Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2

FISCAL YEAR 2021

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Acronym List

ACA	American Correctional Association
AEECA	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia
AF	Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ARIA	Asia Reassurance Initiative Act
ARV	Antiretroviral Drugs
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AVC	Bureau of Arms Control Verification and Compliance, Department of State
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
BRIC	Border Reconnaissance Instruction Center
CAATSA	Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CAT	Conventional Arms Transfers
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CBY	Central Bank of Yemen
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CPC	Child Protection Compact
CPS	Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization, USAID
CSO	Civil Society Organization Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations, Department of State
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, Department of State
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DA	Development Assistance
DCCP	Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DDI	Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation, USAID
DFC	U.S. Development Finance Corporation
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea

DRG	Democracy, Rights, and Governance
DSR	Drug Supply Reduction
DoD	Department of Defense
DoS	Department of State
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State
E3	Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, USAID
EAP	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State
EB	Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State
ECM	Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms
ECP	Environmental Cooperation Programs
EDGE	Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy
EDP	Especially Dangerous Pathogens
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State
EO	Executive Order
ERGI	Energy Resource Governance Initiative
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESDF	Economic Support and Development Fund
ESF	Economic Support Fund

EUR	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, Department of State
EUR/ACE	Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
F	Office of Foreign Assistance Resources
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning and Reproductive Health
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FSN	Foreign Service National
FTA	Free Trade Agreements
FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
FTF	Feed the Future
FTIF	Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund
FTR	Fiscal Transparency Report
GFA	Global Fragility Act of 2019
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHP	Global Health Programs
GICNT	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism
GOC	Government of Columbia
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GOJ	Government of Jordan
GPOI	Global Peace Operations Initiative
GTR	Global Threat Reduction
HHS	Health and Human Services
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IE	Impact Evaluations
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IG	Inspector General
IHA	International Humanitarian Assistance
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Academy

IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMAP	Instability Monitoring and Analysis Platform
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMS	International Monitoring System
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPS	Indo-Pacific Strategy
ISF	International Security Forces
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
JFA	Justice for All
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
JRS	Joint Regional Strategy
JSP	Joint Strategic Plan
LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
LCBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex

LNG	Liquified Natural Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCF	Military-civil Fusion
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCS	Maintenance Cost Sharing
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDF	Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NERD	Near East Regional Democracy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPT	Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
NSAF	Nepal Seed and Fertilizer
NSS	National Security Strategy
NTD	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
OSC	Office of Security Cooperation
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OIG	Office of Inspector General, USAID
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
OU	Operating Units
PD&S	Program Development and Support

PEM	Program to End Modern Slavery
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II/ Food for Peace
PHIA	Population-Based HIV Impact Assessments
PIC	Pacific Island Countries
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PME	Professional Military Education
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plans
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID
PRC	People's Republic of China
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PrEP	Pre-exposure Prophylaxis
PREPCOM	Preparatory Committee

PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PRP	Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance, USAID
PTS	Provisional Technical Secretariat
REM	Religious and Ethnic Minorities
RFS	Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USAID
R&P	Reception and Placement
SAR	Stabilization Assistance Review
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SPI	Strategic Ports Initiative
SSA	Security Sector Assistance
STC	Strategic Trade Control
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
STMC	Strategic Trade Management Act
SWFF	Securing Water for Food
TB	Tuberculosis
TCO	Transnational Criminal Organizations
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
TOD	Tip of the Day
TOM	Technical Oversight and Management
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
T&TA	Training and Technical Assistance
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UNAIDS	United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSC	UN Security Council
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDH	U.S. Direct Hire
USTDA	U.S. Trade and Development Agency
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VC	Voluntary Contribution
VMMC	Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision

WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WE4F	Water and Energy for Food
WEEE Act	Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act
W-GDP	Women's Global Development and Prosperity
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WHO	World Health Organization
WLP	Women’s Leadership Portfolio
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPS	Women, Peace, and Security
WTO	World Trade Organization

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

The Department of State and USAID work to advance evidence that informs decision-making in foreign assistance. The following is a description, separated by agency, of evidence programming as a whole, and efforts to advance and integrate the use of evidence in decision-making.

Department of State

Strengthening Capacity to Build Evidence

Within the U.S. Department of State, both the Director of the Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP) and the Director of the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F), have evaluation responsibilities. Both F and BP house leadership and staff who guide evidence and evaluation policy and support its implementation throughout the Department.

The implementation of evidence-based evaluations varies amongst Bureaus, with some more recently adopting the practice. The first Department-wide evaluation policy was established in 2012. Since then, F and BP have focused on implementing the policy through a combination of consultations, trainings, education, tools, and monitoring. Monitoring our implementation resulted in policy updates in both 2015 and 2017. Most recently, in 2017, the Department implemented 18FAM300, the Department's program design, monitoring, and evaluation policy, which incorporated requirements of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (FATAA) and aligns with OMB guidance in M-18-04. Since adoption of 18FAM300 as policy, response to FATAA and its accompanying OMB guidance have been institutionalized at the Department. Many bureaus now have logical frameworks and monitoring plans in place and are actively using those to plan for evaluations. As of January 2020, 60 percent of State's bureaus have developed logic models or project plans for all of their significant lines of effort, and 40 percent have monitoring plans in place. Bureaus continue to document relevant indicators and milestones as work on their program and/or project designs continues.

The Department has a decentralized staffing structure for conducting evaluations. F and BP focus on the implementation of policy, capacity building, and oversight. In addition, bureaus are required to have a Bureau Evaluation Coordinator (BEC) who informs bureau leadership of evaluation requirements, works with them to develop an evaluation plan, convenes meetings of program managers to facilitate use of evaluation findings, and serves as a point of contact on the Department's evaluation policy.

Within BP and F there are nine full time employees focused on evaluation and between 40 and 50 more in offices throughout the Department, including the BEC positions required for each bureau by 18 FAM 300. Staffing for evaluation in bureaus depends on budgeting, perception of the need for evaluation and its utility, and the type of work the bureau engages in. If a bureau has a budget under $1.0 million, it is not required to perform evaluations, though some bureaus still do. The evaluation teams in BP and F serve all the bureaus at all levels of capacity and are the first responders to legislative requirements such as those in FATAA, the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act), and OMB M-19-23.

Advancing the Use of Evidence in Decision-Making

The Department of State continues to strengthen program, project, and process management guidelines to help align activities to strategy and meet desired goals. State uses the *Managing for Results Framework*

(MfR) to integrate planning, budgeting, managing, and learning processes to inform and support programmatic, budget, and policy decisions. To integrate the MfR across the Department, State provides information, tools, and templates pertaining to work in planning, budgeting, managing, and learning. State also monitors use and makes improvements to the Evaluation Registry, which collects information on planned, ongoing, and completed evaluations for both State and USAID.

Ongoing Work and Responses to Legislative Requirements

State's evaluation policy includes design, monitoring, and learning as well as evaluation, consistent with the goals of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA). In 2019, all bureaus at State continued to work on documenting program designs for each of their major programs and a majority of bureaus has completed this work. These design elements included defining the problem or need statements, goals, and objectives for each program; conducting situational analyses to identify factors that could affect program success; and creating a logic model (or equivalent) and theory of change to describe how all of the program inputs and activities will lead to desired outputs and outcomes. Additionally, bureaus are identifying key monitoring and evaluation questions to assess the progress and results of their programs, as well as to address questions that test the logic and theory of change articulated in their program design. Department policy also requires senior Department bureau leaders and chiefs of mission to institute regular reviews to assess progress against strategic objectives, and ensure alignment of policy, planning, resources, and sound program decision making.

The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (the Evidence Act or FEBP) includes further requirements surrounding data collection and use, evidence building, evaluation, and transparency. State is presently developing a coordinated and integrated response to the Evidence Act. A Chief Data Officer, a Statistical Official, and co-Evaluation Officers from F and BP are in place as required by the Act. The officials have been working with each other, the Data Governance Board, and their teams to coordinate work on a capacity assessment and learning agenda as required by the Act. The teams have developed a draft approach to the capacity assessment and considered approaches to the learning agenda. Currently, the teams are developing lists of stakeholders. At the same time, the small F and BP teams have continued to implement 18FAM300 and build capacity within the Department by:

- Continuing technical assistance to bureaus on using the resources developed to support design, monitoring, evaluation, and learning, such as the MfR and Evaluation websites, the evaluation toolkit, and the Program Design and Performance Management Toolkit, as well as individual consulting;
- Developing a classroom course on managing evaluations that ties to resources we have developed;
- Developing an online introductory course on evaluation principles'
- Instituting a four-day training course on Strategic Planning and Performance Management; and
- Maintaining the Foreign Assistance Resource Library (FARL) in accordance with FATAA and publicly posting evaluations on www.state.gov/f under foreign assistance evaluations.

To further integrate policy, strategy, and budget, the Department instituted strategy and resource (STAR) reviews of all regional and functional bureaus. These reviews weigh how bureaus' strategies, resource requests, performance, and staffing patterns contribute to foreign policy priorities. These reviews will be done annually and contribute to the necessary realignment of strategies as well as inform mission and bureau resource requests. To help bureaus perform these reviews, the Department developed an Implementation Toolkit, available internally on the MfR website.

The Department's evaluation policy provides a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. For example, the Strategic Prevention Project, an evaluation of programming in fragile states, identified recommendations for better aligning assistance resources with efforts to prevent violent

conflict. For instance, the evaluation found as a first step, the U.S. Government needs a better-defined framework and principles to guide foreign assistance and related diplomacy in assisting fragile states. The results of this evaluation are informing State and USAID in designing programming for targeted fragile states and supporting interagency efforts to enhance approaches and tools for conflict prevention.

Improving Access to and Availability of High-Quality Data

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

There has been an increase in agencies reporting financial transaction data to ForeignAssistance.gov, as required by OMB Bulletin 12-01. As of 2016, only 10 agencies reported required data. This number increased to 21 in 2019. ForeignAssistance.gov is currently on track to publish data from all 22 agencies in FY 2020. ForeignAssistance.gov also supports the U.S. government's commitment to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) by publishing transaction-level data from 19 agencies to the IATI Registry in an internationally comparable format. State recently changed its IATI publication cadence from quarterly to monthly, which is above and beyond best practices on timeliness set by IATI. Additionally, the Department continues to make significant progress on data quality through the Foreign Assistance Data Review (FADR), which will ultimately assist in increasing the use of data for decision-making. Under FADR, F has worked with the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) and others across the Department to improve data quality in financial systems of record for transparency and analytical purposes.

In the past year under FADR, the Department has made notable improvements to the quality of titles and descriptions of financial award transaction data. Currently, 99.99 percent of foreign assistance transactions in Department systems of record have titles and descriptions, whereas prior to FADR, only 80 percent of titles and 60 percent of descriptions existed. The Department has also improved reporting on sector codes that align with the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD) to provide more granular details on roughly 40 percent of foreign assistance data. Additionally, to improve geographic specificity in foreign assistance financial transactions, F coordinated an effort to modify the Department's Countries and Areas dataset within its Master Reference Data (MRD) to include regional and sub-regional classifications and codes. In coordination with State's Office of the Geographer (INR/GGI), Department data stewards, and regional and functional points of contact, users are able to choose countries, regions, or sub-regions as benefiting locations for their programs and projects in State's enterprise financial system, which will dramatically reduce the number of financial transactions tagged "worldwide."

State and USAID have jointly created a three-phase consolidation plan of ForeignAssistance.gov and Explorer.USAID.gov in order to elevate the mission of making U.S. foreign assistance data agency-validated, accurate, high-quality, and timely. As part of the plan, State and USAID will establish a governance framework that will guide data collection, curation, validation, and visualization starting with FY 2020 data, and will work closely with agencies and relevant stakeholders in the process. The resulting outcome of the consolidation process will better align foreign assistance reporting with the above priorities, while also fulfilling all domestic and international aid transparency requirements and preserving State and USAID's existing authorities. State and USAID anticipate the conclusion of this plan will align with the timeline established in the FY 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

Current Barriers

The Department works to overcome barriers in a variety of ways. It continues to strengthen staff skills through training and to make more tools, templates, and guidance available online. Currently, significant barriers include:

- Ensuring Department-wide resources dedicated to evaluation. This includes staffing levels to plan and facilitate evaluation and respond to new requirements and actual funding to implement evaluation. Currently bureaus are doubling up on job duties and carefully analyzing where best to focus resources.

- Developing a body of evidence. Developing a body of evidence where evaluation data and data sets can be collected, stored, and easily identified and accessed for use requires a Department-wide knowledge management strategy and the resources to implement it.

- Agencies outside the Department need to fulfill their reporting mandates to ForeignAssistance.gov, which not only includes timely reporting of transaction data but also high quality and complete data reporting. Gaps in data reporting can hinder the capacity to make decisions based on the information.

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

- The Department captures foreign assistance activities in multiple State-owned budget, financial, and program management systems. These systems were not designed to track or report on foreign assistance programs or funds at the necessary level. This creates challenges for Department stakeholders to quickly and reliably access data to drive decision making or meet its open data/ transparency requirements. System enhancements, some extensive, are required in order to ensure that the data collected meets the Department's needs.

- In addition to system enhancements, system users will require extensive training on providing the data elements the Department requires. F has initiated a broad change management campaign and anticipates seeing positive results in this fiscal year. These efforts will not have any impact on legacy data already entered in the Department's systems, and converting the legacy data needed by the Department to a useable format will require extensive data cleaning and translation.

U.S. Agency for International Development

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

To further strengthen the use of evidence at USAID, the Agency has proposed creating a Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance (PRP) to better align Agency development policy, resource-management and evidence-based programming to advance development and foreign policy objectives.

Officials/Offices Responsible for Evaluation Functions

USAID's designated Evaluation Officer, required by the Evidence Act, is a senior member of the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL). The Agency Evaluation Officer works with the Office of Learning, Evaluation and Research (LER) to strengthen centralized learning and evaluation functions and to manage USAID's evaluation policy, develop Agency-wide learning agendas, lead periodic capacity assessments, and coordinate USAID's annual evaluation plan and periodic evidence building plan required under the Evidence Act. The LER Office engages with external evaluation experts on best practices and, within USAID, leads coordination across bureaus and overseas to communicate monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements, provide guidance and training, assess strengths and weaknesses, and create communities of practice.

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

(a) Development and Use of a Learning Agenda

In 2019, USAID developed and published the Self-Reliance Learning Agenda (SRLA), the first Agency-wide learning agenda for USAID. This learning agenda meets a requirement of the Evidence Act and is designed to answer the most important questions USAID has about how countries progress in their Journey to Self-Reliance. In the December 2019 report, *Evidence-Based Policymaking: Selected Agencies Coordinate Activities, but Could Enhance Collaboration,* GAO found that USAID's guidance and PPL's approach to developing the Self-Reliance Learning Agenda met leading practices for coordinating and collaborating to assess existing evidence and prioritize new evidence needs. USAID is now conducting or commissioning analytical work that will address the SRLA questions, and has recently published, among other items, a map of the current evidence available for each question, and a series of papers summarizing findings from a literature review on strengthening local capacity.

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

USAID uses the Program Cycle as the framework for building and using evidence in programmatic decision-making. The Program Cycle Policy describes a common set of planning, implementation and learning processes intended to ensure USAID programs are informed by evidence, to improve program performance and effectiveness and ultimately to better achieve sustainable development results and support countries on their journey to self-reliance.

USAID is using self-reliance metrics to develop Country Roadmaps that plot where countries fall along the self-reliance spectrum. The self-reliance metrics are a set of 17 third-party, publicly available indicators designed to give a high-level sense of a given country's commitment and capacity to plan, finance, and implement solutions to solve its development challenges. Though the metrics are not determinative, the data from these metrics will inform USAID's strategic decisions about country partnerships and strategies and help reorient agency policies, processes and strategies to supporting countries on their journey to self-reliance. The self-reliance metrics serve as useful entry points to explore a country's self-reliance profile and are supplemented by secondary data and other valid qualitative evidence to more fully tell a country's self-reliance story. USAID Missions are in the process of updating their CDCSs based on this analysis and all missions should have an updated strategy by the end of calendar year 2020.

To complement evidence-based programmatic decisions, USAID also uses an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to review operational and programmatic data to better understand the combined impact of risk against USAID's highest-level objectives.

(a) Current Barriers

USAID continuously learns and improves policies and practices to better build and use evidence. USAID uses a holistic approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning as part of USAID's integrated Program Cycle where components - strategic planning, project design and implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and collaborating, learning, adapting - build on and inform each other. Challenges remain, including improving the rigor and quality of evaluations and ensuring evidence and data from evaluations and other sources are appropriately analyzed and used to inform decisions on a regular basis. USAID's agency-wide learning agenda will make learning more strategic and prioritize evidence building activities. Learning agendas will be regularly updated to ensure the questions remain relevant for decision-makers.

To better integrate enterprise risk management into the Agency's way of business, USAID has published a Risk Appetite Statement that explicitly balances risk with opportunities to maximize results as good stewards of tax-payer funds. USAID works to improve the quality and use of administrative data by coordinating with the Department of State and with other agencies to address technical challenges in reporting foreign assistance data. USAID is investing in a data services team, reporting to the Agency's Chief Data Officer, and information management systems to improve access to administrative data across the Agency. The USAID Data Services team supports work done by the Statistical Official (SO), Evaluation Officer (EO), and the USAID data governance body. For example, it is working with the SO to craft protocols to enhance data protection and privacy and assisting the EO to identify data and evidence needs to support the Agency's learning agenda. The SO, EO, and CDO have briefed USAID's data governance body (the USAID DATA Board) on their respective mandates and will be eliciting DATA Board assistance with specific Evidence Act and Federal Data Strategy milestones on a regular basis.

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

USAID has fully implemented the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016. This was confirmed by a July 2019 GAO report, *Foreign Assistance: Federal Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines Incorporate Most but Not All Leading Practices*, which found that USAID's Program Cycle policy's monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements fully incorporate OMB guidelines for implementing the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act and had no recommendations for USAID.

USAID has created or updated guidance on monitoring and evaluation to assist Agency staff in meeting the requirements of FATAA, including guidance related to improving the quality of evaluations, performance indicator data quality, and creating monitoring, evaluation and learning plans. These resources can be found listed as an appendix to the Program Cycle Policy.

Though already compliant with the transparency requirements of FATAA, USAID continues to work to improve the quality and timeliness of the data it reports. USAID and State are jointly fulfilling the final provision in FATAA to consolidate ForeignAssistance.gov and Explorer.USAID.gov. USAID continues to improve the quality of narrative information about awards; create new Agency policy on how to protect sensitive partner information; create resources for Agency staff to improve information quality; publish results and sub-national geographic location data; increase the frequency of reporting of humanitarian data, and increase internal use of published information to streamline reporting and improve quality. USAID will continue to improve transparency efforts by working to increase data use and working towards the development and adoption of the new Development Information Solution (DIS) for data

collection, storage, and sharing. The CDO and members of USAID's DATA Board provide input into the business case and business requirements that are in development for DIS.

Updates on Providing and Using Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes"

In accordance with recent legislation and executive notices, such as the Evidence Act, the Executive Order on Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence, and other Federal data initiatives, USAID is committed to advancing management of its data assets to deliver trustworthy data for statistical purposes and decision-making. The Agency promotes data management best practices through policy, staffing, processes, and digital infrastructure. USAID's DATA Board, led by the CDO, is addressing 1) Agency-wide data literacy training; 2) policy revisions to incorporate emerging best practices in data management; 3) processes and techniques to protect data while ensuring maximum utility; and 4) increased access to data analytics tools and pilot technology project aimed at modernizing USAID's data infrastructure. These data management efforts directly support USAID's ability to deliver and open high-quality, machine-readable administrative and program data for use. The CDO briefed USAID's Data Governance body on milestones related to the Evidence Act and Federal Data Strategy Year One Action Plan on February 25, 2020. The CDOs team also maintains an internal dashboard which is shared with the Evaluation Officer and Statistical Official to help track progress against milestones on an ongoing basis.

USAID's Development Data Policy (ADS 579) provides directives for curating Agency and Agency-funded data for long-term availability and for making these data resources as widely available as possible to support statistical analyses and decision-making. USAID has created a Data Services team that works with designated data stewards to enhance administrative and program data management, availability, accessibility, and usability. In 2018 USAID significantly improved the Agency's Development Data Library (DDL), the Agency's central digital repository of Agency-funded, machine-readable data. The DDL publishes inventories of existing Agency data assets and provides access to these data resources.

As part of the ongoing revision of ADS 579, USAID is creating and enhancing procedures to improve the efficiency of inter-agency data sharing while complying with applicable privacy laws, regulations, and policies. This will include formalizing interagency agreements and MOUs governing data access and use for both public and restricted data assets. Simultaneously, the Agency is making its data inventory more discoverable and searchable and identifying data assets appropriate for statistical use. In FY 2019, USAID published 37,086 new documents, 74 images, 173 videos, and 76 digital audios items to the Development Experience Clearinghouse, and also uploaded metadata for 15,850 peer reviewed articles. The DDL serves as the repository for the data assets underlying these reports.

