	125,000
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	<i>[30,000]</i>	*	<i>[25,000]</i>
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)</i>	<i>[85,000]</i>	*	<i>[100,000]</i>
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	190,356	*	150,571
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	1,000	*	750
Anti-Money Laundering Programs	4,150	*	3,600
Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP)	16,250	*	11,085
Civilian Policing	4,000	*	4,517
Criminal Youth Gangs	7,000	*	-
Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	*	3,500
Demand Reduction	12,500	*	12,500
Fighting Corruption	5,004	*	3,900
International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)	31,300	*	24,000
Inter-regional Aviation Support	53,652	*	40,000
International Organizations	5,000	*	3,869
International Organized Crime	1,000	*	750
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS)	10,000	*	2,500
Program Development and Support	34,500	*	39,600
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	*	18,720

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2013 CR ³	FY 2014 Request
Total Overseas Contingency Operations - INCLE	574,605	983,605	344,000
Near East	175,605	*	-
Iraq	137,000	*	-
Morocco	7,500	*	-
Tunisia	22,500	*	-
Yemen	3,605	*	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	5,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	399,000	*	344,000
Afghanistan	324,000	*	315,000
Pakistan	75,000	*	29,000

1/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

3/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
NADR Total	711,270	714,381	616,125
Total - Enduring	590,113	593,724	616,125
Nonproliferation Programs	294,729	*	267,494
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	25,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	61,809	*	53,979
Global Threat Reduction	68,978	*	63,515
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	85,900	*	88,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	33,000	*	31,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	6,042	*	5,000
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	1,500	*	-
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	7,500	*	1,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	146,284	*	222,631
Antiterrorism Assistance	79,284	*	169,540
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	[2,000]	*	[1,800]
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	[7,000]	*	[9,000]
Countering Violent Extremism	-	*	3,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	42,000	*	25,091
CT Engagement with Allies	8,000	*	10,000
Counterterrorism Financing	17,000	*	15,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	149,100	*	126,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	149,100	*	126,000
Total - Overseas Contingency Operations	121,157	120,657	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	120,657	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	500	*	-

1/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$0.5 million from International Narcotics and Law Enforcement to Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million).

2/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ^{1, 2}	FY 2013 CR ³	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL - PKO	509,818	385,671	347,000
Total Enduring - PKO	302,818	304,671	347,000
Africa	182,968	*	227,900
Cote d'Ivoire	-	*	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,000	*	11,000
Ethiopia	4,000	*	-
Liberia	5,000	*	2,000
Mali	-	*	83,750
Somalia	97,818	*	70,000
South Sudan	48,000	*	38,000
Africa Regional	9,150	*	21,150
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	*	28,000
Political-Military Affairs	91,850	*	91,100
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	16,100
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative (GPOI)	91,850	*	75,000
Total Overseas Contingency Operations - PKO	207,000	81,000	-
Africa	187,000	*	-
Mali	81,000	*	-
Somalia	96,000	*	-
Africa Regional	10,000	*	-
Political-Military Affairs	20,000	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	20,000	*	-

1/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$40 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to Peacekeeping Operations.

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$41 million of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement to Peacekeeping Operations.

3/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

International Military Education & Training
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	105,788	106,435	105,573
Africa	15,207	*	13,530
Angola	435	*	360
Benin	230	*	210
Botswana	779	*	560
Burkina Faso	308	*	200
Burundi	420	*	325
Cameroon	270	*	240
Cape Verde	108	*	100
Central African Republic	115	*	120
Chad	375	*	280
Comoros	127	*	100
Cote d'Ivoire	66	*	280
Democratic Republic of the Congo	473	*	320
Djibouti	363	*	280
Ethiopia	597	*	570
Gabon	212	*	180
Ghana	759	*	670
Guinea	57	*	240
Guinea-Bissau	-	*	25
Kenya	910	*	760
Lesotho	115	*	100
Liberia	489	*	360
Malawi	294	*	240
Mali	69	*	280
Mauritania	185	*	260
Mauritius	115	*	110
Mozambique	456	*	340
Namibia	136	*	120
Niger	47	*	250
Nigeria	926	*	730
Republic of the Congo	66	*	100
Rwanda	530	*	410
Sao Tome and Principe	118	*	100
Senegal	939	*	770
Seychelles	135	*	140
Sierra Leone	447	*	280
Somalia	-	*	200
South Africa	782	*	650
South Sudan	858	*	800
Swaziland	100	*	100
Tanzania	461	*	320
The Gambia	111	*	90
Togo	248	*	120
Uganda	613	*	520
Zambia	363	*	320
East Asia and Pacific	9,015	*	9,290
Cambodia	308	*	450
Indonesia	1,884	*	1,700