USAID also publishes transaction-level information to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) that includes financial and descriptive information. In turn, partner country governments as well as other initiatives and websites can pull these data into their respective systems. For partner country governments, this helps officials oversee the coordination and management of incoming foreign aid, and serves as an effective tool in standardizing and centralizing information about foreign aid flows within a country. For other initiatives and websites, these data can be ingested to reduce and streamline USAID's own reporting efforts, freeing up resources for other endeavors. Further, by streamlining reporting to these partner country systems and other websites, USAID is promoting efficiency in data collection, improving the quality of data, reducing the time needed to publish updated information, as well as providing timely information to inform analysis, future decisions, and policy-making. The United States joined IATI in 2009, and began publishing data to IATI in 2014, to provide greater context for understanding foreign assistance activities and increase the amount and quality of financial and descriptive information available.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
($000)

	FY 2019 Actual Enduring	FY 2019 Actual OCO	FY 2019 Actual Total	FY 2020 Estimate Enduring	FY 2020 Estimate OCO	FY 2020 Estimate Total	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**34,455,109**	**3,935,433**	**38,390,542**	**33,530,982**	**4,052,457**	**37,583,439**	**30,088,864**	**(7,494,575)**
U.S Agency for International Development	**1,516,408**	**158,067**	**1,674,475**	**1,663,046**	**-**	**1,663,046**	**1,591,747**	**(71,299)**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,214,808	158,067	1,372,875	1,377,246	-	1,377,246	1,311,866	(65,380)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	225,000	-	225,000	210,300	-	210,300	205,000	(5,300)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	76,600	-	76,600	75,500	-	75,500	74,881	(619)
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**21,277,919**	**3,222,781**	**24,500,700**	**21,043,654**	**3,215,335**	**24,258,989**	**18,302,780**	**(5,956,209)**
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,869,950	-	8,869,950	9,092,450	-	9,092,450	5,997,966	(3,094,484)
Global Health Programs - USAID[1]	[3,149,950]	-	[3,149,950]	[3,162,450]	-	[3,162,450]	[2,160,100]	[-1,002,350]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,720,000]	-	[5,720,000]	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	[3,837,866]	[-2,092,134]
Development Assistance (DA)	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,400,000	-	3,400,000	-	(3,400,000)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	3,801,034	584,278	4,385,312	2,661,382	1,733,980	4,395,362	-	(4,395,362)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	30,000	62,043	92,043	92,043	-	92,043	112,000	19,957
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	-	40,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[55,000]	[-]	[55,000]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,925,600	5,925,600
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-50,000]	[-]	[-50,000]	[-50,000]	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[2]	2,520,525	1,172,336	3,692,861	3,045,000	-	3,045,000	-	(3,045,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	-	-	(232,000)	-	(232,000)	-	232,000
Democracy Fund	227,200	-	227,200	273,700	-	273,700	-	(273,700)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	760,334	-	760,334	770,334	-	770,334	-	(770,334)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,027,876	1,404,124	3,432,000	1,910,645	1,521,355	3,432,000	299,214	(3,132,786)
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-	-	-	-		-	5,968,000	5,968,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	1,000	-	1,000	100	-	100	-	(100)
Independent Agencies	**1,368,000**	**-**	**1,368,000**	**1,386,000**	**-**	**1,386,000**	**1,209,710**	**(176,290)**
Peace Corps	410,500	-	410,500	410,500	-	410,500	401,200	(9,300)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000	-	905,000	905,000	-	905,000	800,000	(105,000)
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	37,500	-	37,500	3,850	(33,650)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	33,000	-	33,000	4,660	(28,340)
Department of Treasury	**30,000**	**-**	**30,000**	**45,000**	**-**	**45,000**	**111,000**	**66,000**
International Affairs Technical Assistance	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	33,000	3,000
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	78,000	63,000

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2019 - FY 2021
($000)

	FY 2019 Actual Estimate			FY 2019 Actual FY 2020 Estimate		FY 2019 Actual FY 2021 Request	FY 2020 Estimate Change from FY	FY 2020 Enduring
			OCO	Total	Total	Enduring 2020 Estimate		OCO
International Security Assistance	**8,575,075**	**554,585**	**9,129,660**	**8,176,825**	**837,122**	**9,013,947**	**7,729,655**	**(1,284,292)**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,497,469	-	1,497,469	1,391,000	-	1,391,000	1,010,280	(380,720)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	(12,420)	-	(12,420)	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	864,550	-	864,550	895,750	-	895,750	753,550	(142,200)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	163,457	325,213	488,670	132,135	325,213	457,348	290,000	(167,348)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	110,778	-	110,778	112,925	-	112,925	104,925	(8,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,962,241	229,372	6,191,613	5,645,015	511,909	6,156,924	5,570,900	(586,024)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	(11,000)	-	(11,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Assistance	**1,849,197**	**-**	**1,849,197**	**2,082,280**	**-**	**2,082,280**	**1,481,244**	**(601,036)**
International Organizations and Programs [1, 2]	331,500	-	331,500	390,500	-	390,500	-	(390,500)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	**1,517,697**	**-**	**1,517,697**	**1,691,780**	**-**	**1,691,780**	**1,481,244**	**(210,536)**
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	206,500	-	206,500	206,500	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,001,400	(95,610)
African Development Bank	32,417	-	32,417	-	-	-	54,649	54,649
African Development Fund (AfDF)	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-
Asian Development Fund	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	-	139,575	139,575	-	139,575	-	(139,575)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Export & Investment Assistance	**(161,490)**	**-**	**(161,490)**	**(865,823)**	**-**	**(865,823)**	**(337,272)**	**528,551**
Export-Import Bank including rescissions	100,054	-	100,054	(555,582)	-	(555,582)	(689,054)	(133,472)
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	-	-	-	(389,741)	-	(389,741)	339,677	729,418
Estimated Transfer of ESF / ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[50,000]	[-]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(341,044)	-	(341,044)	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	79,500	79,500	-	79,500	12,105	(67,395)
Related International Affairs Accounts	**97,409**	**-**	**97,409**	**101,735**	**-**	**101,735**	**101,966**	**231**
International Trade Commission	95,000	-	95,000	99,400	-	99,400	99,600	200
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,409	-	2,409	2,335	-	2,335	2,366	31
Department of Agriculture	**1,926,255**	**-**	**1,926,255**	**1,945,000**	**-**	**1,945,000**	**-**	**(1,945,000)**
P.L. 480, Title II	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,725,000	-	1,725,000	-	(1,725,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	210,255	-	210,255	220,000	-	220,000	-	(220,000)

Footnotes
1/ The FY 2019 Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID) and International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of $32.5 million from the IO&P account to the GHP-USAID account. 2/ The FY 2019 Economic Support Fund (ESF) and International Organizations and

Programs (IO&P) account levels reflect the transfer of $25 million from the ESF to the IO&P account.

I. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

AFRICA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The request for Africa supports implementation of the U.S. strategy towards Africa to: 1) advance trade and commercial ties with key African states to increase American and African prosperity; 2) protect the United States from cross-border health and security threats; 3) support key African states' progress toward stability, responsive governance, and self-reliance; and 4) promote mutual peace and security. Funding will also advance women's economic and political empowerment in support of the Women's Global Development and Prosperity (W-GDP) Initiative and the Women, Peace, and Security Act. The request broadens and deepens implementation of Prosper Africa, a Presidential initiative to increase two-way trade and investment between the United States and Africa. The request also supports efforts to achieve the goals of the Electrify Act of 2015 and the goals of the Power Africa 2.0 strategy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**8,300,076**	**4,936,425**	*	**5,072,855**
OCO	**332,157**	**-**	*	**-**
ESF - OCO	87,594	-	*	-
PKO - OCO	244,563	-	*	-
Enduring/ Core Programs	**7,967,919**	**4,936,425**	*	**5,072,855**
DA	1,305,486	-	*	-
ESDF	-	664,650	*	796,750
ESF	127,508	-	*	-
FFP	1,166,638	-	*	-
FMF	5,000	5,000	*	5,000
GHP-STATE	3,379,439	2,857,230	*	2,823,000
GHP-USAID	1,778,657	1,136,925	*	1,178,125
IMET	22,434	18,835	*	18,795
INCLE	77,850	49,900	*	42,185
NADR	48,450	44,450	*	54,950
PKO	56,457	159,435	*	154,050

Regional Goals

The State-USAID Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) for Africa supports the President's Africa Strategy, and is informed by and consistent with the frameworks of the National Security Strategy (NSS) and State-

USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP). The JRS articulates four strategic U.S. government goals for engagement in the region: 1) Advance Mutual Peace and Security Interests; 2) Increase Mutually Beneficial Economic Growth, Trade and Investment; 3) Strengthen Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance; and 4) Promote Inclusive Country-led Development.

Advance Mutual Peace and Security Interests

Terrorism and violent extremism have had a deep impact on the economic and political fortunes of the people of Africa. In response, African countries have intensified domestic and regional efforts to counter terrorism and transnational threats. This request supports African ownership of responses to regional threats to peace and security. Working with African leaders, civil society, and the international community, FY 2021 funding will advance mutual peace and security interests to reduce threats to U.S. interests and amplify U.S. influence. Support will include efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict and address the humanitarian consequences thereof. Assistance will support engagement with regional and international actors to address longstanding root causes of conflict, and illegal trade in arms, minerals, wildlife, wildlife products, timber, and other resources that, among other significant factors, sustain armed groups and fuel human rights abuses and displacement in the region. The U.S. government works with African and international partners to curtail the concerning levels of narcotics and human trafficking, as well as the illegal exploitation of maritime and other resources, and limit their negative spillover effects. Strengthening African peacekeeping capabilities and supporting peace and security initiatives of the African Union and the continent's sub-regional organizations remain a priority. U.S. assistance will also continue to support reforms and accountability mechanisms to address human rights abuses in the security sector. Activities will elevate and accelerate women's leadership in peacebuilding and mediation, conflict prevention, and conflict response, while also addressing the protection of women and girls from conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence consistent with the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017.

Increase Mutually Beneficial Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment

Although Africa is one of the world's least developed and most economically vulnerable continents, a number of African countries have experienced significant economic growth in the last two decades. With six of the ten fastest-growing economies in the world and over one billion consumers, Africa is poised to play a pivotal role in the global economy. U.S. engagement seeks to help African countries achieve their economic growth potential and reduce poverty and hunger, create jobs, and provide resources and human capital for the expansion of markets and social services, particularly in the health and education sectors.

With FY 2021 funding, the United States will expand support for Prosper Africa. Prosper Africa unifies and implements the economic elements of the U.S. Strategy Toward Africa, bringing together the full range of U.S. government resources to connect U.S. and African businesses with new buyers, suppliers, and investment opportunities. Advancing this goal will enhance America's prosperity and security, fuel economic growth and job creation, and demonstrate the superior value proposition of transparent markets and private enterprise for driving growth, providing alternatives to Chinese and other exploitative influences on the continent. The initiative builds on and complements the success and lessons of existing investments, export promotion, and development programs such as the USAID Trade and Investment Hubs, augmenting and enriching them while broadening their scope. It also supports the goals of the Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019.

The United States will emphasize the promotion of women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship to ensure women are equally benefiting from and contributing to economic development efforts across Africa. Our programs will build on the President's W-GDP Initiative, a broad campaign to promote women's economic empowerment around the world.

Power Africa brings together the collective resources of over 170 public and private sector partners to double access to electricity, fostering development and delivery of reliable, uninterrupted energy that

spurs broad-based economic growth. The FY 2021 request allows Power Africa to provide communities with affordable electricity and creates incentives for African governments and institutions to develop the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks needed to attract private sector investment for increased trade and investment opportunities.

Strengthen Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance

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

Promote Inclusive Country-Led Development

State fragility, poor economic governance, institutional weaknesses, unsustainable management of natural resources, and poverty place Africa at a disadvantage in dealing with global problems such as pandemics, recurrent natural disasters, price shocks, and food shortages. The request prioritizes support for the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), as the primary tool for addressing chronic hunger and undernutrition in Africa. FTF seeks to catalyze agriculture-led growth and improve nutritional status through efforts to enhance agricultural productivity, increase economic resilience in vulnerable communities, particularly to help reduce future humanitarian needs in areas subject to recurrent food crises, and expand access to markets and trade for smallholder farmers, especially women. The continent is also vulnerable to natural resource degradation and the effects of climate change and variability, including shocks from extreme weather events, which negatively impact all sectors and risks losing progress made with U.S. investments. U.S. assistance will support efforts to ensure African countries are building capacity to adapt to climate, as well as conserve biodiversity, while continuing to grow their economies and optimize the use of natural resources and human capital in a socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable manner.

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

U.S. assistance prioritizes the advancement of gender-equitable access to education, especially in crisis and conflict environments, as well as improve the quality of basic education, vocational training, and

higher education to leverage the potential of Africa's growing youth population. Through the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), the United States will empower Africa's next generation of leaders by providing opportunities for academic coursework, leadership training, and networking, as well as support U.S. business by introducing influential young Africans to U.S. business practices and leaders.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Rigorous monitoring and evaluation help to ensure program effectiveness and efficiency. In FY 2018, a total of 58 evaluations were conducted by regional operating units to inform future programming and course corrections, and to provide a deeper understanding of the results achieved. To ensure the accountability of U.S. taxpayer funds, Africa programs were the subject of 116 audits in 2019 that reinforced the effectiveness of these foreign assistance programs.

Based on strong performance of the Trade and Investment Hubs, the request prioritizes support for and expansion of trade and investment across sub-Saharan Africa, in particular through the Prosper Africa initiative. To date, the Hubs have helped to create investment opportunities in Africa worth $600 million and growing. Data indicates that foreign assistance investments in the Hubs also support the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), a cornerstone of U.S. trade policy with Africa. The Hubs have directly leveraged $1.3 billion in African exports under AGOA. Through Prosper Africa, the Hubs will enhance their services and expand their reach, providing additional support for robust, sustainable economic growth driven by private sector activity and public-private partnerships.

The request provides for continued support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) programs in Sub-Saharan Africa. In FY 2019, through the PEPFAR-led DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS free, Mentored, and Safe) public-private partnership, new HIV diagnoses among adolescent girls and young women have declined by 25 percent or more in nearly all of the regions implementing DREAMS across 10 high-burden African countries. In FY 2019, PEPFAR provided critical care and support for more than 6.3 million orphans, vulnerable children, and their caregivers to mitigate the physical, emotional, and economic impact of HIV/AIDS. PEPFAR enabled over 2.6 million babies of HIV-infected mothers to be born HIV-free, and supported training (including pre-service training) for over 280,000 new health care workers to deliver HIV and other health services.

The U.S. government's leadership and contributions through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) have been central to remarkable achievements against malaria, and the FY 2021 request prioritizes continued investments in this area. Since 2006, in countries where PMI works, efforts have supported a 51 percent decline in malaria death rates. Since 2000, an estimated seven million malaria deaths have been averted, and over one billion malaria cases have been prevented globally, primarily among children under five years of age in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The request will continue to build on successful investments to boost agricultural productivity through FTF. Today, in Africa, FTF partner countries have increased their domestic investments in agriculture by 25 percent, a rate four times that of African countries as a whole and representing an additional $719.0 million on average per year. In FY 2018 alone, FTF helped more than 175,000 women and their businesses gain access to financing and support, including by unlocking over $30.0 million in loans for them. The FY 2021 request will deepen FTF's commitment to helping women unleash their potential to be a driving force in transforming their communities and countries to end hunger.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The request counters Chinese malign influence and champions security, democracy, and economic growth for a free and open Indo-Pacific. The request also strengthens the international rules-based system and protects the sovereignty and political and economic independence of all Indo-Pacific nations. This approach promotes sound, just, and responsive governance to counter corruption while encouraging strong civil society and transparency, and creates the conditions needed to unlock private sector investment throughout the Indo-Pacific, including in infrastructure, digital economy, and energy–paving the way for increased U.S. private sector trade and investment. Funding will support partners in pushing back on Chinese efforts to undermine freedom of the seas, combating terrorism, and deepening cooperation with allies and partners on North Korean denuclearization and regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**981,665**	**760,920**	*	**938,240**
OCO	**2,000**	**-**	*	**-**
FMF - OCO	2,000	-	*	-
Enduring/ Core Programs	**979,665**	**760,920**	*	**938,240**
DA	304,587	-	*	-
ESDF	-	433,100	*	600,250
ESF	196,890	-	*	-
FFP	1,106	-	*	-
FMF	99,000	120,900	*	85,900
GHP-STATE	122,456	50,000	*	57,000
GHP-USAID	116,500	79,000	*	85,000
IMET	11,201	10,550	*	13,300
INCLE	57,125	22,300	*	33,120
NADR	70,800	45,070	*	63,670

Regional Goals

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

The goal of the President's maximum pressure campaign is to increase diplomatic, economic, and military pressure on North Korea to persuade it to a negotiated settlement leading to the final, fully verified

denuclearization of North Korea.

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

The United States seeks a constructive and results-oriented relationship with China; however, the Administration is clear about Beijing's unrelenting intent to compete against the United States and will call out and respond to Beijing's behavior when it impinges on U.S. interests and undermines the rules-based international system. The United States prefers to work with like-minded partners but will pursue unilateral measures and help other states stand up for their interests whenever necessary. The United States wants a fair and reciprocal economic relationship with China that does not disadvantage the United States and its allies and partners in Asia, and is not marred by the unfair practices the Chinese government has pursued in recent years. The United States will stand up for freedom and human dignity and will continue to push China to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of religion or belief. The Administration will speak out against predatory debt diplomacy and encourage other countries to make informed choices about working with China on infrastructure financing and economic development and continue to reinforce the value of information integrity and citizen-led governance. When appropriate, the United States will also seek to broaden practical cooperation with China and achieve results on issues of shared concern.

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

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

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

The request will help improve the business enabling environment, promote the economic and regulatory reforms necessary to level the playing field for businesses, including U.S. companies, to advance free, fair, and reciprocal trade, and develop capital markets to help finance investments in needed infrastructure. U.S. assistance will leverage the United States' membership in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and engagement with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to support the economic reforms that will open markets and promote high-standard investments in the region. Assistance programs will promote healthy, educated, and productive populations in partner countries to drive inclusive economic growth and will improve the management of natural resources confronting environmental challenges with U.S. goods and services while promoting social safeguards. U.S. assistance will emphasize reforms and advocate for high standards that catalyze private sector involvement that promote economic growth and benefit U.S. businesses. The United States will also emphasize the promotion of women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship to ensure women are equally benefiting from and contributing to economic development efforts. Programs will support the President's W-GDP Initiative, a broad campaign to promote women's economic empowerment around the world.

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

The United States will work with partners who seek to strengthen democratic systems, advance good governance, promote peaceful dispute resolution consistent with international law, and increase governmental transparency. The United States will protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, protect independence of media and information integrity, and foster free and fair elections, by strengthening democratic institutions, where they exist, to be resilient, stable, participatory, and accountable to their citizenry. In areas where democratic governance is lacking or still developing, the United States will support engagement with civil society and promote the rules-based order and strengthen regional architecture to maintain a level playing field for all.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Rigorous monitoring and evaluation help ensure accurate measurement of progress towards the goals and outcomes of regional strategies, including the Indo-Pacific Strategy. These data are used to assess the performance of interventions, inform decision making and course correction as needed. Selected examples are listed below. Additionally, the USAID Asia Bureau developed monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks and theories of change to measure goal and outcome level results across the region. The first round of data collection is now completed.

Findings from a midterm evaluation in Timor Leste for a democracy and governance activity were used to make programmatic adjustments to improve decentralized governance and inclusive access to justice.

An evaluation of an energy program in Vietnam, designed to assist the government in establishing an effective regulatory environment for investment and energy efficiency found that the project was not meeting its targets. This was mostly due to delays in government approvals that hindered implementation of the project. On this basis, the team refocused on activities that were better aligned with host government priorities, including a pilot of a direct power purchase agreement mechanism. An evaluation of a program in Indonesia to build constituencies and create public-private partnerships in support of biodiversity/forest conservation and management of conservation areas, found that partnerships using mass media for awareness and advocacy were effectively developed, but only had limited success engaging with the private sector. Based on the findings, the implementing partner was asked to concentrate more on a landscape initiative, to expand efforts to include the private sector in activities, and to help ensure sustainability of activities after the project ends. An evaluation of an intervention in the Philippines to improve self-reliance through strengthening civil society organization partners' capacities found improvement in key areas and also yielded several lessons learned and recommendations for improvement. These findings will be used to inform the Mission’s work to better facilitate locally-led development and may contribute to the upcoming Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).

A whole-of-project evaluation of a USAID disability project in Vietnam found that progress had been made, but implementing partners needed better coordination, targets were underdeveloped, and measurement of progress could have been impeded by lack of clarity in the project design. Based on the findings, the disability program successfully refined the project purpose and framework to focus on clearer and more measurable goals. The team is also setting up a mechanism to improve coordination among implementing partners.

A recent evaluation of U.S. funded ASEAN programs that support political-security workshops ranging from building capacity on preventive diplomacy and conflict mediation skills to technical assistance programs on counterterrorism reporting and cybersecurity capabilities found that programs that targeted a specific technical capability and provided long-term access to subject matter experts were notably successful in strengthening the capabilities of ASEAN Member States.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance programs are used to support the highest national security priorities in countries where Russia and China are aggressively challenging American power, influence, and interests. Programs will bolster efforts to resist Russian malign influence by focusing on building military capabilities of Allies and partners; cybersecurity; good governance; anti-corruption and rule of law reforms; support for strong and independent media; civil society development; energy security; and economic resilience. All programs, including those to strengthen resilience against predatory economic pressure from China, are fully aligned with policies related to great power competition, focusing support on friends and Allies while leveraging burden sharing, and continuing to seek opportunities to transition countries from foreign assistance, including through USAID's Journey to Self-Reliance initiative.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**1,203,802**	**494,575**	*	**637,490**
OCO	**186,372**	**-**	*	**-**
FMF - OCO	186,372	-	*	-
Enduring/ Core Programs	**1,017,430**	**494,575**	*	**637,490**
AEECA	623,244	-	*	-
ESDF	-	308,750	*	361,200
ESF	750	-	*	-
FMF	211,316	75,000	*	170,000
GHP-STATE	27,200	25,000	*	25,000
GHP-USAID	6,800	6,800	*	7,200
IMET	31,820	26,425	*	25,450
INCLE	93,900	36,000	*	30,040
NADR	22,400	16,600	*	18,600

Regional Goals

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

In a contested geopolitical environment, great power competition has become an enduring feature of the strategic landscape, and to prevail the United States must leverage all the tools at its disposal. In addition to diplomatic and public diplomacy resources, the U.S. government will draw on foreign assistance to contribute to joint efforts with Allies and partners to counter terrorism, and to respond effectively to

conventional, hybrid, and cyber threats. The United States will also continue to strongly advocate forward-leaning approaches and positions with our Allies to address challenges that put our collective security at risk. A Western Alliance that is united around the principles of the NATO Charter, and whose members share equitably in shouldering defense and security burdens, will be able to safeguard the West as a community of independent, secure, and democratic nations. EUR will coordinate efforts to build up robust capabilities to deter Russian aggression and other security threats by maintaining a combination of

permanent and rotational U.S. forces in Europe, and by building Allied capacity and leveraging commitments to NATO, including filling gaps in NATO defense planning targets. Foreign assistance programs will focus on enhancing NATO interoperability and security cooperation by helping our partners build their military capabilities in order to address these threats effectively.

Strengthen and Balance the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Relationship

U.S. assistance programs will promote energy diversification and pro-growth economic reforms to create a level playing field for U.S. companies. Funding will continue to support the transition to free market economies of countries in Europe's East, which can lead to expanded markets for American firms and build resilience to economic pressure or coercion by Russia and China. The U.S. government will work with partners to counter China's exploitative economic practices and screen investments in strategic sectors. Failure to preserve a free and fair economic climate would not only limit economic growth but also create permissive environments for corruption and transnational crime, both of which are direct threats to the national security of the United States, our Allies, and our partners. Therefore, promoting and preserving transparency in economic governance, laws, and regulations will be key to maintaining a vigorous exchange of transatlantic trade and investment. The United States will take steps to support projects that enhance Europe's energy security and oppose those, like Nord Stream 2, that undermine energy security and threaten to increase instability. Funding will support regional energy projects that promote the diversification of fuel types, routes, and sources as well as measures to reduce energy demand and create a transparent regulatory environment to promote positive investment. When nations have secure access to reliable and diversified energy, they are less susceptible to pressure from outside powers. Assistance will also strengthen trade and investment partnerships with programs that support financial sector reforms; implement best practices in financial management; support entrepreneurship and small and medium business growth; promote improvements to the business enabling environments in the region; help firms and start-ups meet international standards and improve product and process quality; reduce barriers to trade; and facilitate linkages to other European markets as a means to help address chronic unemployment and contribute to greater economic stability.

Secure Europe's Eastern and Southern Frontiers

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

U.S. rivals use unconventional tactics to undermine democratic processes and sow discord within Europe and between Europe and the United States. Russia has undertaken multi-faceted campaigns to weaken European cohesion and derail transitioning states from their chosen Western path. These campaigns utilize a variety of covert and overt tools to include energy supply manipulation, disinformation and propaganda, direct financing of political groups, exploitation of cultural and political affinities, leveraging of economic vulnerabilities, and the use of pathways of corruption. Frontline states like Ukraine and

Georgia are especially vulnerable to such malign influence, as are the countries of the Western Balkans. Building the resilience of our Allies and partners and improving cooperation to counter these hybrid threats will build collective security and ensure stability. Funding will support programs that work with civil society, build local capacity to identify and counter disinformation, strengthen the rule of law, advance independent media and investigative journalism, and reduce vulnerabilities to corruption. Funding will support region-wide journalism networks, research, media literacy, and advocacy efforts to counter Russia's expanded disinformation campaigns and to close entry points for Russian efforts to exploit corruption in the region.

Securing the Arctic is vital to the defense of the American homeland; the security of U.S. Allies and partners; preservation of freedom of the seas; and support for commerce and scientific research. The United States will enhance its presence in the Arctic region as well as deepen its engagement with Arctic Allies and partners to advance shared security interests and counter malign influence from Russia and China in the region. The United States will also support engagement on non-security related issues through the Arctic Council and other fora as well as bilaterally.

Promote American Values to Compete for Positive Influence Against Authoritarian Rivals

In Europe and Eurasia, the long-term prospects for the expansion and strengthening of democracy remain strong, because support for the values of individual liberty, human rights, and representative government are widespread. However, the region faces intensifying attempts to undermine and discredit democracy in favor of more authoritarian approaches. Corruption continues to erode institutions and facilitate malign foreign influence. Weakening respect for individual liberties has raised new concerns about democratic consolidation in some countries, as well as about the effectiveness of previous U.S. approaches. In response, the U.S. government will use diplomatic, public diplomacy, and foreign assistance tools to demonstrate positive influence and the benefits of promoting and protecting individual liberties and a free market economy as more successful than the authoritarian, statist models of Russia and China. The United States will take a principled, non-partisan approach to supporting local efforts to strengthen the integrity of electoral processes, parliamentary systems, and justice sector institutions; support greater transparency and accountability in governance; and promote greater civil society and media oversight to reduce corruption and opportunities for malign influence. Foreign assistance programs will focus on upholding Western democratic principles such as separation of powers, rule of law, civil society, and free media. They will promote American voices and increase exposure to American people, innovations, and ideas that will help counter Russian and Chinese models of authoritarianism and statism.

Align Resources with Strategic Priorities

The Department of State and USAID will ensure that foreign assistance programs are better aligned to support the objectives outlined in the NSS and other relevant strategies as well as support the long-term strategic alignment of the United States and Europe based on shared values and interests. In applying foreign assistance, the Department of State and USAID will seek to strengthen countries' capacity to sustain and manage their own reforms through foreign assistance programs, acknowledging that the ultimate goal of foreign aid is to end the need for its use. USAID Missions, in collaboration with relevant bureaus in Washington, will assist local partners on the Journey to Self-Reliance by focusing on increasing the capacity and commitment of local partners.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The Department of State's Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR) and the USAID's Bureau for Europe and Eurasia (E&E) have identified six major assistance programs for the four-year Joint Regional

Strategy (JRS) period from 2018-2022. Each of these programs has outcome performance indicators that have been defined in the JRS that EUR's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) oversees. At least two of these programs will be evaluated each year in multiple countries, selected for their approach to the range of vulnerabilities that our assistance addresses. Two initial multi-country evaluations were completed in 2019 on: (1) the effectiveness of Democracy Commission small grants to strengthen civil society organizations, and (2) the impact of small, matching grants coordinated with Emerging Donors for joint assistance projects in a wide range of sectors. We are in the process of sharing the findings and recommendations of each multi-country program evaluations widely with the U.S. interagency, partner countries, assistance implementers, other donors, civil society, and the public. An ongoing evaluation of trade facilitation and pro-growth economic assistance to businesses provided by the Department of Commerce over the 2007-2018 period will be completed in 2020.

EUR and E&E will capture learning to improve assistance effectiveness in many additional ways. In 2018, EUR/ACE conducted pilot field assessments of interagency foreign assistance effectiveness and coordination in Armenia and Moldova. Over the 2019-2020 period, the remaining assistance countries' field assessments will be completed. These assessments will identify best practices that will be shared with all posts and the interagency, as well as any gaps in outcome monitoring and evaluation, and will propose recommendations on how to address gaps in each country in 2020 and beyond.

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

NEAR EAST

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance reinforces the legitimacy of responsible partners, stabilizes areas where terrorism is a threat, and encourages the development of private sectors to attract investments, opening markets for U.S. goods and services. The United States will support communities in Jordan and Lebanon hosting refugees; address drivers of instability in Morocco and Tunisia; support stabilization in countries recovering from ISIS; and support efforts to prevent and respond to atrocities, especially those directed at religious and ethnic minorities. The request supports long-standing commitments and advances core national security interests, including countering Iran's malign influence, bolstering the stability of key friends and allies, and key initiatives such as USAID's Journey to Self-Reliance. The United States will continue to work with partners to increase non-U.S. government resources going toward priorities, such as stabilization and counter-terrorism efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**7,861,987**	**6,579,820**	*	**6,547,255**
OCO	**606,742**	**-**	*	**-**
ESF - OCO	606,742	-	*	-
Enduring/ Core Programs	**7,255,245**	**6,579,820**	*	**6,547,255**
DA	4,200	-	*	-
ESDF	-	1,336,400	*	1,195,350
ESF	1,148,158	-	*	-
FFP	437,081	-	*	-
FMF	5,475,000	5,040,000	*	5,190,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	5,500	*	5,500
IMET	16,982	17,300	*	17,550
INCLE	37,501	60,500	*	18,735
NADR	101,823	89,120	*	90,120
PKO	31,000	31,000	*	30,000

Regional Goals

Enhance Security, Stabilization, Counterterrorism, and Conflict Resolution

The United States seeks a region that is neither a safe haven nor breeding ground for terrorists, nor a region that is dominated by any power hostile to U.S. interests. Assistance strengthens partnerships and forms new ones to stabilize and secure the region; resolve and prevent conflicts, radicalization, and the

spread of violent extremism; eliminate terrorist safe havens; and mitigate threats posed by hostile nations and terrorist groups that threaten the United States and its allies. Iran takes advantage of instability in the region to expand its influence through partners and proxies, weapons proliferation, and funding, while the world's most dangerous terrorist organizations – ISIS and al-Qa'ida – reside in the region. Specifically, the United States and partners supported military operations to liberate territory from ISIS control in Iraq

and Syria. U.S. forces remain in Iraq as part of the Coalition to Defeat ISIS to train, advise, and assist Iraqi forces and to help prevent an ISIS resurgence. In Syria, the United States is working toward a political process to end Syria's civil war. Assistance will support multilateral efforts to bring stability, security, and effective governance to post-conflict areas. Libya, Yemen, and Syria are priority areas for State and USAID, as the United States seeks to end the fighting, improve humanitarian access, and eventually promote stability, good governance, and economic development.

Building and enhancing lasting security and economic partnerships are critical to promoting stability, collectively deterring aggression, and reducing threats to U.S. and partner interests in the region. The FY 2021 request will enable the United States to continue to promote burden sharing with key regional partners, articulating a clear division of labor to leverage each partner's strengths in security cooperation and civilian security reform initiatives. The request also includes assistance resources to support partners in the region, including militaries and law enforcement in their efforts to ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS and to counter Iran's malign influence.

The United States works towards a goal where citizens in the region, particularly in vulnerable communities, are equipped to resist the false promise of violent extremism. Assistance helps create conditions where those displaced due to conflict can return home and rebuild their lives in safety. U.S. efforts in the region partner with governments to stem the flow of foreign fighters and the spread of terrorist organizations and ideologies. Assistance will support U.S. and partner efforts to create conditions where legitimate local authorities and systems can provide basic public order and justice, manage conflict, and prevent a resurgence of violence, particularly for religious and ethnic minorities.

Iran's ongoing assistance to proxy militias in the region, support for terrorist organizations, and development and proliferation of ballistic missiles destabilizes the region and threatens U.S. partners. The United States will constrain Iran from continuing its role as a leading state sponsor of terrorism. Under the U.S. comprehensive Iran strategy, the U.S. government is increasing cooperation with our allies and partners to counter the full range of Iranian threats and remains committed to ensuring Iran never acquires a nuclear weapon.

Advance Comprehensive and Lasting Arab-Israeli Peace

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

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

Private sector growth and increased foreign investment are crucial to stability in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Outdated, complicated, and inconsistent laws and regulations often stymie economic growth and dissuade the private sector risk-taking needed to create jobs that sustain the region's population, in particular for youth in the region, a high percentage of whom are unemployed.

In addition, the lack of economic diversification and underrepresentation of women in the workforce remain constraints to growth in many countries in the region. Assistance will support private sector growth to create new jobs and meaningful opportunities for women and youth and spearhead inclusive growth that improves the livelihood of the poor and disadvantaged. Paired with private sector

engagement, U.S. interventions in the region will tackle issues around women's voice, agency and public participation to promote their ability to enter the workforce.

At the same time, investments in the education and health sectors yield sustainable dividends, contributing to overarching U.S. interests in the region. The request includes funding to support the health sector in targeted MENA countries. Assistance will address non-communicable diseases and emerging pandemic threats support, and family planning. These efforts will yield positive economic and security results by reducing pressure on critical social services and resources due to longer term care needs, unanticipated outbreaks, and rapid population growth. Assistance will also support the education sector in MENA including advancing learning outcomes in basic literacy and numeracy; ensuring equitable access to basic education, particularly in crisis or conflict contexts; and improving education system delivery to be more effective and cost-efficient.

Finally, MENA countries confront a wide range of challenges, including conflicts and protracted crises; rapidly increasing demands on a limited, highly contested supply of water exacerbated by rising temperatures and droughts; surging demands for energy; and a growing gap between consumption and domestic production of food. These factors increase tensions and impede efforts these countries make to meet basic human needs for water, food, and energy. Funding in the FY 2021 request will support U.S. efforts and partnerships that promote water security in MENA as it is a key element to improving stability and socio-economic development in the MENA region.

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

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

The United States will continue to work closely with civil society, media, labor organizations, the private sector, and our partners in the region to communicate that investments in economic and political reforms that address these issues and citizen engagement can lead to more prosperous economies and countries. Assistance will encourage gradual reforms and increased respect for the dignity of individuals, especially minorities, in our dialogues with our partners.

Addressing the region's challenges and meeting citizen demands for a voice in determining their futures will require sustained reforms, more responsive and accountable governance, and political processes that are more open, credible, and inclusive. Increased transparency, including through efforts to curb corruption, directly promotes both economic growth and improved, equitable service delivery. The Department of State and USAID will support those that seek to bolster the rights and democratic aspirations of their people and assist them along their journey to self-reliance, while recognizing that societies that empower women to participate fully in civic and economic life are more prosperous and peaceful. Assistance will actively support countries in transition; local and national government institutions that more transparently and equitably provide better public goods and services to all citizens; legislative and advisory bodies that are more representative and better reflect constituent interests;

expanded opportunities for greater political participation by all citizens to the fullest extent possible – recognizing the particular need to empower and enfranchise women and minority groups; and the development of more responsive political parties where they exist.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The State Department's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) and USAID's Middle East Bureau (ME) have used evaluations, performance monitoring, portfolio reviews, learning events, portfolio reviews, and site visits to systematically collect and use data and evidence.

USAID/Jordan conducted a midterm performance evaluation of its health services delivery activity to assess its overall effectiveness and performance. As a result of the evaluation, the activity altered its final work plan to address recommendations in areas of quality, management, and sustainability, including developing facility-specific strategies to overcome local barriers in access to care in order to reach the most vulnerable people at service delivery points, and having USAID work with the Ministry of Health to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation systems and practices to inform prioritization and decision-making.

For USAID/Yemen, program decisions on education were informed by both monitoring data and discussions within the Local Education Group that includes the Republic of Yemen government and development and humanitarian assistance partners. Field monitoring conducted by the Education Cluster, alongside consultations with technical experts and stakeholders informed the development of Yemen's National Transitional Educational Plan (TEP) and the design of USAID's flagship education activity intended to support TEP operationalization. Additionally, continuous monitoring by USAID education partners inform interventions to support teacher training, school rehabilitation and supplies, and non-formal education opportunities in the governorates with the greatest needs. Activities planned for FY 2021 align with USAID's role in the education sector.

USAID/ME finalized, continued, or initiated a total of eight research efforts in FY 2019, including pilot programs to counter key trends in the region - violent extremism, conflict and instability, gender-based violence, and political and financial constraints to civil society. USAID funds supported research, community engagement and mapping, and the launch of pilot programs to address the needs of survivors of gender-based violence in Iraq. The pilot launched in FY 2019 focused on the provision of livelihood services for female survivors in the form of instruction on graphic design, computer coding, and photography to enable them to enter the formal economy.

STATE/NEA/SYRIA completed two program evaluations assessing whether NEA's programming in northeast Syria contributed to the enduring defeat of ISIS, and whether its overall design and programmatic activities are viable given the challenging operating environment in northeast Syria. An Evaluation Team conducted these evaluations by interviewing program stakeholders and conducting multiple focus group discussions inside Syria. The evaluation recommendations informed programmatic next steps and changes to program design, including whether to extend a pilot program, and provided critical input for the notices of funding opportunity to solicit follow on community security and stabilization programing.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In support of the South Asia strategy, the request supports a peaceful resolution to the Afghan conflict through a more streamlined civilian assistance portfolio. The request for Pakistan continues to be tightly calibrated to expand bilateral trade and support U.S. national security interests. While the Pakistan security assistance suspension remains, the administration requests IMET to strengthen military cooperation. Under the Indo-Pacific Strategy, this request supports South Asian partners in pursuing private sector-led development, transparency, the rule of law, accountable management of natural resources, and freedom of seas and skies. The request supports India and its ambitions for regional development. This request supports the Central Asia Strategy by strengthening regional cooperation and countering malign influence. Health and education programming also advance South and Central Asia's (SCA) Journey to Self-Reliance by ensuring human capital development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**1,283,240**	**1,161,595**	*	**1,095,495**
OCO	**412,000**	**-**	*	**-**
ESF - OCO	412,000	-	*	-
Enduring/ Core Programs	**871,240**	**1,161,595**	*	**1,095,495**
AEECA	119,540	-	*	-
DA	146,509	-	*	-
ESDF	-	817,800	*	759,500
ESF	118,016	-	*	-
FFP	37,355	-	*	-
FMF	19,100	30,000	*	30,000
GHP-STATE	27,405	40,000	*	28,500
GHP-USAID	176,867	83,375	*	113,875
IMET	6,958	9,000	*	12,700
INCLE	165,050	124,350	*	84,000
NADR	54,440	57,070	*	66,920

Regional Goals

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

Security cooperation in SCA advances U.S. national security interests and helps maintain the freedom of seas and skies; builds partner capacity to deter, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist organizations, including ISIS; counters the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs); combats cybercrime and transnational organized crime, and counters trafficking in persons and narcotics. The Administration supports interoperability between our forces and partner security forces in the region to increase global

peacekeeping operations and help promote key U.S. values, such as civilian control of the military and respect for human rights.

The proliferation of WMDs and related materials remains one of the most serious national security threats to the region and homeland. The Administration supports activities that focus on preventing, detecting, disrupting, and mitigating WMD attacks. The United States will deliver expertise, training, and equipment that enables partners to adhere secure weaponizable materials, counter insider threats, harmonize regulations, and adhere to international security standards.

The SCA region continues to be a focal point of terrorist activity, such as ISIS-Khorasan (ISIS-K), al-Qaida (AQ), Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM), and the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). The United States is committed to defeating ISIS, and U.S. forces continue to work alongside Afghan and NATO Resolute Support partners to fight terrorism. The United States helps strengthen partner governments' capabilities throughout SCA to investigate and prosecute terrorist networks.

South Asia and the broader Indian Ocean region are home to some of the world's most strategically important sea lanes, ports, and trade routes. With over 30 percent of the world's trade, including most of the seaborne trade in oil flowing daily through the region's waters, the Administration prioritizes freedom of navigation. The United States will enhance SCA partners' maritime domain awareness and improve their capabilities and information-sharing.

The Administration will support partners' capabilities to investigate, prosecute, and prevent transnational crimes – such as cybercrime and narcotics, weapons, wildlife, and human trafficking. The Administration will also help partners fight corruption, eliminate potential sources of financing for terrorist organizations, and reinforce rule of law and respect for human rights.

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

SCA has some of the world's fastest growing economies, but also has a significant share of the world's poor. The region's tariff and non-tariff trade barriers, poor contract enforcement, lack of infrastructure, and corruption impede connectivity and partner countries' growth and ability to participate in global markets. These challenges also hinder free and fair competition by American companies, thus disrupting their ability to participate in the region's development. Rather than addressing these structural issues, others offer predatory lending, creating economic and political dependency in the guise of development. Throughout the region, U.S. assistance will promote the secure and accountable governance of natural resources, upon which many countries depend for their long-term economic growth. U.S. efforts will support government and non-government actors, especially through mechanisms such as the New Partnership Initiative, to advance the Journey to Self-Reliance. The United States will promote transparent government policies, as well as regulations and transactions that foster adherence to internationally accepted standards, including environmental safeguards, and benefit U.S. business interests. The United States will also seek opportunities to foster constructive ties across SCA countries.

Under the Indo-Pacific strategy, economic assistance will help provide sustainable, transparent development options for partners, and improve partners' abilities to make sustainable development choices for themselves. U.S. assistance will support private sector development, improve the regulatory environment, facilitate trade, increase procurement transparency, and cultivate responsible infrastructure development, particularly in the energy sector.

Under the Central Asia Strategy, assistance will help promote regional economic connectivity and promote self-reliance, including in the energy sector. U.S. efforts will also focus on strengthening and diversifying Central Asian economies by increasing private sector development and trade and investment. This will primarily be achieved by reducing barriers to trade and investment as well as by exchange of services and increased connectivity.