International Military Education & Training
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
Laos	276	*	400
Malaysia	829	*	900
Marshall Islands	44	*	50
Mongolia	875	*	850
Papua New Guinea	-	*	250
Philippines	1,954	*	1,700
Samoa	115	*	40
Thailand	1,318	*	1,300
Timor-Leste	300	*	400
Tonga	-	*	250
Vietnam	611	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific Regional	501	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	29,994	*	29,550
Albania	1,067	*	1,000
Armenia	675	*	600
Azerbaijan	700	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	999	*	1,000
Bulgaria	1,746	*	2,000
Croatia	946	*	1,100
Czech Republic	1,892	*	1,800
Estonia	1,212	*	1,200
Georgia	1,879	*	1,800
Greece	102	*	100
Hungary	947	*	1,000
Kosovo	810	*	750
Latvia	1,129	*	1,200
Lithuania	1,125	*	1,200
Macedonia	1,064	*	1,100
Malta	150	*	150
Moldova	860	*	750
Montenegro	574	*	600
Poland	2,100	*	2,000
Portugal	25	*	100
Romania	1,754	*	1,700
Serbia	887	*	1,050
Slovakia	1,003	*	900
Slovenia	669	*	650
Turkey	3,839	*	3,300
Ukraine	1,840	*	1,900
Near East	17,998	*	20,495
Algeria	1,294	*	1,300
Bahrain	554	*	725
Egypt	1,389	*	1,800
Iraq	1,997	*	2,000
Jordan	3,650	*	3,800
Lebanon	2,372	*	2,250
Libya	296	*	1,500
Morocco	1,898	*	1,710
Oman	1,638	*	2,000

International Military Education & Training
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
Saudi Arabia	9	*	10
Tunisia	1,837	*	2,300
Yemen	1,064	*	1,100
South and Central Asia	13,178	*	13,309
Afghanistan	1,176	*	1,500
Bangladesh	994	*	1,000
India	1,462	*	1,260
Kazakhstan	785	*	707
Kyrgyz Republic	649	*	1,000
Maldives	193	*	176
Nepal	1,142	*	900
Pakistan	4,868	*	5,000
Sri Lanka	690	*	626
Tajikistan	538	*	540
Turkmenistan	349	*	300
Uzbekistan	332	*	300
Western Hemisphere	14,597	*	14,396
Argentina	738	*	350
Belize	187	*	180
Bolivia	227	*	200
Brazil	638	*	625
Chile	855	*	810
Colombia	1,656	*	1,417
Costa Rica	297	*	350
Dominican Republic	829	*	765
Ecuador	281	*	360
El Salvador	1,029	*	1,000
Guatemala	840	*	720
Guyana	339	*	300
Haiti	224	*	220
Honduras	774	*	650
Jamaica	700	*	700
Mexico	1,190	*	1,449
Nicaragua	1	*	700
Panama	762	*	720
Paraguay	423	*	460
Peru	619	*	585
Suriname	239	*	225
The Bahamas	190	*	180
Trinidad and Tobago	175	*	180
Uruguay	539	*	450
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	845	*	800
Political-Military Affairs	5,799	*	5,003
IMET Administrative Expenses	5,799	*	5,003