SCA countries with poor health care systems face varying health challenges, such as high rates of polio, tuberculosis, and preventable child and maternal deaths. Although more children are now in school, national education systems throughout the region have not sufficiently prioritized concrete learning outcomes. Girls and other vulnerable populations are disproportionately affected by the poor quality of education and public health systems. Targeted development assistance will help SCA countries build capacity to provide essential services to their own citizens and prevent the spread of dangerous pandemics such as polio across borders and to the United States.

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

The SCA region's democratic and accountable institutions are under duress; however, the United States will remain a steadfast partner in supporting good governance, religious freedom, and international norms related to speech and assembly. The United States will strengthen democratic institutions and civil society, the rule of law, government accountability, and human rights. Assistance in this sector will also help improve the investment environment for U.S. businesses, improve reconciliation, and allow SCA partners to better participate in world markets.

The United States will also support independent media and increase SCA citizens' access to unbiased information on issues of public importance. This budget request will enhance local media's ability to engage a larger audience, including their print, multimedia, and online readership, and improve the quality of their reporting. Access to reliable and credible information through a free and independent press allows individuals to hold governments accountable, express their opinions about decisions that affect their lives, and ultimately make informed choices based on the information. USAID will make an effort to further engage new partners including faith-based organizations. Finally, the United States will seek opportunities to foster constructive ties across SCA countries.

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

The United States will continue to streamline its assistance portfolio for Afghanistan in accordance with recommendations of the Afghanistan Assistance Review completed in 2019. The Review called for reducing the overall number of projects implemented in Afghanistan and for assistance to be focused on:

- Supporting the Afghan peace process and preserving the flexibility to invest in the implementation of an eventual peace settlement;
- Preserving state stability, including through support for citizen-responsive, democratic governance to guard against conditions that would enable terrorist safe havens; and
- Assisting the transition to Afghan self-reliance by supporting private sector growth led by exports, and civil society support for core functions customarily provided by government.

The United States will work to improve the competitiveness of Afghan enterprises associated with export-oriented value chains as a means to spur private sector growth and increase government revenue and help the Afghan government implement its new National Export Strategy. Assistance will help Afghanistan improve its trade policy and business regulatory environment, improve its export infrastructure, and

promote exports. The United States will also expand opportunities for key export-oriented sectors by supporting the private sector as it develops competitive value chains—products and services that meet the quality standards of local and world markets at competitive prices—and by increasing the skills of the Afghan workforce, which will enable continued productivity and growth.

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

The United States will work to increase the rule of law and government accountability by helping to increase citizen participation in decision-making processes; improve the effectiveness of government institutions; and reduce corruption. An accountable central government is essential to sustaining peace and will help improve the country's stability and inclusivity. The United States will work with Afghanistan and other partners to advance Afghanistan's social gains by improving health outcomes and access to and quality of education. A continued focal point will be increasing gender equality and female empowerment. These social gains are the foundation of future economic growth that will increase Afghanistan's self-reliance; therefore, the United States will also engage with the private sector on service delivery to advance social gains; for example, through public-private partnerships.

The United States is prepared to work with Afghans and international partners to sustain potential progress toward peace. Post-settlement economic plans are designed to help sustain peace by expanding job opportunities to formerly contested areas of the country and by facilitating the return of investment. Given the current dynamic environment in Afghanistan, the United States will regularly review and adjust its assistance and presence in Afghanistan to ensure resources match our national security interests and fully support our primary goal of a political settlement and a stable Afghanistan.

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

India and the United States are strategic partners on the global stage, as well as major trade partners. India is also a vital part of the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy, critical to advancing sustainable development and freedom of navigation in the Indo-Pacific region. India will play a central role in efforts to facilitate energy and infrastructure investment and development across the SCA region. The United States will also help India further build its capacity as a global leader in other areas like water security, disaster risk reduction, and as a foreign assistance provider. A deepening strategic partnership with India also features prominently in the South Asia Strategy, particularly India's role as the fifth-largest donor to Afghanistan. India is also playing a key role in developing the rail and road system in South Asia.

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

Increasing India's ability to act as a development partner will further its Journey to Self-Reliance and share the development burden with a strategic partner. The United States will increasingly work together with India to address regional development issues, such as through the annual USAID-sponsored Passage to Prosperity trade and investment show, which has enabled hundreds of Indian and Afghan businesses to sign contracts worth millions of dollars. The United States and India are also coalition partners for

disaster-resilient infrastructure, and must continue to work together to move toward inclusive development, especially for the poor and women.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The USAID Asia Bureau has developed Theories of Change and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Frameworks for each Indo Pacific Strategy Initiative Program Focus Area to measure goal and outcome results across the region and has completed the first round of data collection.

U.S. Embassy Kabul increases the integrity and accountability of its programs through third-party monitoring, reports from implementing partners, and verifying information with stakeholders. The Regional Agricultural Development Program evaluation highlighted the impact of insecurity in the sector and influenced a shift to value-chain programs centered in market hubs. USAID's analysis of implementation barriers prevented activity delays for the Social Demographic and Economic Survey. Reporting from INL partners informed target areas for organizational capacity building and legal education, thus supporting the fight against corruption.

In Pakistan, a USAID-funded study examined the drivers of violent extremism in the newly merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, and found economic underdevelopment, poor governance, citizens' exclusion from political processes, and alienation of society from government as consistent drivers. USAID is using the findings to inform countering violent extremism interventions and activities that promote economic development, good governance, and strengthened political processes.

The evaluation of South Asia Regional Integration for Energy Integration found the program was largely effective in achieving its goals. The report recommended focusing on support of infrastructure development, investing in training and capacity building, and building strong institutional capacity to support Cross Border Energy Trade in South Asia.

The mid-term evaluation of the USAID Nepal Seed and Fertilizer (NSAF) activity found that the activity has technologies with high potential to increase farmer productivity. Based on these findings, NSAF is working more closely with the private sector to market a new lentil variety.

The Justice for All (JFA) final evaluation in Bangladesh found that the activity increased demand for quality legal services and created equal opportunities for female legal professionals. JFA also developed the capacity of the Judicial Administration Training Institute to develop their training modules on improving the court systems and judicial governance.

Forest-PLUS supports activities that improve the management of forested landscapes in India. Major findings from a final evaluation indicate that it succeeded in laying the groundwork for improved forest management.

A midterm evaluation found that the USAID/India Millennium Alliance (MA) has successfully leveraged a pool of funding from the Government of India and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and produced 35 recommendations that MA is currently operationalizing.

The State Department's Bureau for South and Central Asia's Office of Press and Public Diplomacy provides training to build internal M&E capacity throughout the region, as well as provide technical guidance to grantees on performance management and data collection to demonstrate whether project activities are on track to reach their target goals and objectives. Specialists implement program evaluations to determine impact and provide actionable data to troubleshoot any issues with future programming. M&E Specialists manage third party monitoring in Afghanistan, providing data on program progress where visibility is limited.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2021 request for the Western Hemisphere totals $1,402.3 million to advance American security and prosperity in the region. The request prioritizes funding to support a democratic transition in Venezuela and respond to related needs in the region. The request supports Administration priorities to strengthen U.S. borders, counter instability and violence, position U.S. assistance as the partner of choice, promote self-reliance among partners, and expand trade and economic opportunity in the region. Foreign assistance prioritizes the underlying causes of illegal immigration into the United States, combats transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), bolsters counternarcotics efforts, addresses weak governance and corruption, and improves the business climate in the region. Relevant energy and infrastructure projects will be coordinated under América Crece, a U.S. government-wide initiative promoting investment in such efforts in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**1,718,539**	**1,191,486**	*	**1,402,256**
DA	385,300	-	*	-
ESDF	-	516,200	*	760,900
ESF	411,278	-	*	-
FFP	15,410	-	*	-
FMF	82,825	30,000	*	20,000
GHP-STATE	170,456	99,326	*	96,816
GHP-USAID	53,300	30,700	*	36,000
IMET	9,910	12,390	*	11,630
INCLE	564,250	484,000	*	452,900
NADR	25,810	18,870	*	24,010

Regional Goals

A Secure Hemisphere

The safety and security of U.S. citizens, at home and abroad, drives the Administration's efforts to reduce transnational crime and illegal immigration. Therefore, the Bureaus of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) prioritize disrupting illicit networks and pathways, and obstructing trafficking routes to the United States while remaining vigilant of threats posed by extra-regional state and non-state actors. Fighting TCOs requires strong partnerships, and we will continue to work with allies in Central America and Mexico to implement asylum agreements and protection protocols that holistically address the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States and help to close the permissive environments that facilitate all forms of trafficking.

The National Security Strategy (NSS) and the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) prescribe

strengthening U.S. borders and countering instability and violence in order to protect the American people and homeland. Insecurity in the Hemisphere can quickly pose threats to our borders, either in the form of illegal immigrants or illegal drugs or weapons flowing into our country. To address these challenges, we

catalyze regional efforts to bolster the rule of law and confront transnational crime through strong diplomatic engagement and support for local efforts to professionalize justice, police, and security forces. We also target crime and violence prevention efforts in geographic areas and to demographic groups that are at the highest risk, strengthening communities to resist violence and the lure of illegal immigration. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), our cooperation with Mexico, and our historic partnership with Colombia underpin these efforts.

Increased activities by external actors, including China and Russia, pose a serious challenge to U.S. national security interests and will require vigilance and coordination with partners to counter malign influence in the Hemisphere.

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

A Prosperous Hemisphere

We will advance the Administration's trade agenda and foster economic growth in the United States by ensuring fair and reciprocal trade conditions for U.S. firms and exports. Because stronger economies create markets for U.S. businesses and address economic causes of illegal immigration, we will work to strengthen economic, energy, environmental, and food security in the region. We will broaden economic opportunity and combat the corruption that erodes social trust and political legitimacy, corrodes institutions, and ultimately undermines economic progress in the Hemisphere. Education and health are important components of the development effort, since educated and healthy citizens help build strong, democratic societies. The United States will also emphasize the promotion of women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship to ensure women are equally benefiting from and contributing to economic development efforts in support the W-GDP Initiative.

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

The expansion of trade in the region, consistent with the Administration's priorities, will create U.S. jobs, as the region remains the largest destination for U.S. exports and foreign direct investment. Ensuring continued economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean helps to grow U.S. markets. Relevant projects will be coordinated under América Crece, a USG-wide initiative promoting energy and infrastructure investment in the region. These programs will strengthen countries' self-reliance and reduce the need for foreign assistance.

A Democratic Hemisphere

Working alongside partners in the Organization of American States and throughout the Hemisphere, we promote democratic values and seek to end impunity. Much of the Hemisphere has a shared, fundamental respect for democracy and democratic institutions. We work in partnership to address common

hemispheric challenges, such as restoring to the Venezuelan people a democratic government under the leadership of Interim President Juan Guaidó, and by defending human rights and democratic institutions wherever they are challenged throughout the Hemisphere. We will continue to monitor the crisis and offer support to governments hosting significant numbers of displaced Venezuelans. We will aggressively oppose the dictatorial regimes in Cuba, Venezuela, and Nicaragua, which are responsible for vast regional instability and human suffering. We will aim to make permanent the recent democratic gains and openness to cooperation with the U.S. on national security issues in Ecuador.

Strong democracies are internally more stable and less prone to conflict than authoritarian governments, and are engines of free enterprise, wealth creation, and opportunity for their citizens. Supporting democracy and citizen-centered governance and fighting corruption in the Western Hemisphere therefore serve the JSP goals of promoting America's competitive advantage and protecting the American people and homeland from conflicts and threats caused by instability and transnational crime.

Foreign assistance programs support the work of an array of key partners, including governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations to improve citizen security, uphold democratic governance principles, strengthen justice sector and judicial institutions, protect human rights, promote private sector investment, and reduce poverty.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The WHA-LAC Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) tracks progress on regional goals and priorities through a State and USAID-wide annual collection and analysis of indicator data and implementation of independent evaluation findings and recommendations. State and USAID will jointly conduct a review of progress made toward key JRS objectives in early 2020. In May 2019, State and USAID posted to their websites a congressionally mandated Progress Report for the U.S. Strategy for Central America based on the Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and underlying Results Architecture. This was the second annual report, and it provided performance and context data and benchmark analysis for FY 2018. State and USAID will update the Progress Report with FY 2019 results and benchmark data in accordance with congressional mandates. In addition, USAID and implementers have begun collecting and analyzing data for new indicators related to the migration experiences, attitudes, and intentions of participants in previously funded USAID programs in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Contingent on the approval of additional foreign assistance in these countries, any new USAID programs will incorporate the migration indicators, as applicable. Complementing regularly reported performance information and evaluations, data for the new migration indicators will help USAID and our implementers better monitor the direct effects of our programs on deterring illegal immigration into the United States.

For both CARSI and CBSI, State and USAID are making significant investments in monitoring and evaluation to identify where to focus programming, design interventions that address specific problem(s), and measure program effectiveness. These investments will expand the portfolio of evidence on the results of U.S. Government citizen security, rule of law, and crime and violence prevention programs. Monitoring mechanisms for CARSI and CBSI also include periodic field reports, interagency coordination meetings, and annual program reviews as required by 18 FAM 300. Additionally, State will conclude an 18-month evaluation of the CARSI Small Grants Program in February of 2020. The results of this evaluation will be used to determine specific funding and/or programming changes going forward.

On average, USAID missions in the region invest nearly three percent of program funds in evaluation (per USAID guidance) and complete about 20 independent evaluations of USAID programs per year. The findings and recommendations of these evaluations inform program decision making, including real-time adaptive management of programs. For example, based on the findings of a 2019 performance evaluation of a multi-country early-grade reading capacity building program, USAID discontinued specific

components of the program that had not provided the expected value to stakeholders. The evaluation's findings and recommendations also serve as useful inputs into design and implementation of other early-grade reading programs in the LAC region.

At the end of FY 2017, INL awarded a WHA region-wide contract aimed at crafting collectable strategic-level measures that will better enable data-driven decisions. This contract will provide reliable data to better measure programs and country-specific contexts. In addition, INL is implementing more stringent project design and M&E standards at the project level.

II. FUNCTIONAL BUREAUS AND OFFICES

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**31,000**	**31,000**	*	**31,000**
NADR	31,000	31,000	*	31,000

Bureau Goals

Ensure that Verification of Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Treaties, Agreements and Commitments is Effective

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

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The PrepCom Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) provides regular monthly reports to member States on IMS station metrics, including: the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance; data volume and data quality received from each IMS station; the number of events detected by the IMS

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

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

STATE BUREAU OF CONFLICT AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS (CSO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) is to anticipate, prevent, and respond to violent conflict that undermines U.S. national interests. The bureau pursues targeted programming to support our core mission activities: data-driven analysis and deployment of Stabilization Advisors to conflict zones. CSO's goal is to inform and implement U.S. strategy, policy and programs related to conflict prevention and stabilization.

CSO focuses on three key lines of effort: 1) monitoring political instability; 2) security sector stabilization; and 3) countering violent extremism. CSO collaborates with regional and functional bureaus, the Department of Defense, and USAID, and details Stabilization Advisors to posts and Geographic Combatant Commands requiring specialized expertise. CSO supported programs are directly linked to U.S. national security priorities and diplomatic engagements.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**2,500**	**5,000**	*	**5,000**
ESDF	-	5,000	*	5,000
ESF	2,500	-	*	-

Bureau Goals

Enhance Conflict Prevention, Stabilization, and Diplomatic and Programmatic Efforts through CSO Staff Deployments that Provide Surge Capacity

CSO's foreign assistance efforts anticipate, prevent, and respond to violent conflicts that undermine U.S. national interests. Programs are selected based on U.S. national security priorities, alignment with CSO's strategic objectives, support from U.S. Embassies and other key stakeholders, and an ability to achieve a measurable impact along CSO's three lines of effort.

Monitoring Political Instability: Assistance efforts complement and are informed by CSO's Diplomatic Programs-funded analytic work, which includes mapping country conditions, analyzing local dynamics, assessing risks and threats, and forecasting future zones of instability. CSO's Diplomatic Programs-funded Instability Monitoring and Analysis Platform (IMAP) is an essential tool, which collects, visualizes, and analyzes data on political instability and conflict trends around the globe using cutting-edge technology. IMAP has created trackers for political instability and atrocity early warning that are disseminated to stakeholders, and consistent with the goals of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocity Prevention Act, CSO's programming has supported peace process negotiations, mitigating election violence, sanctions assessments, and foreign policy decisions.

Security Sector Stabilization: The proliferation of militia and breakdown of national armies remain key impediments to stabilizing fragile and failed states. CSO's foreign assistance stabilizes security sectors by identifying, mapping, and analyzing militia influence, and supporting disarmament, demobilization,

and reintegration programs. These efforts also inform partner country policies on detention, prosecution, or rehabilitation.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): CSO aims to reduce the recruitment and radicalization of violent extremists in areas of critical U.S. national interest. CSO collaborates with CVE stakeholders throughout the Department of State and interagency to provide research, analysis, and monitoring and evaluation of programs. CSO identifies at-risk individuals, vulnerable communities, countering violent extremism influencers, and supports the capacity building of local researchers on drivers of violent extremism. Finally, CSO shares best practices to increase the impact of CVE policies, strategies, and programs.

CSO is incorporating these lines of effort into its Stabilization Assistance Review (SAR) and country plans developed pursuant to the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (GFA). The SAR and GFA identify ways the United States can better target and leverage diplomatic engagement, defense, and foreign assistance to address fragility and stabilize conflict-affected areas. CSO works closely with U.S. Embassy country teams in 11 affected countries to develop formal SAR Annexes that establish action steps for implementing SAR recommendations. CSO will lead the Department's efforts to identify priority countries and regions for fragility plans under the GFA. Together with the Office of Foreign Assistance Resources (F), CSO provides planning, analysis, and coordination of stabilization and fragility efforts.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CSO applies rigorous monitoring and evaluation tools to assess real-time progress and impact of all foreign assistance programs to ensure a judicious use of U.S. resources. CSO requires all implementers to provide a data collection plan that also feeds into CSO's IMAP capability as a means of enhancing the Bureau's conflict forecasting. CSO's monitoring and evaluation creates best practices around conflict prevention and stabilization that are shared with relevant stakeholders within the Department of State, the interagency, and civil society.

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

In FY 2019, CSO conducted an evaluation of an inter-party dialogue program in Burundi in collaboration with an implementing organization. The evaluation identified effective approaches to peace process support that were incorporated into the design of new peace process programming in Central African Republic. CSO also began a three-country comparative evaluation of three CVE programs in Bangladesh, Morocco, and Tanzania, to identify the most effective ways to implement community-driven CVE programming. This evaluation will be completed in FY 2020, and findings will be incorporated into future CVE program designs and shared with counterparts engaged in similar efforts, including the Bureau of Counterterrorism and regional bureaus.

STATE BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Today's terrorism threat landscape is faster moving and more fluid than ever. Despite substantial leadership and battlefield losses, ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and their affiliates have proven to be resilient, determined, and adaptable. At the same time, Iran and Hizballah are emerging from the Syria conflict emboldened, having acquired valuable experience with which they will seek to extend their influence across the Middle East and beyond. In addition, racially or ethnically motivated terrorism threatens the global community. Gaps in global counterterrorism capacities remain, and some foreign governments still do not take these threats as seriously as they should. Other governments do not possess the counterterrorism capabilities to protect themselves and contribute to international security. CT will prioritize efforts to ensure that our partners remain focused on the threats and have the capabilities, especially in the non-military counterterrorism realm.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**218,100**	**145,500**	*	**160,300**
OCO	**6,000**	**-**	*	**-**
ESF - OCO	6,000	-	*	-
Enduring/ Core Programs	**212,100**	**145,500**	*	**160,300**
ESDF	-	9,000	*	9,000
NADR	212,100	136,500	*	151,300

Bureau Goals

Terrorist Plots and Terrorist Movements are Disrupted

Despite the defeat of the so-called physical caliphate in Iraq and Syria, ISIS's ideology and ability to mobilize followers persists. Both ISIS and al-Qa'ida continue to sustain and expand their affiliates in North and Sub-Saharan Africa, South, Central, and East Asia, and the Middle East. Operatives, fundraisers, and recruiters continue to move in and through all of these regions. The CT Bureau will focus on strengthening border and aviation security standards and practices to prevent terrorist travel; protecting partner nations, U.S. citizens, and U.S interests in and around these regions.

Many governments face challenges in sharing terrorism-related information to counter terrorist travel due to legal and policy barriers, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and technical challenges. CT will continue to use international border security and information sharing obligations under UNSCR 2396 to spur political-level attention and action. CT's diplomatic engagement and programs will prioritize U.S. expertise, lessons learned, and tools to increase information sharing on known and suspected terrorists, and the use of risk-based border management and threat-based security and screening at land, air, and sea borders. CT will work with U.S. interagency, multilateral, and foreign partners to overcome impediments to signing and implementing Homeland Security Presidential Directive 6 terrorist information sharing arrangements, to increase international collection, use and analysis of Advanced Passenger Information

and Passenger Name Record data, and to expand states' use of INTERPOL's terrorism and criminal

databases. CT will also work with interagency and multilateral partners to enhance global aviation security, including through increased information sharing with foreign partners on non-imminent threats, by elevating and implementing international standards and recommended practices.

Sources of Terrorist Strength are Severed and Safe Havens are Eliminated

The cornerstone of the Department of State's counterterrorism effort is to degrade global terrorism threats such that local governments and security forces – including civilian-led entities like police and border security officials - can effectively counter them. Law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges, as well as public and private sector representatives from the finance and banking sector, are critical partners in an effective counterterrorism response. This emphasis on the non-military components is especially important as ISIS expands its focus from the caliphate to branches and networks outside Iraq/Syria. CT will focus diplomatic and targeted foreign assistance efforts on developing foreign partner capacity to successfully investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and incarcerate terrorists. This entails developing international good practices, sharing information about homegrown terrorists, improving the use of battlefield evidence by law enforcement and judicial authorities, and enhancing efforts to effectively manage terrorist inmates in prisons. Countering terrorist financing will also remain a critical element of CT's approach, and we will aim to bolster partners' ability to identify, disrupt, and address terrorist financing networks and threats.

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

While the number of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) traveling to Iraq, Syria, and Libya has decreased since 2016, the complex challenges created by FTFs returning to their home countries or other destinations pose new and growing challenges. As the pace of plotting and attacks by ISIS's external operations network increases, so has ISIS's ability to inspire attacks by homegrown terrorists who may have never traveled to the battlefields of Iraq and Syria. Terrorist groups have used Iraq and Syria as a testing ground and may bring tactics and weapons used on the battlefield to civilian theaters. Additionally, attacks directed and inspired by ISIS against soft targets such as restaurants, places of worship, stadiums, hotels, and other public places globally continue at a disturbing pace.

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

Terrorist Radicalization, Recruitment, and Inspiration to Violence is Diminished

ISIS's presence on the internet has persisted despite its territorial losses. In addition, REMT is both on the rise and spreading geographically, as white supremacist and nativist movements and individuals increasingly target immigrants; Jews, Muslims and other religious minorities; LGBTI individuals; governments; and other perceived enemies. The need to counter all types of terrorist ideology, both online and offline, has only grown. CT plans to increase its engagement with key partners — governments as well as non-governmental, multilateral institutions, and civil society organizations — to curb the spread of all forms of terrorism. CT also plans to deepen its engagement with private technology companies, schools, families, and key governmental actors to target terrorist networks and terrorist content.

CT will continue to collaborate with State regional and functional bureaus, USAID, and other partners on enhancing analytic, diplomatic, and programmatic tools for preventing and countering the spread of

terrorist recruitment and radicalization. CT seeks to support CVE programs that help partner nations resist and mitigate all forms of terrorism.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CT instituted a robust annual program review and a strategic, multiyear program planning process to determine program requirements in FY 2021. CT's annual program review evaluated the performance of major programs and implementers across all of CT's foreign assistance accounts and assessed progress toward strategic-level goals and objectives, strengthening CT's stewardship of assistance funds administered under its direction. The program review enabled CT to identify good practices to replicate across regions, as well as areas where implementing partners can improve performance and accountability.

The annual program review augments an increasingly active M&E effort. All of CT's foreign assistance programming incorporates logical frameworks (log frames) and performance monitoring plans (PMPs), which are valuable tools for project design, performance monitoring, and evaluation that articulate overall project vision, define overall contribution to CT goals and objectives, and identify design flaws and programming opportunities. These tools supplement the ongoing contract for M&E services for all CTPF programs, which provides independent evaluations of CTPF assistance worldwide, as well as program design and data collection support. This effort, when combined with the monitoring activities conducted by CT Bureau program managers and field staff, will ensure that foreign assistance is focused on priority issues and achieves maximum results.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

DRL programs support U.S. national security and the Administration's commitment to American prosperity and promotion of free societies, including efforts in rule of law, governance, security, gender/human rights, and free flow of information. Priorities include countering malign actors while supporting entities that address democratic backsliding. DRL provides robust support to vulnerable populations, including religious and ethnic minority groups recovering from the devastation caused by ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other designated terrorist organizations. Rapid response funds address closing civic space, democratic openings, and human rights crises through strategic partnerships with governments, private sector, and civil society, including faith-based organizations, to oppose corruption, improve market-oriented governance, and promote open access to the Internet.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**192,475**	**70,700**	*	**115,000**
DF	157,700	-	*	-
ESDF	-	70,700	*	115,000
ESF	34,775	-	*	-

Bureau Goals

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

DRL programs will enhance global stability by strengthening representative democratic institutions and supporting democratic transitions. DRL programs will bolster U.S. capabilities to counter the malign influence of authoritarian governments and other actors. Funds will finance programs to address threats to human rights on a global scale, particularly in closed or closing political systems. Each year, one of DRL's grants—emergency assistance to human rights defenders—reports that approximately 70 percent of beneficiaries return to their work at the same or nearly the same capacity they were operating at prior to their emergency. This rapid response assistance ensures that human rights defenders are able to continue their work, including advocacy initiatives and pushing back against repressive or discriminatory legislation.

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

DRL programs will expand international religious freedom, increase protection of religious minorities, and combat violent extremism. Programs will provide robust assistance to support members of vulnerable populations, including members of religious and ethnic minority groups recovering from the devastation caused by ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other terrorist organizations. Programs also encourage international partners to share the burden of foreign assistance, supporting the Administration's burden-sharing goals. DRL's funding will support religious freedom programs that protect victims of discrimination on account of religion or belief by working to safeguard relevant civil society

organizations and enable them to advocate that governments provide appropriate political and legal protections for religious communities; document and counter intolerance in local media; increase public awareness of religious freedom issues; and counter violent extremism.

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

DRL programs work to increase respect for international human rights standards and norms, which are fully consistent with American values. DRL will provide resources to support Internet freedom programs to ensure that millions of users have access to anti-censorship technologies that enable open and uncensored access to the global Internet. These programs ensure that users have access to diverse information and perspectives, which play a critical role in disrupting violent extremist narratives and terrorist recruitment online. Programs will also protect journalists and activists operating in repressive environments from online censorship and cyber-attacks by providing training, technical resources, and emergency assistance. DRL will provide rapid responses to closing civic space, democratic openings, and human rights crises; assert U.S. leadership by using strategic partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society, including faith-based organizations; oppose corruption and improve market-oriented governance; and promote uncensored access to the Internet. Programs focus on ensuring millions of users worldwide have access to technology development to enable open and uncensored access to the global Internet which has implications for U.S. business opportunities, the free sharing of information across borders, and countering political repression around the world. A significant portion of these programs will address repressive technology developed by authoritarian governments. In addition, exposure to diverse information and perspectives plays a critical role in disrupting extremist narratives and recruitment online.

Promote Internationally Recognized Worker Rights and Acceptable Conditions of Work Abroad

DRL programs will promote fair labor standards and acceptable conditions of work abroad. DRL programs will provide assistance to promote accountability and transparency to counter increasingly repressive government policies and strengthen labor rights in order to reduce the exploitative labor practices that create an uneven playing field in global markets. Programs around the globe emphasize rule of law, fair labor practices, and transparent governance, and supporting citizens holding governments accountable for their actions. These programs ultimately help ensure more responsible and stable partnerships for American economic and security cooperation.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

DRL monitoring and evaluation activities directly informed programmatic, policy and budget allocation decisions. These include:

- Developed DRL logic models and standard performance indicators and revised learning agenda, which are respectively used to attribute lines of effort, aggregate results, and plan for applied research grants and evaluation contracts.
- Designed and contracted two external evaluations to be conducted during FY 2020 on Transitional Justice and Atrocity Prevention and the Global Media Portfolio.
- Continued annual Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training of approximately 200 partners to ensure implementing organizations understand monitoring and evaluation expectations and practices.

DRL has M&E experts who also provide on-demand support to DRL staff and implementing partners when questions around applied research, performance measurement, and program evaluation arise.

STATE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS (EB)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funding for the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) will support activities that align with priorities stated in the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP). The Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP) supports the NSS, the National Cyber Strategy, and the JSP's goal of an open, secure, and reliable Internet by promoting the American model of information and communications technology (ICT) development in emerging markets. The Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF) will improve fiscal transparency, responsibility, and economic growth and development. The Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI) launches a comprehensive U.S. government effort to maintain and ensure free and open access to strategic ports and waterways around the world.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**24,500**	**50,000**	*	**50,000**
ESDF	-	50,000	*	50,000
ESF	24,500	-	*	-

Bureau Goals

Protect America's Security by Combating Terrorist Financing, Implementing Economic Sanctions, Reviewing Investments for National Security Reasons, Raising the Baseline of Aviation and Maritime Security and Enhancing Cooperation with Strategic Partners

The SPI supports the goal of raising the baseline of maritime security. SPI is a comprehensive U.S. government effort to maintain and ensure free and open access to strategic ports and waterways where strategic competitors seek to undermine freedom of navigation, the rule of law, national sovereignty, and the private sector-driven economic model around the world.

The U.S. government will work with a maritime consultancy to provide training and technical assistance to beneficiary country officials who are responsible for building, managing, and securing seaports and related infrastructure abroad. Training modules will be taught by private-sector, civil society, and U.S. and partner government experts. Modules will cover a range of subjects such as port construction, automation and management, free trade zones, customs, e-commerce, state tools to attract foreign direct investment and enhance national sovereignty, and tools to vet foreign investment. Trainers will also impart technical assistance on engaging with the United States, like-minded national and international development agencies, such as the U.S. Development Finance Corporation (DFC), allied-country aid agencies, and the Asian Development Bank.

The SPI will be a global, whole-of-government program, with an initial focus on Indo-Pacific countries. A portion of this funding will also support the travel costs for U.S. government experts and like-minded partners to conduct training overseas.

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

Funding will support the DCCP, a global, State-led initiative to promote access to an open, secure Internet. As announced by Secretary Pompeo in July 2018, the DCCP will advance U.S. security while helping developing countries realize the tremendous economic and social benefits that come with an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure communications sector. Secure Internet access lowers the cost of economic transactions, promotes innovation and competition, and contributes to greater inclusion, including for women. At the same time, the DCCP will create opportunities for the U.S. tech sector, bolster U.S. leadership in emerging technologies, and build cybersecurity capacity for our partners and allies to address shared threats. DCCP will also support programs to encourage partners and allies to adopt secure next generation wireless networks, including 5G.

During its first year, this initiative focused on the Indo-Pacific region in support of the economic pillar of the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy and expanded into Latin America and the Caribbean in FY 2020. By FY 2021 this program will have a global reach. Broadening the DCCP to Africa, Eastern Europe, and other regions responds to the People's Republic of China's expansive vision for its "Digital Silk Road," which offers subsidized communications infrastructure and technology while promoting the authoritarian Chinese model of Internet governance and cybersecurity throughout the developing world. The DCCP leverages the expertise and programming of USAID, Department of Commerce, U.S. Trade & Development Agency (USTDA), DFC, Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Defense (DoD), and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). EB will also coordinate efforts with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and bilateral donors like Japan, Korea, Australia, and the European Union. Private sector engagement is vital to DCCP success: the DCCP interagency has engaged U.S. industry in program design and partnerships with U.S. firms are integral to implementation.

Together, we will prioritize and implement activities that advance the DCCP's four key pillars:

- Build Connections: Expand secure, private sector driven Internet access in priority emerging markets.
- Advance an Open Internet: Counter authoritarian, top-down approaches to Internet governance and work with developing countries to adopt policies and regulations that sustain an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet.
- Grow Global Markets.
- Enhance Cybersecurity: Work with partner countries to build cybersecurity capabilities and adopt best practices, while assuring an open, competitive market for U.S. industry and other trading partners.

Strengthen Broad-Based Economic Growth and Intellectual Property Rights Protection, and the Economic Empowerment of Women, Both in the United States and Internationally

Funding promotes alternatives to authoritarian, state-led, and protectionist development models. EB is looking to mitigate, to the extent possible, the undue influence of strategic competitors in the digital economy and transportation spheres by securing and expanding access to overseas markets. Work on fiscal transparency also serves to counter predatory economic practices by the People's Republic of China and other malign actors that undermine state-sovereignty and global economic growth. All funding requested in the CBJ promotes the U.S. model. For instance, the DCCP will develop through capacity building and training a cadre of current and future leaders in developing countries' ICT sectors who are aligned with the U.S. approach to internet governance. The FTIF improves domestic resource

mobilization and efficient budget execution in line with U.S. approaches.

Funding requested for the FTIF also supports global efforts to improve fiscal transparency and encourage citizen participation in the budgetary process. Priority is given to funding projects in countries which do not meet minimum fiscal transparency standards, as identified in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report (FTR). Through these funds, the Department of State and USAID promote good fiscal practices and fight corruption. Transparent budget processes also help ensure accountability to U.S. taxpayers for foreign aid, including through efficient budget execution. State and USAID award FTIF grants to foreign governments, local civil society organizations, and international technical experts. U.S. embassies abroad propose and manage the majority of the projects. Past funding supported projects ranging from small programs aimed at training civil society and the media on budget processes transparency, to larger projects that provide technical assistance to government budget officials to strengthen budgeting and auditing processes.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: DCCP was launched and the results framework developed in FY 2018 across four key pillars, including metrics for success across each area. Program implementation began in late 2019. Once baseline data is available, we will have a better understanding of programmatic successes and areas for improvement against these benchmarks by FY 2021.

FTIF conducts site visits from Washington, D.C. and from Embassy-staff in program countries. Formal, third party evaluations were conducted in previous years. The results of those evaluations continue to guide programming.

SPI was launched in early 2020. As part of the launch, EB is developing a results framework, including metrics for success.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Priorities for EB funding are determined based on U.S. national security, U.S. economic interests, recipient country receptivity, and opportunity. Lessons learned and best practices for program implementation are used to refine prioritization and project allocation.

STATE BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES (ENR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

ENR foreign assistance strengthens oil, gas, power, and mineral sector good governance and development in order to ensure energy security and diversification, promotes opens markets, and promotes universal access to affordable and reliable energy. The United States has embraced its energy dominance, making a well-functioning global energy market a critical component of economic growth. ENR assistance supports the Administration's vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific through the Asia EDGE (Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy) initiative, strengthens European energy security, catalyzes private sector investment in Latin America and the Caribbean through the America Crece (Growth in the Americas) initiative and the Caribbean 2020 Strategy, and promotes sound mining sector governance and resilient energy mineral supply chains through ENR's Energy Resource Governance Initiative (ERGI).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**7,900**	**7,900**	*	**7,900**
ESDF	-	7,900	*	7,900
ESF	7,900	-	*	-

Bureau Goals

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

Energy sits at the nexus of national security and economic prosperity, both at home and abroad. Access to diversified energy sources, routes, and suppliers limits the influence of a single dominant buyer or seller and guards against those who would use energy for coercive ends. The FY 2021 request will encourage diversification of energy types, countries of origin, and delivery routes to increase the resiliency of U.S. partners and allies to resist malign influence of dominant energy supplier countries. This includes supporting efforts to expand regional infrastructure interconnections, supply routes, and market access; as well and supporting U.S. allies and partners' efforts to utilize and develop appropriate energy resources, technologies, and services to support an all-of-the-above approach to energy security. ENR assistance on energy security supports Administration and Congressional priorities. For example, the ENR-led interagency Asia EDGE initiative uses diplomatic engagement and assistance to advance both the Administration's Indo-Pacific strategy and the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (ARIA), ENR assistance to strengthen European energy security supports the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA), and ENR assistance in sub-Saharan Africa supports Electrify Africa Act objectives.

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

ENR foreign assistance helps promote the conditions that create opportunities for energy sector exports. Encouraging exports of energy resources, technologies, and services globally promotes prosperity at home and abroad. Barriers to energy trade and development include the lack of financing mechanisms and structural commercial arrangements. Helping foreign countries to adopt U.S. financing mechanisms and business methods will unleash markets and will also provide opportunities. The FY 2021 request will support programs spanning the oil, gas, power, renewable, energy efficiency, and energy mineral

resources sectors, which will create conditions that drive energy trade. This includes advancing governance reforms and partnerships to open markets and facilitate reciprocal trade—including liquefied natural gas (LNG), renewable energy, energy efficient technologies, other advanced energy technologies, and energy services. The FY 2021 request will support the development of strong, robust, and transparent regulatory environments and stable and predictable business climates that attract and maintain investment to expand energy access, and power economic growth.

Opening Markets and Reducing Barriers to Energy Trade and Development

Open, efficient, rule-bound, and transparent energy markets help countries determine their own energy futures, create a level playing field for companies and investors, and ultimately yield the best value for energy importers and consumers. The FY 2021 request will strengthen energy sector governance and expand energy sector development. In doing so, the FY 2021 request seeks to create a level playing field and prevent geopolitically motivated investors from obtaining undue influence.

Promoting Universal Access to Affordable and Reliable Energy

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

The FY 2021 request will expand universal access to affordable and reliable energy through modernizing utility systems and facilitating regional energy infrastructure. Well-functioning electric grids, capable utilities, and transparent energy markets that provide low cost and reliable service are crucial to prosperity, security, and governance agendas worldwide.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

Performance evaluations play a key role in ENR's continuous monitoring and evaluation. ENR's evaluation of assistance to India through the development of energy partnerships between U.S. and Indian states will provide recommendations to assess the effectiveness of this type of assistance and inform future programs involving the creation of subnational energy partnerships.

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

GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR AND HEALTH DIPLOMACY (S/GAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), managed by S/GAC, supports the American commitment to saving lives and changing the course of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic to achieve epidemic control. S/GAC oversees the PEPFAR implementation through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, Treasury, Commerce, the Peace Corps, and USAID. In FY 2021, PEPFAR will support U.S. government efforts to sustain the treatment gains in Operating Units (OUs) that have been achieved through the epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. Funding in the FY 2021 request for bilateral and regional OUs, as well as for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), continues U.S. leadership to combat the AIDS epidemic, in close collaboration and in partnership with host country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund, faith-based institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**1,993,044**	**1,236,811**	*	**807,550**
GHP-STATE	1,993,044	1,236,811	*	807,550

Bureau Goals

Accelerate Progress toward Achieving HIV Epidemic Control through Use of Data

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

Focus Prevention for Impact

Prevention, treatment, and care are the three pillars of PEPFAR programming since its inception in 2003. This comprehensive approach was mandated by Congress in PEPFAR's initial authorizing legislation and included in each subsequent re-authorization. Prevention services are grouped in a comprehensive package for maximum impact. This package contains our continued focus on the

prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to avoid and reduce risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), and voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) for HIV-negative young men. These prevention activities target those most at risk of HIV acquisition, focused on specific risk groups and areas of high HIV burden.

Accelerate Access to HIV Treatment

HIV treatment is one of the most cost-effective investments that we can make toward controlling the epidemic, both for the health of the person to receive the medication and to prevent their onward transmission of HIV. Epidemiological research shows that one of the most critical factors in the successful treatment of HIV is the early initiation of ART. The sooner that a person living with HIV begins treatment, the more intact and active their immune system remains, and the faster they can achieve viral suppression, which virtually eliminates their risk of transmitting the virus. PEPFAR supports access to and maintenance of client retention of treatment services to for life-long, client centered service. To expand access to HIV treatment, PEPFAR continues to work closely with many partners and stakeholders, including partner-country governments; multilateral institutions; faith-based organizations; the private sector; people living with HIV; implementing partners; and civil society. PEPFAR continues to tirelessly work to best align resources, reduce duplication of effort, and maximize impact so that the most people in need of ART can reach all available resources.

Leverage Partnerships for Sustainability

PEPFAR leverages the power of partnerships, working closely with foreign governments, the private sector, philanthropic organizations, multilateral institutions, international organizations, civil society, including faith-based organizations, and people living with HIV. PEPFAR works closely with partner countries toward achieving HIV/AIDS epidemic control while promoting the long-term sustainability of their responses. We coordinate with multilateral partners, such as UNAIDS, the Global Fund, and the WHO, to optimize our investments, strengthen partner country leadership and sustainability, and enhance service delivery. Most importantly, PEPFAR partners with and strengthens the capacity of civil society and communities, including faith-based communities and organizations, recognizing that successful and sustainable HIV/AIDS interventions must involve, be informed by, and tailored to those who we serve. For PEPFAR, sustainability of the HIV response means that a country has the enabling environment, services, systems, and resources required to effectively and efficiently control the HIV and AIDS epidemic.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

PEPFAR remains a global leader in the use of granular data to monitor programs that drive health care results and increase impact, including through our pioneering use of large national household surveys – Population-Based HIV Impact Assessments (PHIAs) – to track progress and identify key gaps within high-burden countries reaching epidemic control while triangulating survey findings with program data. The PHIA results also show us that progress toward achieving HIV/AIDS epidemic control requires not only financial investment but also effective collaboration and mutual accountability between partner governments, stakeholders and communities. When this collaboration and accountability is lacking, some countries do not make the same strides to ensure people are aware of their HIV status.

Over the past 17 years, PEPFAR has achieved remarkable lifesaving results. As of the end of FY 2019, PEPFAR has supported lifesaving antiretroviral treatment for more than 15,668,656 people, including

more than 689,455 children, helping secure the health and welfare of the family. PEPFAR has provided critical care and support for 6,310,134 orphans, vulnerable children, and their caregivers so they can survive and thrive. PEPFAR has supported 22,822,833 men and boys to receive voluntary medical male circumcision since 2004, including 3,898,220 in FY2019 alone. PEPFAR's investments have also strengthened the systems that drive effective, efficient, and sustainable health care. This includes having helped train 10,034 health workers in FY 2019 to deliver and improve HIV care and other health services, creating a lasting health system for partner countries to confront other current and future health challenges.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**264,650**	**146,300**	*	**302,300**
INCLE	264,650	146,300	*	302,300

Bureau Goals

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

INL disrupts and deters illicit drug trafficking and other transnational criminal activity that directly affects the United States. INL efforts reduce the supply of illicit drugs that account for the greatest number of American overdose deaths, such as opioids (including synthetic opioids) and cocaine. INL builds partner capacity to defeat transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) that threaten the homeland and deprives these organizations of resources and opportunities. To achieve this goal, INL focuses on threats from the Western Hemisphere due to the significant threat that regional TCOs pose to the United States. Since TCOs exploit corruption and weak governance, INL programs aligned under this goal address the underlying causes of instability and weak government institutions.