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL - FMF	6,312,000	6,343,885	5,956,959
Total Enduring - FMF	5,210,000	5,241,885	5,445,959
Africa	16,818	*	15,321
Botswana	200	*	200
Chad	200	*	-
Cote d'Ivoire	300	*	200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	-
Djibouti	1,500	*	1,000
Ethiopia	843	*	843
Ghana	350	*	350
Guinea	400	*	200
Kenya	1,500	*	1,178
Liberia	6,500	*	5,525
Mauritania	200	*	-
Niger	400	*	-
Nigeria	1,000	*	1,000
Rwanda	-	*	200
Senegal	325	*	325
South Africa	700	*	700
South Sudan	-	*	200
Tanzania	200	*	200
Uganda	200	*	200
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,000	*	3,000
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	-	*	[1,000]
East Asia and Pacific	48,302	*	72,488
Cambodia	800	*	1,000
Indonesia	14,000	*	14,000
Laos	-	*	500
Mongolia	3,000	*	2,400
Philippines	27,000	*	50,000
Thailand	1,187	*	988
Timor-Leste	-	*	300
Tonga	-	*	300
Vietnam	2,315	*	3,000
Europe and Eurasia	107,010	*	86,600
Albania	3,000	*	2,600
Armenia	2,700	*	2,700
Azerbaijan	2,700	*	2,700
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,500	*	4,500
Bulgaria	8,647	*	7,000
Croatia	2,500	*	2,500
Czech Republic	5,000	*	3,000
Estonia	2,400	*	2,400

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
Georgia	14,400	*	12,000
Hungary	900	*	450
Kosovo	3,000	*	4,000
Latvia	2,248	*	2,250
Lithuania	2,550	*	2,550
Macedonia	3,600	*	3,600
Moldova	1,250	*	1,250
Montenegro	1,200	*	1,200
Poland	24,165	*	14,000
Romania	12,000	*	8,000
Serbia	1,800	*	1,800
Slovakia	1,000	*	450
Slovenia	450	*	450
Ukraine	7,000	*	4,200
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	3,000
Near East	4,813,500	*	4,840,000
Bahrain	10,000	*	10,000
Egypt	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
Israel	3,075,000	*	3,100,000
Jordan	300,000	*	300,000
Lebanon	75,000	*	75,000
Libya	-	*	-
Morocco	8,000	*	7,000
Oman	8,000	*	8,000
Tunisia	17,500	*	20,000
Yemen	20,000	*	20,000
South and Central Asia	90,685	*	311,335
Bangladesh	2,200	*	2,500
Kazakhstan	1,800	*	1,500
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	*	1,500
Maldives	400	*	400
Nepal	1,240	*	1,300
Pakistan	79,555	*	300,000
Sri Lanka	500	*	450
Tajikistan	800	*	1,500
Turkmenistan	-	*	685
Uzbekistan	2,690	*	1,500
Western Hemisphere	70,885	*	60,215
Belize	200	*	1,000
Colombia	40,000	*	28,500
Costa Rica	815	*	1,400
Ecuador	450	*	450
El Salvador	1,250	*	1,800
Guatemala	500	*	1,740
Haiti	-	*	1,600

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
Honduras	1,000	*	4,500
Mexico	7,000	*	7,000
Nicaragua	-	*	385
Panama	2,340	*	1,840
Paraguay	350	*	-
Peru	1,980	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere Regional	15,000	*	7,500
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	[15,000]	*	[7,500]
PM - Political-Military Affairs	62,800	*	60,000
FMF Administrative Expenses	62,800	*	60,000
Overseas Contingency Operations FMF	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000
Near East	862,000	*	500,000
Iraq	850,000	*	500,000
Tunisia	12,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	218,423	*	-
Pakistan	215,853	*	-
Uzbekistan	2,570	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	-	*	11,000
FMF Administrative Expenses	-	*	11,000
Reserve	21,577	*	-

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

International Organizations and Programs International Organizations and Programs
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	343,905	350,839	320,645
IO - International Organizations and Programs	343,905	*	320,645
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	950	*	800
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	600	*	600
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	400	*	360
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000	*	13,000
International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,650	*	3,610
International Conservation Programs	7,900	*	7,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	27,000	*	25,500
Multilateral Action Initiatives	-	*	1,000
OAS Development Assistance	3,500	*	3,400
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	2,700
Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP)	-	*	50
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	3,000	*	2,800
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,400	*	1,200
UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	*	7,500
UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	1,900	*	1,400
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	955	*	595
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	4,755	*	4,200
UN Development Program (UNDP)	82,000	*	67,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	7,700	*	7,550
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA)	-	*	880
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	30,200	*	37,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	5,000	*	2,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	131,755	*	125,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	6,000	*	3,000
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2,090	*	1,500
WTO Technical Assistance	1,150	*	1,000

1/ The FY 2012 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health Programs-USAID.

2/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).