INL builds partner capacity to identify and attack vulnerabilities in illicit supply chains, disrupt TCO operations, address security-related drivers of irregular migration, strengthen regional border security against illicit smuggling, and improve citizen security. INL programs address the availability of illicit drugs responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of American citizens each year through diplomatic engagement. INL works with China (the originator of most synthetic opioids and new psychoactive substances coming to the U.S.) to reduce the flow of illicit synthetic opioids bound for the United States.

In Colombia, INL counternarcotics efforts assist the Government of Colombia in achieving and sustaining the joint U.S.-Colombia goal, set in March 2018 and reaffirmed by President Duque, to reduce coca cultivation and cocaine production by half by the end of 2023. To help Colombia's efforts and prevent

spillover violence in border areas, the Department also requests funding for Ecuador. INL programs will enhance Ecuador's efforts to stem the flow of cocaine en route to the United States.

In Mexico, through the Merida initiative, INL programs disrupt the business model of TCOs through activities that reduce the production and distribution of fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, and the transit of cocaine. INL enhances border security to impede illicit trafficking and migration and to build Mexico's capacity to investigate and prosecute crime.

To better respond to TCOs' use of new technologies and the rapid production of synthetic drugs, the Department requests funds for the Drug Supply Reduction (DSR) program unit. This request reflects the urgency of the opioid epidemic and responds to efforts to reduce global supplies of synthetic opioids as one of the Administration's top drug control priorities. The DSR program will promote the development of new tools to disrupt the synthetics supply chain, seek to enhance global engagement and coordination and promote national action to reduce the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs bound for the United States.

The Department remains committed to the implementation of E.O. 13773 through programs that counter transnational criminal threats to U.S. security. INL requests a decrease to the International Organized Crime program from the FY 2020 request, as funds have been realigned within the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account to programs that will further the objectives of the E.O.

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

The United States has an enduring interest in promoting regional stability. TCOs, terrorists, and malign actors exploit instability or intentionally weaken governance to the detriment of U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. Weak rule of law enables corruption and undermines confidence in institutions, opening the door for malign influence. In the context of the great power competition, Russia and the People's Republic of China (PRC) exploit weak criminal justice systems to directly challenge an international order based on democratic norms. In the strategic competition for global influence, law enforcement cooperation provides an important non-military element to the U.S. security cooperation relationship with key partners.

INL programs in Africa and the Middle East reduce fragility, counter malign influence, and promote stability in key states by strengthening partner security governance and rule of law capacity. In fragile states affected by transnational threats, INL will continue to develop the capacity of police forces while protecting human rights. By providing preventative assistance, INL programs are a bulwark against further destabilization. Other INL programs bolster the capacity of institutions in states that have emerged from violent conflicts or where the proliferation of armed groups outside of state control threaten regional stability.

INL programs are an important element of the U.S. security cooperation relationship with key partners in South Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific. INL programs support the Indo-Pacific Strategy and counter malign PRC influence by working with allies to advance a free and open rules-based order in the region. Projects focus on combating transnational crime, including trafficking of narcotics, people, wildlife, and other illicit goods, as well as money laundering, cybercrime and corruption; strengthening maritime domain awareness; law enforcement capacity building; the promotion of Women, Peace, and Security; developing information-sharing mechanisms among our key partners; and building effective and transparent criminal justice institutions.

Organized crime drives most illicit activity in Europe and Eurasia. Independent and transparent criminal justice institutions are critical to upholding rule of law and combating corruption and complex financial crimes. These institutions counter Russian malign influence and the PRC's use of weak courts and law enforcement systems to engage in unfair trade and investment practices. INL programs sharpen the skills of investigators and strengthen justice sector institutions to enable partner countries to address organized crime and illicit financial flows before they affect the United States and serve as valuable partners in crimes with a U.S. INL will continue to focus on frontline states to counter Russian aggression and malign activity.

In Afghanistan, INL programs support peace efforts by denying significant revenue to insurgent groups and anti-government actors, strengthening the capacity of Afghan institutions to disrupt criminal networks, promoting women's access to justice, and helping develop a sustainable Afghan government capacity to incarcerate and manage criminals. INL programs in Pakistan combat violent extremism, expand access to justice, and enforce the rule of law nationwide.

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

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

INL defends and promotes U.S. interests in international fora by enforcing global standards for government capacity to counter drug trafficking and transnational crime, corruption, and cybercrime, as well as to promote evidence-based standards for drug demand reduction. INL's centrally managed funding to international organizations will take advantage of common global treaty commitments, multilateral cooperation, and information sharing to lead coordinated strategic approaches to combat illicit synthetic drugs, including opioids, corruption, and TOC, as well as hold foreign governments accountable to their international legal obligations and policy commitments in these areas.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

INL uses monitoring and evaluation data to develop and implement foreign assistance programs. This data enables INL to know where our activities are succeeding and where we need to adjust course.

In Afghanistan, INL supports government efforts to institute a nationwide prison case management system. In October 2018, monitoring reports showed Afghan corrections officers relied largely on INL

contractors to update the system, raising questions about the program's sustainability. Through adjustments to the training strategy and creation of pilot transition programs, the Afghans now update 75 percent of the cases at 38 facilities without assistance from INL contractors. This is up from 8 percent at 30 facilities, including 14 facilities where they make all updates, which helps safeguard the system's sustainability.

With grant support from INL, the American Correctional Association (ACA) has accredited 102 of Mexico's 300+ prisons. ACA accreditation brings prisons into compliance with international standards and reduces the opportunities for criminal activity within prisons. In the 2018 Mexican Human Rights Commission's report of prison conditions, the 14 prisons with the highest ranking were all accredited. No prison ranked in the bottom 64 was accredited. This independent report was a source of confirmation informing INL's decision to continue funding prison accreditation.

In Liberia, a hybrid internal-external evaluation team identified opportunities for INL to shift from wide-ranging but basic reform efforts and provision of equipment to more targeted and sustainable institutional reforms. INL is using these findings to guide FY 2020 resource allocation decisions.

INL's ILEA program enhances the capacity of criminal justice sector partners and strengthens law enforcement networks through regional training academies. INL used monitoring data from its core leadership course to identify a challenge: the duration of the six-week course put a strain on partner agencies and participants. In 2018 and 2019, with interagency law enforcement partners, the ILEA program revamped and piloted a three-week version of the course that retains the valuable networking opportunities while focusing on leadership principles. Monitoring data from those pilots will be used in 2020 to further refine the curriculum.

In 2019, INL created the Office of Knowledge Management to focus on assessment, design, monitoring, evaluation, and learning across the bureau. Established to help INL know and continuously improve its results, one of this office's mandates is strengthening monitoring and evaluation practices. This will include centralizing all monitoring into an enterprise-wide database and taking a utilization-focused approach to evaluations.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**232,380**	**205,470**	*	**209,980**
NADR	232,380	205,470	*	209,980

Bureau Goals

Shape the Security Environment to Advance U.S. Interests

A primary ISN objective is to change the strategic calculus of problem actors, especially the DPRK, Iran, China, and Russia. ISN's security assistance programs complement the bureau's diplomatic engagement around the globe that aims to persuade these countries' leaderships that it is in their interest to avoid the costs and risks of pursuing destabilizing capabilities and malign activities.

ISN's Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program provides training and information on the DPRK's sanctions evasions techniques and on means to detect and disrupt these operations. Activities include: engaging maritime stakeholders to detain and deregister DPRK-linked vessels and prevent registry-hopping; helping countries meet counter-proliferation finance standards; appealing to the financial sector to adopt a risk-based approach to transactions; and sharing cyberthreat information and cybersecurity best practices with financial institutions and cryptocurrency exchanges. GTR works with foreign partners to prevent the financing, sales, procurements, and delivery of materials and information that advance Iran's ballistic missile program by: engaging industry to identify and prevent suspicious transactions; enabling countries to meet counter-proliferation finance standards; helping maritime industries to identify illicit procurements; and building cybersecurity practices and vetting programs to mitigate intellectual property theft.

GTR supports U.S. efforts to counter China's military-civil fusion (MCF) strategy by: using open-source research to identify the MCF threat to partner countries; identifying information security vulnerabilities; promoting and strengthening information security practices; building security culture to mitigate theft of intellectual property; deterring Chinese sales of civilian nuclear technology that do not comply with international safeguards standards; training partners on the financial risks to purchasing Chinese ballistic

missiles and advanced conventional weapons; countering the deployment of Chinese floating nuclear reactors in the South China Sea; disrupting Chinese exports of chemical weapons-related material and technology to states like Syria; and promoting vetting programs that identify individuals who exploit third-country academia to advance Chinese military capabilities.

ISN's Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program seeks to undermine the DPRK's proliferation pathways and strengthen capabilities of DPRK trading partners to comply with UN Security Council Resolutions, and works to thwart Iran's acquisition of technology and expertise from abroad and counter proliferation of Iranian arms and short-range ballistic missile components into conflict zones. EXBS also supports the efforts of Russia's neighbors to deter Russian aggression by strengthening their land and maritime border control capabilities and denying Russia access to advanced Western military technology. EXBS works with countries to develop effective investment screening mechanisms to prevent forced technology transfer and critical infrastructure loss to malign foreign actors

ISN's Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) stands ready to support the Administration's efforts to eliminate North Korea's ballistic missile systems and nuclear weapons, in support of the Department's priority work to ensure final, fully verified denuclearization.

Strengthen Global Nonproliferation Norms and Regimes

Global treaties and standards help establish a rules-based framework for addressing WMD proliferation. The success of global nonproliferation efforts also depends significantly on the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of the control lists of the four multilateral export control lists and the continued credibility of the multilateral export control regimes. ISN uses its security assistance programs to bolster these regimes and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the international body responsible for verifying peaceful use of nuclear energy, specifically, the obligation of NPT Parties to ensure that nuclear energy is not diverted from peaceful uses to weapons. ISN's Voluntary Contribution (VC) to the IAEA is essential to supplement the insufficient regular budget funding and ensure that the IAEA can carry out missions of great importance to U.S. national security. The VC helps the IAEA, especially its Department of Safeguards, maintain heightened scrutiny to monitor Iran's nuclear program, and enable rapid response in support of new priorities, such as if the IAEA is called upon to renew verification activities in North Korea. The VC also provides equipment and other capital infrastructure, the ability to analyze nuclear samples and information from a variety of sources, and expertise and training to support IAEA inspections. The VC also supports IAEA activities promoting the safe, secure, and sustainable peaceful uses of nuclear energy, science, and technology, providing assistance building capacity for nuclear power and applying nuclear techniques in areas such as human and animal health, food security, water resource management, and environmental issues. These contributions include support for the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Fund and the Peaceful Uses Initiative. This funding demonstrates the U.S. commitment to the global peaceful nuclear cooperation that the NPT enables, which in turn helps maintain support from recipients of that cooperation for the nonproliferation measures that are at the core of the NPT and longstanding U.S. policy.

ISN's EXBS program works to universalize adherence to the guidelines and lists of the multilateral export control regimes to achieve greater harmonization of controls on proliferation-sensitive technologies.

Revisionist regimes are using active measures to undermine global nonproliferation regimes and norms, weaken deterrence, and increase mistrust of factual reporting regarding WMD development and use. GTR strengthens partner capabilities to detect, authoritatively identify, and deter asymmetric WMD use by providing technical capacity-building training to partner governments, foreign research institutes and

industry partners, and international nonproliferation entities to collect, identify, and report WMD use and to improve regionally coordinated preparedness, detection and response to WMD plots.

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

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

ISN's EXBS program is primarily dedicated to building the regulatory and border security capabilities of foreign partners to detect and disrupt WMD procurement networks, to include degrading Iran's ability to transfer weapons and related materials to foreign terrorist fighters and proxy forces. EXBS efforts aim to deny malign state and non-state actors' access to sources of technology, material, equipment, and expertise to develop WMD, conventional military, and delivery capabilities that harm the interests of the United States and its allies. EXBS works with supplier states to create or strengthen indigenous legal and institutional frameworks designed to prevent irresponsible transfers, including diversion of proliferation-sensitive commodities and technologies to malign state actors, and to enhance customs and border enforcement capabilities to detect illicit trade. EXBS provides focused outreach to parties involved in trading or financing of controlled goods and technologies to increase their awareness of proliferation risks. EXBS works with transit and transshipment states to ensure that they possess authorities and capabilities to target and interdict illicit shipments of WMD and related dual-use items, conventional arms (including MANPADS and anti-tank guided missiles), and explosives in transit without adversely affecting legitimate trade. To effectively disrupt proliferation networks, EXBS collaborates with relevant international organizations, including the World Customs Organization and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime's Container Control Program, to promote adoption of effective targeting systems and enforcement best practices. EXBS utilizes U.S. government experts as well as a cadre of foreign and domestic technical experts to deliver technical consultations. EXBS encourages advanced partners to serve as mentors and works to strengthen regional training hubs and burden-sharing among partners.

Counter WMD and Nonconventional Terrorism

The threat landscape for terrorist pursuit and use of WMD has transformed, as terrorists and other entities of concern actively seek the materials, expertise, and technology for developing and using WMD. CW continues to be used against civilians by both governments and terrorists. Former ISIS fighters with chemical weapons and other WMD expertise are returning to their homelands. Terrorists and other entities are seeking to use advances in currently uncontrolled technologies, such as unmanned aerial vehicles, to advance their capabilities to plan attacks; emerging technologies are becoming increasingly relevant to counter-WMD threat reduction programs.

ISN's Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program engages with at-risk partner countries to help them improve their national capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to terrorist and other non-state actors' illicit acquisition, smuggling, and use of WMD. WMDT also leads the U.S. role as Co-Chair of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), a partnership of 89 countries that strengthens international responses to nuclear terrorism threats that affect U.S. national security interests, and applies successful GICNT exercise models to similarly address chemical and biological terrorism threats.

ISN's GTR program strengthens foreign partner capabilities to prevent terrorist acquisition, development, and use of WMD related materials, capabilities, and related technology. GTR works to: prevent illicit acquisition of weaponizable biological materials, such as especially dangerous pathogens (EDPs), or related equipment by nefarious actors; detect and disrupt potential biological weapons attack plots, with a focus on readily manufactured crude or "low-effort" agents and those with the potential to cause mass casualties; secure life science institutions and EDPs from insider or outsider threats; reduce the risk that scientists with dual-use expertise will misuse EDPs; and promote the adoption of and compliance with comprehensive international frameworks that advance U.S. biological nonproliferation objectives. GTR secures and prevents the transfer of chemical weapons-related assets (such as chemicals, equipment, technologies, expertise, and infrastructure) to terrorist networks that may conduct chemical attacks. GTR trains partners to identify and address chemical security vulnerabilities and to detect and investigate early warning signs of chemical weapon production and attack planning. GTR strengthens nuclear security practices at sensitive nuclear facilities, enabling government and facility authorities to more effectively prevent radicalized, disgruntled, or coerced insiders from diverting nuclear material, technology, and expertise. GTR also uses the latest information on which technologies are nearest to the horizon of WMD-applicability in order to identify foreign entities developing, using, or transferring emerging technologies vulnerable to exploitation and to conduct programmatic interventions.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GTR continues to conduct robust monitoring and evaluation of its programs, both at the inception of new efforts, as well as to capture the impact after programming has concluded, at both the program level, and for specific programs in a country. GTR also maintains a robust schedule of site visits to review grantee adherence to rules and regulations. As GTR updates and develops new indicators, continuing the guidance laid out by 18 FAM 300, GTR is gathering new information from program implementation, and has standardized data gathering and reporting to ensure greater uniformity for comparison. GTR continues to incorporate evaluation conclusions and lessons learned into the next cycle of programming. For example, evaluation data demonstrated that past investments in raising awareness of security challenges and increasing partner government buy-in for sustaining institutional improvements enable GTR activities to focus more successfully on the specifics of identifying illicit procurements and attempts at weaponization. As GTR continues to shift emphasis towards countering state-based proliferation, it is also capturing partner adherence to proliferation sanctions, and resilience to exploitation.

EXBS conducts monitoring and evaluation through implementer surveys, annual progress assessments, and periodic performance evaluations to inform allocation of its resources. In 2019, EXBS completed development of a comprehensive threat prioritization model to gauge WMD proliferation and terrorism risks in partner countries, their capabilities to mitigate those risks, and their strategic trade patterns. The results were used to inform EXBS strategic realignment efforts, including phase-out of assistance in several lower-priority countries. EXBS also initiated a review of its partner country assessment methodology to ensure evaluation metrics keep pace with evolving threats and reflect the impact of EXBS assistance. In 2020, EXBS will deploy its Impact Assessment Tool to measure the maturity of countries across three main program areas: Strategic Trade Controls, Customs Enforcement, and Border Security Operations.

WMDT continues to review and strengthen use of monitoring and evaluation best practices and will update its logic model and identify metrics to better monitor, assess, and improve the institutionalization of lessons learned from WMDT-supported activities. Also, a planned evaluation in FY 2020 will identify opportunities to develop and promote further use of indicators to assess the impact of multilateral programming in advancing WMDT priorities. Following each program activity, WMDT conducts post-engagement participant surveys and after-action reports to identify lessons learned, gaps, and opportunities for improvement and future work.

Key to NDF's ability to effectively implement and execute complex projects is its continual monitoring, evaluation, and improvement of its project management, contracting, information technology, and financial oversight processes. The findings of the Department's Office of the Inspector General FY 2018 audit of NDF's financial and contractual activities conducted at the request of NDF resulted in three recommendations and resulted in streamlining or strengthening controls to more closely monitor funding obligations provided to external entities.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Human trafficking is a foreign policy priority as it threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Office's foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution, protection, and prevention, as well as partnerships. Priorities for FY 2021 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual TIP Report with the primary goal of assisting countries ranked on the lower tiers that have the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. The Office advances U.S. leadership on this issue by demonstrating U.S. expertise and influence in the anti-trafficking field and by catalyzing the efforts of a range of global actors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**61,000**	**22,000**	*	**22,000**
INCLE	61,000	22,000	*	22,000

Bureau Goals

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

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

The Office manages a global training and technical assistance (T&TA) program to provide short-term, targeted assistance to governments to draft, amend, or enforce anti-trafficking legislation by training criminal justice practitioners in all regions. Bilateral TIP Office projects in all regions train criminal justice practitioners to understand and implement relevant legislation to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking. In 2019, TIP Office programming trained 1,969 criminal justice practitioners in every region and strengthened anti-trafficking legislation in 37 countries. For example, in the Kyrgyz Republic, the government adopted a revised criminal code that addresses trafficking following a three-year TIP Office funded capacity building program.

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

The Office focuses diplomatic and programmatic efforts on helping governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA by supporting and building the capacity of victim service providers to assist trafficking victims. Victim identification and protection systems include robust, proactive screening and increase the likelihood survivors will receive the comprehensive services they need. If these systems cannot function or are not adequately resourced, victims of trafficking may continue to be exploited, further destabilizing the rule of law and adversely impacting JSP Goal 1.3. Comprehensive victim protection systems also support a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach and access to justice systems, creating conditions in which victims of all forms of human trafficking are encouraged to participate in the law enforcement and judicial processes to hold their traffickers accountable. Comprehensive, effective services increase victims' willingness and ability to cooperate with law enforcement officials in the identification and prosecution of their traffickers.

The Office manages a global Emergency Victim Assistance program that provides emergency shelter, food, clothing, medical and psycho-social care, and repatriation assistance to victims of trafficking. The TIP Office also funds training for criminal justice practitioners and service providers on victim identification and referral to services, supports shelters for victims of trafficking, and provides technical assistance to support the development of victim identification standard operating procedures and national referral mechanisms. In 2019, TIP Office foreign assistance supported: the development and adoption of 10 new victim referral pathways; the provision of services for 3,511 victims of trafficking; helping 226 survivors identify sustainable livelihoods; and training of 3,147 criminal justice and victim services practitioners on victim protection. For example, in the Philippines a sub-grantee under the TIP Office's Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS) launched an Overseas Foreign Worker's Taskforce to facilitate the return and reintegration of Filipino migrant workers who were subjected to human trafficking.

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

The Office focuses programmatic efforts on both helping governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA and educating stakeholders and the public on human trafficking, resulting in the prevention of the crime. Prevention efforts, such as training and awareness raising, eliminating forced labor in supply chains, or strengthening anti-trafficking coordinating bodies, increase security in society.

TIP Office programming supports a variety of activities, including raising awareness and providing educational information on human trafficking issues and risk factors to targeted populations through television or radio broadcasts, magazine or newspaper articles, billboards, posters, social media posts, print materials, and other innovative communication channels. In 2019, the TIP Office developed 413 unique awareness raising materials and trained 18,802 individuals to prevent human trafficking. For example, in Cabo Verde the TIP Office's T&TA program supported two five-day trainings resulting in the Government of Cabo Verde drafting, endorsing, and implementing a National Action Plan and the Ministry of Justice and Work creating a coordinating body on trafficking in persons.

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

The TIP Office creates innovative approaches to combating human trafficking and strengthening U.S. government and global efforts through effective partnerships. Supporting anti-trafficking organizations, including implementers, and leveraging stakeholder engagement, bolsters efforts to achieve the Office's

strategic priorities, which in turn contribute to accomplishing JSP Goal 1.3. Innovative initiatives and strategic partnerships with international organizations, other federal agencies, civil society, the private sector, faith communities, and survivors of trafficking are necessary to promote and advance the fight against human trafficking.

The TIP Office accomplishes this through various bilateral and multilateral initiatives, engagements with international organizations, and collaboration with a range of stakeholders. The TIP Office also maintains partnerships with civil society and survivors of trafficking. For example, the Office partners with the interagency to share resources to improve government-wide efforts to combat human trafficking. In FY 2019, the Office convened eight strategic roundtables with interagency partners to coordinate anti-trafficking foreign assistance, coordinated survivor input in six different foreign assistance review and selection panels, and coordinated the review of 22 new anti-trafficking projects by the President's Interagency Task Force's Senior Policy Operating Group members.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The TIP Office monitors performance through the regular review of programmatic and financial progress reports against program goals, objectives, and output and outcome targets; site visits; and routine communication with implementing partners. Oversight includes the use of common performance indicators for all programs. The Office analyzes these indicators to identify effective programs and promising practices and disseminates its findings within the Office and to U.S. interagency stakeholders. The Office seeks to strengthen results-based management in programmatic decision-making processes by leveraging the outcomes of its own monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts, as well as M&E data collected by its implementing partners. Site visits and routine monitoring continue to inform future funding plans.

Periodically, the TIP Office funds research programs to enhance and contribute knowledge in the anti-trafficking field and to inform future policy and programming. With FY 2019 funding, the Office funded projects that examine: 1) integrating human trafficking and gender-based violence screening and services; 2) responsible recruitment; and, 3) national governments' political will and anti-trafficking efforts. Research findings inform the work of the entire Office by informing international programming, policy, and domestic and international engagements.

The TIP Office consistently meets or exceeds the State Department's evaluation requirements. In FY 2019, the Office funded three evaluations: 1) a $2.25 million contract for the evaluation of PEMS, the Office's largest foreign assistance program, that will examine human trafficking prevalence methodologies as well as the impact of PEMS programming in three different countries; 2) an end-line evaluation of its five-year Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership in Ghana; and, 3) a performance evaluation of bilateral projects in Sri Lanka from 2007 through 2019 looking at the effectiveness of efforts undertaken to date. Results from these evaluations will influence the design, implementation, and monitoring of future TIP Office programming.

The TIP Office also established in July 2018 a Program Monitoring Working Group. The Working Group defined one logic model for each of the TIP Office's four major programs (Prosecution, Protection, Prevention, and Partnerships), and refined the Office's foreign assistance performance indicators. This group's work was instrumental in strengthening the quality of the TIP Office's 2019 Performance Plan Report. The group initiated annual strategic reviews with Office leadership, which enable TIP Office leadership to utilize performance data in making decisions on program, policy, and budget matters.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances foreign policies important for the security and prosperity of the United States, from safeguarding American interests in the world's oceans to advancing international environmental policies that balance economic growth, energy security, and natural resource protection. Through OES leadership, the Department of State plays a preeminent role in advancing U.S. interests in the areas of oceans, environment, science and technology, space, and health, which are important to American lives and livelihoods. OES prioritizes collaboration with U.S. businesses, academia, and non-governmental organizations to guide our efforts and ensure our work to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals brings maximum benefit to the American people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**49,300**	**65,300**	*	**65,300**
ESDF	-	65,300	*	65,300
ESF	49,300	-	*	-

Bureau Goals

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

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

OES combats transnational illicit activities associated with natural resources, such as wildlife trafficking; illegal logging and associated trade (ILAT); illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; and illegal extraction and trade of gold and other minerals. OES also works to strengthen natural resource governance in order to prevent illegal and unregulated activities that pose threats to security, economic prosperity, rule of law, long-standing conservation and management efforts, the environment, and human health. Trafficking in natural resources can be associated with other illegal activities such as document forgery, labor and human rights abuses (such as violence against environmental defenders), tax evasion, funding armed groups, and weapons and drug trafficking. OES works to stop the illegal extraction and trade in these resources and to leverage our efforts across different sectors for effectiveness, economies of scale, and efficiency. With $4.4 million in FY 2021 ESDF funding, OES will support the goal outlined above through a range of OES priorities.

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

OES advances economic growth, job creation for the American people, and U.S. interests by ensuring a level playing field for American citizens and businesses. OES achieves this goal by ensuring that international standard-setting bodies do not disadvantage American citizens, companies, industries, institutions, and technical agencies. This is done through facilitating multilateral and bilateral engagement that foster opportunities to advance U.S. innovation and entrepreneurship. OES will support the goal outlined above with the following foreign policy priorities: OES will support the global refrigerant transition under the Montreal Protocol to technology where U.S. companies are market leaders and hold considerable intellectual property rights. This funding stimulates growth in global markets for U.S. industry, creating U.S. jobs and investment. Funding also helps to ensure U.S. influence on decisions that advance and protect U.S. economic interests.

OES will also support the implementation of important multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks on chemicals and toxins, such as the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and the Vienna Convention on the Depletion of the Ozone Layer. Among other benefits, these agreements help to increase markets for exports of U.S. environmental technologies and to level the playing field for American companies by strengthening environmental regulations around the world.

The United States contributes $21.0 million annually under an Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA) with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), separate from, but related to, the 1987 Treaty on Fisheries between the Governments of Certain Pacific Island States and the Government of the United States of America (South Pacific Tuna Treaty). Funds are provided to the FFA, which distributes funds to the Treaty's parties to support objectives related to the sustainable use of fisheries resources and broader economic development. The South Pacific Tuna Treaty advances U.S. economic interests by providing access for U.S. fishing vessels to productive fishing areas under the jurisdiction of Pacific Island countries. In FY 2021, funds will support fishing industry operations and enhancing cooperation with FFA on fisheries management and related economic development objectives. The United States protects U.S. interests and advances a level playing field in fora such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Climate Observing System, and Group on Earth Observations. OES supports a balanced approach to economic growth, energy security, and environmental protection and highlights private sector innovation and deployment of technologies that reduce emissions, strengthen resilience, and foster sustainable land use.

FY 2021 funds will also support other OES priorities that advance U.S. economic growth and interests through activities related to oceans, the environment, outer space, and science, technology, and innovation.

Advance American Space Leadership

The United States depends on space for a wide range of economic, scientific, environmental, and national security interests. However, access to and utilization of space may be threatened due to increased orbital debris and the expanded use of space by an ever-growing number of countries. At the same time the U.S. private sector is revolutionizing the use of space with new technologies and business models for space tourism, asteroid mining, space launch vehicles, new satellite applications, and other commercial endeavors. OES is leading U.S. government efforts to develop voluntary international standards and guidelines that will both ensure the long-term sustainability of space operations and enable U.S.

companies to responsibly launch innovative space ventures. OES also leads the efforts to reach agreement with key spacefaring nations to establish a common plan to achieve the ambitious space exploration objectives of long term habitation of the moon and a manned mission to Mars.

Protect the American Public's Health at Home and Abroad

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

OES will support the goal outlined above with the following foreign policy priorities:

OES will use these resources to help preserve the ozone layer and provide significant economic benefits by protecting public health. EPA estimates that full implementation of the Montreal Protocol will avoid 280 million cases of skin cancer, including 1.6 million skin cancer deaths, and more than 45 million cases of cataracts in the United States by the year 2100.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

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

Under a cooperative agreement, OES receives M&E technical expertise and support. The objectives of this cooperative agreement are to improve implementers' capacity to monitor programs; improve OES's ability to collect, integrate, and disseminate information about OES trade-related programs; and determine the effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and relevance of a representative sample of OES trade-related

programs to inform how OES can improve its current and future programs. OES received a compilation of monitoring information across country programs based on partners' reports; evaluations of a subset of OES-funded environmental cooperation programs (ECPs); and technical M&E support for program implementers to develop monitoring plans and provide results-based management training.

To date, the contracted M&E vendor has found the Morocco program and its portfolio of projects to be highly relevant to the country context, supportive of the right sectors, and achieving measurable results in all priority areas. The vendor is conducting similar evaluations for environmental cooperation projects in Jordan as well as an evaluation of cooperation activities across several FTAs, with a focus on environmental enforcement. These studies will be complete at the end of FY 2020.

OES is implementing recommendations that have come out of this evaluation and other country evaluations, and the Bureau considered these recommendations in FY 2021 budgetary planning.

STATE BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**212,643**	**194,500**	*	**199,450**
OCO	**40,650**	**-**	*	**-**
PKO - OCO	40,650	-	*	-
Enduring/ Core Programs	**171,993**	**194,500**	*	**199,450**
FMF	70,000	70,000	*	70,000
IMET	4,993	5,500	*	5,500
NADR	21,000	18,000	*	18,000
PKO	76,000	101,000	*	105,950

Bureau Goals

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

PM seeks to maintain the United States' role as the preeminent security partner of choice and to increase America's competitiveness in global defense exports while ensuring sales advance U.S. national security and foreign policy interests and are consistent with U.S. values. Conventional arms transfers (CAT) enhance Ally and partner capabilities and increase their interoperability with U.S. forces. They help build long-term relationships that may increase access and influence. They strengthen the U.S. defense industrial base, expand U.S. manufacturing, and create high-wage, high-skill jobs. A strong defense technology sector increases the ability to produce, sustain, and innovate, critical to keeping the United States and partner nations equipped to meet global security challenges. Moreover, international arms sales help lower the per-unit costs to the U.S. military. Through effective oversight of arms transfers, PM will prioritize and promote arms acquisitions and associated assistance that help to strengthen security relationships and bolster the ability of Allies and partners to deter or defend themselves from aggression.

PM leverages military grant assistance to enable eligible partner nations to purchase U.S. defense articles, training, and services, helping countries meet their legitimate defense needs and promoting both U.S. national and regional security. Military grant assistance strengthens coalitions with allies and partners, enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, can lower the per-unit cost when the U.S. military purchases comparable systems, and supports high-quality manufacturing jobs in the U.S. defense industrial base.

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

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

The National Security Strategy (NSS) describes the global security environment as one that can no longer be conceived as either "at peace" or "at war," but rather is an arena of continuous competition. This means there is now a greater premium on the alignment of military and non-military activities to achieve and sustain desired outcomes. Positioned at the nexus of diplomacy and defense, PM is uniquely situated to facilitate this integration and harmonization between State and DoD.

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

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

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

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

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

The political-military environment has changed significantly in recent years, increasing and diversifying the challenges for State pol-mil practitioners domestically and abroad, who include Foreign Service Officers, Civil Service Officers, Foreign Policy Advisors (or POLADs) at military commands, and military detailees at State. The White House has emphasized the economic aspects of defense trade as a means to promote American prosperity and jobs in addition to its role in strengthening U.S. security relationships, leading to an increased emphasis on defense trade promotion at posts. Continued enhancements of DoD authorities and a vast increase in DoD security cooperation funding since 2001 has only increased the need to keep State and DoD closely coordinated in planning and implementing security cooperation. Pol-mil practitioners must be more prepared than ever to oversee and advance State's foreign policy prerogatives when engaging with allies, partners, and DoD personnel.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

PM has a long legacy of effective program management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of its assistance to increase accountability and responsibility to the American taxpayer. PM's Strategic Impact Assessment Framework, an initiative funded by State Operations, synthesizes strategies, data, and metrics to determine PM's impact on national strategies and provide a centralized, enterprise-level view of defense trade and security assistance.

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

The Global Peace Operations Initiative's (GPOI) M&E framework measures program outputs, outcomes, and impacts through event reporting, annual assessments, and in-country/mission monitoring. Data is compiled and analyzed to assess the effectiveness of program activities, identify areas for improvement, promote accountability, and inform future resource allocations.

PM also measures institutional and force level capacity building projects under the Global Defense Reform Program, the Security Force Professionalization program, and the Global Security Contingency Fund. M&E activities for these programs are built upon a methodological framework using standard metrics and indicators to track and report progress toward program and strategic level objectives. Data collection is obtained through monthly reports from implementers supporting PKO-funded activities, and allows the Department to review project performance data, adjust programming, and apply lessons learned to future programming. PM-managed PKO funds also supports the Africa Bureau's M&E efforts for the bulk of PKO-funded programs, including TSCTP, PREACT, AMEP, AMSI, Somalia, South Sudan, Central African Republic, and the ACSBS.

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

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

STATE BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION (PRM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) supports U.S. government engagement to build global partnerships that resolve the plight of persecuted and uprooted people around the world. In collaboration with relevant State and USAID bureaus, PRM upholds international humanitarian law principles that protect refugees and conflict victims by leading on refugee legal and protection issues and refugee and migration policy, and coordinating within State, USAID, the interagency, and internationally on humanitarian policy and diplomacy. PRM's humanitarian diplomacy forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to stabilize volatile situations and strengthening bilateral relationships with key refugee-hosting partners, such as Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jordan, Turkey, and Uganda. PRM's work is essential to supporting and maintaining host countries' political will to provide protection and asylum to millions of refugees and to shape global refugee policies and ensure that humanitarian principles continue to be respected. See the International Humanitarian Assistance section for additional information.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**3,433,000**	**365,062**	*	**299,214**
OCO	**1,404,124**	**-**	*	**-**
MRA - OCO	1,404,124	-	*	-
Enduring/ Core Programs	**2,028,876**	**365,062**	*	**299,214**
ERMA	1,000	-	*	-
MRA	2,027,876	365,062	*	299,214

Bureau Goals

Save Lives, Ease Suffering, and Promote Human Dignity through Efficient and Effective Humanitarian Assistance

PRM promotes international humanitarian assistance policies that aim to save lives and ease the suffering of refugees, stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, conflict victims and internally displaced persons (IDPs) on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity. Under the FY 2021 request, PRM will continue to lead U.S. refugee, population, migration, and protection policy and legal issues and coordinate within State, USAID, the interagency, and internationally on humanitarian diplomacy and increasing global burden-sharing.

This goal supports the National Security Strategy priority action of reducing human suffering, which states "The United States will continue to lead the world in humanitarian assistance" and Joint Strategic Plan Strategic Objectives 3.2: *Engage international fora to further American values and foreign policy goals while seeking more equitable burden sharing* and 4.1: *Strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of our diplomacy and development investments*.

Promote and Provide Durable and Interim Solutions for Populations of Concern through U.S. Assistance and Collaboration with the International Community

To promote stability and protect human dignity, the United States will work with partner countries and agencies to achieve one of three durable solutions for populations of concern: voluntary return and reintegration to home countries where possible; permanent integration into host communities in countries of asylum; or, for refugees, third-country resettlement when neither voluntary return nor local integration is possible. In addition, PRM will seek solutions for stateless individuals, working with partners to advocate for their acquisition of citizenship, and use the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program to provide durable solutions for refugees.

The United States will admit vulnerable refugees within the allocated ceilings determined by the President at the beginning of the fiscal year in consultation with Congress. Through cooperative agreements with a nationwide network of resettlement agencies, PRM's Reception and Placement (R&P) will provide support for newly resettled refugees' basic needs and essential services for the first 30-90 days upon arrival, so that they can immediately begin the process of integration to become contributing members of U.S. society.

The United States promotes durable solutions for refugees and conflict victims by pressing for resolution to the conditions that have produced protracted refugee situations through a combination of humanitarian diplomacy and assistance efforts.

When conditions permit, voluntary return and reintegration in safety and dignity into home communities is the preferred durable solution by most refugees and IDPs, enabling them to repatriate and to rebuild their lives. The United States will undertake diplomatic efforts, reinforcing programmatic humanitarian efforts, to help create conditions conducive to voluntary return and reintegration and ensure their sustainability. In situations where return to home countries is not possible in the near term, the U.S. will advocate and support efforts to integrate refugees into their host communities, either as an interim or long-term solution, depending on the context. Reaching and sustaining durable solutions requires leveraging assistance and strengthening the coherence between relief and development. Establishing and maintaining strong and effective linkages between humanitarian and development programs is an ongoing priority.

This goal supports the National Security Strategy priority action of reducing human suffering, which states "The United States will continue to lead the world in humanitarian assistance" and Joint Strategic Plan Strategic Objectives 3.2: *Engage international fora to further American values and foreign policy goals while seeking more equitable burden sharing* and 3.4: *Project American values and leadership by preventing the spread of disease and providing humanitarian relief.*

Advocate for the Protection of Vulnerable Populations and Exert Leadership in the International Community

PRM, in collaboration with relevant State and USAID bureaus, strives to ensure that humanitarian principles are respected in U.S. foreign policy and engages in humanitarian diplomacy in the international community and through the multilateral system to: 1) advocate for the protection of the most vulnerable populations in crises, specifically refugees, conflict victims, and stateless persons and particularly, women, children, elderly and disabled; 2) advance international humanitarian policies, including U.S. efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the international humanitarian system; 3) advance effective and humane international migration policies that seek to expand opportunities for safe, regular, and legal migration, especially through support to regional migration dialogues and in a variety of

international fora; and, 4) promote effective international population policies, including reproductive health and access to voluntary family planning as appropriate.

This goal supports the National Security Strategy priority action item of empowering women and youth, which states "We will support efforts to advance women's equality, protect the rights of women and girls," and Joint Strategic Plan Strategic Objective 3.2: *Engage international fora to further American values and foreign policy goals while seeking more equitable burden sharing* and 4.1: *Strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of our diplomacy and development investments*.

USAID BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (CPS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

CPS provides strategic leadership on conflict-related issues, implements political transition and stabilization programs in critical countries, and ensures effective civilian-military cooperation. CPS works to remove obstacles to country progress on the journey to self-reliance, as well as prevent unintentional backsliding. CPS expertise and services are operationally responsive, field-driven, and directly support U.S. foreign and national security policy priorities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**-**	**146,143**	*	**146,100**
ESDF	-	34,100	*	34,100
TI	-	112,043	*	112,000

Bureau Goals

In response to Executive Order 13781: Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch, USAID has worked to align the Agency's structure with programmatic needs to maximize impact on the mission and Advancing Partners' Journey to Self-Reliance. CPS is the U.S. government's lead civilian actor in environments experiencing rapid change and instability, and provides conflict analysis along with prevention, stabilization, political transition, and response efforts. CPS houses critical operational capabilities to respond to conflict, violence, and crisis, including a focus on CVE and stabilization programming.

CPS focuses on preventing and mitigating violence and conflict in order to set the conditions for longer-term development efforts, political stability, and reduced risk for violent extremism. CPS designs solutions to fit the context and supports adaptive management throughout implementation. Partnering with USAID missions, CPS is operationally responsive, field-driven, and directly supports U.S. foreign and national security policy priorities by providing critical technical expertise, resources, and capabilities that ensure effective transitions from crises or timely response through conflict-related programming.

Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF)

FY 2021 ESDF will be used to help USAID missions design and implement programs that prevent or mitigate violence, conflict, and instability, advance women's leadership in efforts to build peace and security, and counter violent extremism. Success in these areas strengthens U.S. national security by addressing the drivers of radicalization to violence and instability that threaten U.S. security, as well as U.S. interests including economic growth and fair trade. CPS will work with USAID missions to design,

monitor, and evaluate activities to ensure their optimal performance and impact. CPS will provide multi-sectoral mechanisms, specialized tools, training, and staff capacity required to incentivize missions to invest in CVE programs. CPS will work with USAID missions and other USAID operating units to design activities that increase women's participation in efforts to prevent and respond to conflict and instability, and support the protection and empowerment of women and girls affected by violence, exploitation, and abuse. USAID serves as the lead implementing agency for non-security U.S. prevention and stabilization assistance in support of U.S. policy objectives as outlined in the Global Fragility Act. USAID's new CPS Bureau will work with field missions to support prevention, stabilization, and response work which will be further identified in the Global Fragility Strategy. This provides USAID missions and the USG a clear point of contact that will be a field focused and coordinated across countries/regions with the aim to reduce duplication, increase efficiencies, and capitalize on the agency's lessons learned from decades of experience in conflict-affected countries.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

FY 2021 TI funds will address the opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. TI will support catalytic programs managed by the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) that target political crises, prevent and mitigate conflict, and address stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy by targeting priority countries. TI funds will address challenges for persecuted religious and ethnic minorities, particularly those recovering from ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other violent extremist organizations, as well as unanticipated windows of opportunity related to the advancement of pluralism globally. Examples of assistance include activities that address the underlying causes of instability and radicalization, support key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promote government responsiveness to local needs, support civic participation, raise awareness of national issues through media programs, and foster conflict resolution.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CPS operates in complex environments and will support USAID missions in rapidly changing conditions. In these situations, CPS utilizes an "adaptive programming" model. This approach collects and analyzes information and data from recent evaluations and project monitoring to make quick adjustments to programs and activities in the field while ensuring that policymakers in Washington and embassies readily have access to key information. Under this model, programmatic actions are often based on preliminary assumptions and limited prior knowledge, but are coupled with timely reflection and evaluation, and are designed to help a program quickly learn about the environment and iteratively determine the most effective approaches.

CPS is investing in an evaluation to address knowledge gaps in CVE programming, and has undertaken a cross-national, multi-year evaluation of programs unfolding at the nexus of peacebuilding, conflict, and religion. USAID will invest in rigorous, multi-method monitoring, evaluation and learning to measure CVE-specific processes and outcomes. Improvements in CVE require both targeted measurement strategies and a commitment to community-wide learning.

During FY 2018 and FY 2019, CPS offices implemented several programs to evaluate the effectiveness of its activities to prevent violent encounters in fragile states and address the aftermath of violence. For example, CPS evaluated the effectiveness of its Conflict Assessment Framework (CAF), the Agency's primary approach to analyze causes and dynamics of conflict in a given country, to inform a mission's strategy, project design, and inter-agency coordination. Following a review of 17 CAFs, the evaluation

recommended adjusting the framework for optimal use by new bureaus under Agency restructuring; ensuring that missions do not file away assessments but revisit them months and even years later; and encouraging mission personnel take CPS' "Conflict Sensitive Aid" course in preparation for carrying out an assessment.

In collaboration with USAID's Office of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, an evaluation of Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) activities under the Women's Leadership Portfolio (WLP) was completed in 2019. The WLP advances USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and related U.S. strategies to increase women's participation in peace and security. The evaluation examined the impact and sustainability of activities conducted between 2009-2014. Findings from the evaluation, including those related to improving long-term, sustainable results through capacity building for local organizations and host governments, are being used to inform USAID's FY 2021 implementation priorities for the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security.

In FY 2019, a differences in perception survey of USAID's CVE programming in Niger was conducted. The survey found respondents in intervention villages reported higher engagement by their local leaders in CVE than those in non-intervention villages, validating one of the program's key interventions. Also, in FY 2019, as part of an ongoing context analysis in Cameroon, the program assessed conditions associated with stability in communities. Information from the qualitative study validated key program interventions and identified additional priorities, which the program incorporated into future activities.

USAID BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION (DDI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Development, Democracy and Innovation (DDI) Bureau will provide Agency-wide sector leadership, administrative and operational support, technical assistance, and expertise in the following areas: Democracy, Human Rights and Governance; Education; Energy, Environment, and Infrastructure; and Economics and Market Development. DDI will also house expertise throughout USAID for cross-cutting priorities, including Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Innovation, Technology, and Research; Private Sector Engagement; Inclusive Development; Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnerships; and Environmental and Social Risk Management. The DDI Bureau will improve coordination and accountability among technical experts who provide integrated technical services to missions, bureaus, and partner countries to help them inform decisions on their use of resources and focus on the most essential tasks required for effective programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**-**	**409,052**	*****	**640,050**
ESDF	-	409,052	*	640,050

Bureau Goals

Innovation, Technology and Research

DDI will advance implementation of the USAID Digital Strategy and ensure capability for emerging priorities, such as 5G and artificial intelligence. To do this, DDI will improve the use of enabling technologies and data-driven approaches, which enable businesses to grow, increase efficiencies, and reduce corruption. DDI will also foster the growth of open, inclusive and secure digital ecosystems that promote democracy, market capitalism, and individual free expression, and counter malign influences. Digital development is essential to advancing the Journey to Self-Reliance in a digital world, a key pillar of the National Security, Clear Choice, and Indo-Pacific Strategies, and at the heart of the current global power competition.

DDI will work across the Agency to engage a range of partners, from entrepreneurs to researchers, to increase the adoption of high impact development solutions and the effective use of open innovation approaches. Innovation and research and development approaches that engage non-traditional and diverse partners will advance the Agency's ability to discover and test new development approaches that support our partner countries' ability to solve their own development challenges.

Local, Faith and Transformative Partnerships

DDI will facilitate consistent engagement and deeper partnerships between USAID and strategic partners who together advance the Agency's objective of self-reliance, including faith-based partners. Funds will increase USAID's development impact by elevating local leadership, fostering creativity and innovation, and mobilizing resources across the Agency's programs through the New Partnership Initiative. Funds will support staff to ensure that missions and bureaus have the knowledge, skills, and tools to create

interventions in direct partnership with new and underutilized global and local actors. DDI will use the funds to reorganize the small grants functions from the Inter-American Foundation and African Development Foundation into USAID's DDI Bureau. The consolidation will elevate community-led, "local works" small grants as a development and diplomacy tool for the U.S. government.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

DDI will advance USAID's commitment to women's empowerment in accordance with the Agency's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy. Funds will support collaboration across the Agency to ensure that all programming meets the Agency's gender requirements and addresses the unique needs and impact of differing roles, norms, and inequities between men and women, to ensure optimal participation in, and benefit from, development outcomes. Funds will directly support implementation of the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act (WEEE Act) and $200.0 million to support the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (W-GDP). W-GDP aims to enhance opportunities for women to participate meaningfully in the economy and advance both prosperity and national security. W-GDP focuses on three pillars: Women Prospering in the Workforce; Women Succeeding as Entrepreneurs; and Women Enabled in the Economy. DDI will also support technical assistance to missions and Operating Units as well as integration, cross-sectoral and sector-specific programming to implement and advance sustainable solutions.

Inclusive Development

DDI will support a systematic, inclusive, and coordinated approach to addressing the cross-cutting issues of, and approaches to traditionally marginalized populations and under-represented groups; vulnerable children and families; rehabilitation and assistive technology; and mental health and psychosocial support. DDI will prioritize assistance that advances application of the American values of inclusion and non-discrimination in development effort toward all people, regardless of their origin or identity, and assistance that is inclusive of, and accessible to, Persons with Disabilities, in accordance with the Agency's Disability Policy; promotes and protects the rights of Indigenous Peoples; protects Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex (LGBTI) people from violence, discrimination, stigma, and criminalization; and recognizes the large number of youth around the world and the barriers they face to be successful, positive, productive participants in their societies. DDI will provide leadership and technical expertise to implement, as mandated by P.L. 109-95, the USG Strategy *Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity*, to ensure an effective whole-of-government approach to investing in the development, care, dignity, and safety of the world's most-vulnerable children and their families.

Private Sector Engagement

DDI will support the implementation of the USAID Private Sector Engagement Policy, which recognizes the integral role of the private sector in every sector and at every stage of the program cycle. DDI will advance evidence and learning to strategically engage with private-sector entities throughout the world to increase co-design, co-creation and co-financing. DDI will utilize its partnerships to pioneer new ways of development, including impact-investment and venture funds, business-franchising models, and targeted value-chain interventions that take advantage of unique capabilities from the private-sector. DDI will play an important role in conducting the necessary analyses to engage the private sector in an informed way, including by mapping the private sector landscape, identifying opportunities for alignment, and articulating and analyzing market-based solutions. DDI will support USAID's work to advance locally led development, including the mobilization of resources through partnerships with local private sector and diversifying the USAID partner base to include micro, small, and medium private-sector firms; local cooperatives; and firms owned by indigenous women and other disadvantaged groups.

Economics and Market Development

DDI will lead and support USAID missions and bureaus to work with civil society, the private sector, and governments in our partner countries to build better functioning financial markets and improved enabling environments to drive increased economic productivity through expanded trade and investments. Funds will support country and sector analyses of constraints to growth through macroeconomic and fiscal policy analysis (with a focus on market and governance failures); opportunities to accelerate growth through partnerships; impact analysis of projects (e.g. cost-benefit analyses); programmatic support to the field; and thought leadership on entrepreneurial capacity and market system linkages. A cross-sectoral team will provide field support services to USAID missions that integrate and balance these mutually reinforcing priorities.

Democracy, Human Rights and Governance

DDI will elevate and integrate democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) within the Agency's overall development portfolio. DDI will provide missions with cutting-edge technical expertise and analysis to: strengthen democratic institutions; foster rule of law; improve management of public finances, government transparency, and accountability to citizens; promote citizen-centered, responsive government institutions; prevent and mitigate human rights violations; protect civil and political liberties, fight restrictions on civic space, strengthen civil society and civic education; build the capacity of legislative institutions; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. DDI will lead the Agency's efforts to integrate DRG principles and practices across development sectors; advance learning to maximize the impact of DRG development interventions. These activities contribute to U.S. national security by combating the drivers of democratic backsliding, resurgent authoritarian influence and insecurity.

Environment, Energy and Infrastructure

DDI will provide assistance to the field to ensure consistent, effective, and efficient approaches across the environment, energy and infrastructure portfolios. It will ensure missions have access to the most current and reliable scientific research, engineering advances, and cost-effective methods when designing programs to meet USAID development objectives regarding the conservation of biodiversity; the sustainable management of forests and other natural resources; the management of environmental and climate risks and shocks; access to renewable energy; well-designed civil infrastructure; the prevention of pollution; secure, defendable and just land-tenure systems; and enhancing the physical environment of urban landscapes. DDI will provide demand-driven services to USAID operating units in the form of technical assistance, capacity-development, knowledge-management, training, evidence, and research.

Education

DDI will lead and guide the Agency's efforts to support partner countries in achieving sustained, measurable improvements in learning outcomes and skills development. It will lead the implementation and oversight of the U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education and the USAID Education Policy. DDI will support missions in designing and delivering evidence-based education programming across levels, contexts, settings, and providers. DDI will support: a range of technical assistance and capacity development services to USAID missions; research and learning agendas to continually improve decision-making on education programs and investments, based on the latest evidence; testing and promotion of promising new approaches to financing and delivering education services; and engagement with key partners and stakeholders to influence policy and leverage resources to advance USAID Education Policy priorities.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

- In FY 2019, the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3) supported 37 ongoing evaluations, initiated new evaluations and developed learning agendas in various sectors. USAID will use findings from both types of evaluations to influence project design and implementation.
- Through FYs 2018 and 2019, the Lab developed and implemented a cross-bureau learning agenda - the Lab Evaluation, Research, and Learning Plan. This plan served to facilitate using evidence-based approaches to inform programming decisions and improve the integration of and organizational effectiveness in the Lab, including stronger internal collaboration, broader application of adaptive management, and more robust engagement around continuous learning and improvement, creating a learning model for future bureaus to iterate on.
- In FY 2018, the Securing Water for Food (SWFF) Grand Challenge submitted its final performance evaluation, finding that: 74 percent of innovators cite the program as being decisive in its contributions toward their successes and outcomes; 90 percent of beneficiaries have improved access to water; and 95 percent have improved water efficiency directly due to SWFF's innovations. Data collected regarding SWFF operations has been used to assess the results and to compare SWFF's operational efficiency with similar grand challenge funds. The findings are being used to inform the SWFF follow-on activity, Water and Energy for Food (WE4F), which DDI will manage.
- In FY 2018 and FY 2019, the Private Sector Engagement (PSE) Team managed Agency-wide PSE data collection, produced analytical products, and improved and adapted analytical approaches based on stakeholder demand. These efforts will result in a holistic PSE Evidence Gap Map that highlights current PSE efforts and gaps. In 2019, the PSE Team published the PSE Evidence and Learning Plan, which serves as a guide to set the direction for key activities that will strengthen and improve the use of evidence in decision-making on PSE approaches.
- In FY 2019, the DRG Center supported an array of research activities that generated evidence to inform strategy development, program implementation, and the design of DRG interventions. This research included seven assessments and 12 performance evaluations, data portraits for 23 countries and one region, and six rigorous Impact Evaluations (IEs). At the end of FY 2019, another ten IEs were underway. Findings from these IEs are used to adjust programs so that effective interventions are strengthened while ineffective ones are discontinued.
- The E3 ROUTES Partnership created the first-ever data Dashboard on wildlife trafficking in the air transport sector, which provides customizable analytics of trends, routes, and methods associated with wildlife trafficking seizures in airports.

As the predecessor bureaus merge to become DDI, every effort will be made to continue to develop and undertake MEL activities in a coordinated manner. DDI will use all the MEL tools and analysis of past performance of activities to provide cutting-edge services to clients, and to promote dissemination and utilization of MEL results globally.

USAID BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**317,688**	**216,374**	*	**216,754**
GHP-USAID	317,688	216,374	*	216,754

Bureau Goals

Malaria

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

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

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

to provide technical leadership globally in support of research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions.

Tuberculosis (TB)

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

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

Nutrition

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

During FY 2019, GH undertook a management review as well as a full technical portfolio review, in addition to 19 planned evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions, including mid-course corrections, and will guide preparation of future award solicitations. USAID has also developed a series of dashboards to review and evaluate programmatic data. These data enable USAID to better understand which interventions are being supported by USAID at a country level, and at what scale.

During FY 2019, GH supported operations research and outcome monitoring and evaluation in a continuous effort to improve the performance and program impact of global health programs. GH also supports and uses data from the Demographic and Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations for funding and program direction. GH is also working to better understand the interventions that have the most impact on maternal and newborn lives. Newborn deaths represent an increasingly high share of all under-five deaths both globally and in USAID's 25 priority countries. Likewise, maternal mortality remains high in many of the priority countries.

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

USAID GLOBAL HEALTH - INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Global Health Programs account supports globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious diseases. USAID supports these goals by participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. Programs address maternal and child health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and global health security. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**670,888**	**474,934**	*	**516,146**
GHP-USAID	670,888	474,934	*	516,146

Bureau Goals

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

The request includes a multi-year $1.16 billion pledge to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, of $290.0 million annually for Fiscal Years 2020 – 2023, toward Gavi's 2021–2025 strategic replenishment cycle. This includes $290.0 million for FY 2021. The Gavi contribution leverages USAID's bilateral programs and expands their impact, reaching children with high-impact and cost-effective vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths. As a public-private partnership, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector. By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world's poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, Gavi's business model influences the market for vaccines, attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, drives vaccine prices down, all while reducing child mortality.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

To address NTDs, USAID will use an Agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The vast majority of these drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than $26.0 billion of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, onchocerciasis in the Americas and parts of Africa. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to roll-out international NTD training courses to build country capacity; begin transitioning eligible Africa countries to onchocerciasis elimination strategies; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. USAID will prioritize scale-up of NTD treatments in currently supported countries to accelerate progress towards the WHO 2030 elimination goals.

Global Health Security

The $90.0 million in funds requested for global health security will enable the U.S. government — in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders — to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including anti-microbial resistance) in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID will implement the United States Government Global Health Security Strategy drawing on the Agency's multi-sectoral capabilities in addressing infectious disease threats such as novel coronavirus, Ebola virus disease, coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenza, plague, Marburg virus, and Lassa Fever. USAID's assistance will also strengthen systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic diseases at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect and characterize infectious disease threats; improve risk communication programs; help prevent, detect, and control anti-microbial resistance; and develop partnerships with international research and development consortia.

Emergency Reserve Fund Replenishment

The request includes $25.0 million in non-expiring funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund to ensure USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks and other emerging health threats, such as Ebola and novel coronavirus, that pose a severe threat to human health.

Tuberculosis (TB)

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GH conducts monitoring and evaluations to systematically and continuously improve the performance and impact of global health partnerships and programs. Over the past 14 years, USAID has provided over two billion NTD treatments and leveraged $26.0 billion in drug donations. As confirmed by monitoring and recent evaluations, 280.3 million people live in communities that no longer require treatment for lymphatic filariasis, and 114.1 million people live in communities that no longer require treatment for blinding trachoma. In response, USAID shifted resources to other communities in need, provided 268.1 million treatments, leveraged $3.2 billion in drug donations, and provided over 20,831 trichiasis surgeries.

USAID BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (BHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Once operational, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) will save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the physical, social, and economic impact of disasters to build stable foundations for the Journey to Self-Reliance. As conflict-based crises increase and force multiple displacements of populations within and outside their national borders, the FY 2021 request optimizes our ability to respond flexibly by consolidating all overseas humanitarian assistance funding in a single account and bureau. Accordingly, the request consolidates our fragmented and outdated overseas humanitarian programming, implementation, and oversight of all implementers into one account, administered by BHA, in recognition of the agency's proven expertise on effective program implementation and oversight. Through BHA, the U.S. government will provide life-saving humanitarian relief in response to complex emergencies and natural disasters overseas, such as the provision of protection, food assistance, water, health, nutrition, shelter, and economic recovery services. Through BHA, the U.S. government's humanitarian assistance will provide a unified, seamless response to crises and adapt to new needs as situations evolve. The merger of USAID offices into BHA demonstrates and underpins the benefits of the broader consolidation proposed in the FY 2021 Budget. See the International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) section for funding and for additional information.

Bureau Goals

The FY 2021 request builds on the new BHA to respond to complex emergencies and natural disasters around the world. The FY 2021 request consolidates overseas humanitarian assistance programming currently provided through USAID's Offices of Food for Peace and U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, as well as the overseas humanitarian assistance currently implemented by the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Migration, and Refugees, into a new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account administered by BHA. This restructuring is supported by several independent analyses and builds on State's and USAID's comparative strengths. The new account and organizational structure will enable the U.S. government to respond efficiently, effectively, and seamlessly to new, ongoing and evolving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable displaced people, including refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and migrants worldwide, and more effectively address the continuum of response, including diplomacy, from relief to conflict resolution and the eventual transition from aid. This proposal brings together unique programmatic capacities in the field and in Washington to administer and implement all overseas humanitarian assistance programming and funding in the IHA account, providing oversight of all implementing partners and coordinating humanitarian response in the field.

Responding to humanitarian crises is a core competency of USAID. The humanitarian assistance landscape has dramatically changed in the last decade, with a growing number of global crises and more multifaceted emergencies lengthening in scale, scope, and duration. The magnitude, political complexity, and protracted nature of these emergencies led USAID to seek to remove the distinction between food and non-food assistance planning and programming, consolidating USAID's core humanitarian capabilities to meet the changing humanitarian relief landscape, and strengthening and leveraging U.S. leadership in the international humanitarian arena. Once operational, BHA will implement and oversee a more coordinated and efficient effort to achieve greater results, and present a strong, single voice and message to the U.S. Government interagency, international organizations, host countries, and other partners and donors.

Under the new structure, policy and implementation can be seamlessly coordinated across the Department of State and USAID under the authority of the Secretary of State. The request also

preserves USAID's lead role on policies related to internally displaced persons, food assistance, and implementation, as well as its role as lead federal coordinator for assistance to respond to disasters overseas. Additionally, the request reinforces USAID's role in operationalizing policies related to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. Further, by establishing a strong, single U.S. voice and message, the U.S. will be positioned to extract optimal UN reforms, to induce other donors to do their fair share, and to resolve ongoing crises. BHA seeks to create a strong platform for U.S. humanitarian policy and operations, and optimizes resources to ensure coordinated, effective, and fully accountable humanitarian programs that link to longer-term development programming. BHA will enhance the provision of the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance activities, and allow for a more cohesive and efficient approach to disaster preparedness, mitigation, and risk-reduction, which will enable communities to recover from, and respond to, emergencies on their own. BHA's programs will provide stable foundations for ongoing efforts to promote and support the Journey to Self-Reliance. Over time, our work will reduce the need for humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas of recurrent crises.

BHA will maintain a strong and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation and response to emergency requirements worldwide. BHA programs will also work to build resilience and dovetail with development programs and capabilities where appropriate, in support of countries' Journey to Self-Reliance. BHA will respond to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters and complex crises while building human and institutional capacities to withstand recurrent shocks and stresses. Programming will be designed to address the evolving needs and displacements within and across borders of any vulnerable populations impacted by conflict or natural disaster through a wide range of humanitarian assistance, ranging from emergency food assistance, other relief goods and activities, and disaster risk reduction programs. Utilizing the IHA account, BHA will enhance the provision of the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance activities, ensuring a more cohesive and efficient approach to disaster preparedness, mitigation, and risk reduction, which will enable communities to recover from - and respond to - emergency on their own.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

BHA programming will provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to address needs from major ongoing crises - including Syria, Yemen, Venezuela, Burma, Iraq, and South Sudan - as well as other emergencies and natural disasters around the world. BHA programs will also support early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience in order to minimize future humanitarian impacts and build the preparedness and response capacity of host countries.

BHA will develop country strategies that outline its goal and objectives. BHA will track progress towards these objectives via comprehensive monitoring plans, in-person and remote site visits, and rigorous evaluations, allowing BHA to manage accountability and efficiency in programming. BHA will ensure that implementing partner activities are effective and aligned with BHA priorities by requiring rigorous monitoring and evaluation systems with clear objectives, metrics to track implementation progress and success, and plans for learning. With BHA support, BHA partners will implement real-time and remote monitoring approaches allowing for continuous learning and adaptive management, and promoting BHA as a leader in learning in humanitarian assistance.

The consolidation of overseas humanitarian assistance within BHA will facilitate single, improved reporting and accountability to and from implementing partners, including UN agencies and other international organizations. BHA will assess the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance, across prevention, response, mitigation and risk reduction. BHA will use a holistic approach that integrates learning into program design and implementation.

In FY 2021, BHA will identify best practices within the humanitarian community, and employ evidence-based interventions to better inform humanitarian actors in emergency contexts. BHA will engage with academia and the private sector to coordinate research and innovative initiatives to advance the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of humanitarian programming. Investments in humanitarian risk analysis and early warning; monitoring and evaluation; data collection, technical standards, and evidence; and applied learning and adaptive management will lead to improved programming in the global humanitarian community.

BHA's implementing partners will provide life-saving humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies, including operations in locations where security concerns prevent USAID staff from monitoring in-person. By building adaptive management into the design and implementation of activities, BHA will ensure programming continues to fit evolving contexts, applies lessons learned, anticipates challenges, and operates at maximum efficiency and effectiveness. BHA will use FY 2021 funds for third party monitoring contracts, utilizing independent organizations with the flexibility to reach implementation sites inaccessible for USG personnel. In more permissive operating environments, BHA will provide the appropriate platforms and resources in-country to ensure monitoring and direct oversight of humanitarian assistance activities. Implementing partners will critically examine the effectiveness, efficiency, coverage, and relevance of programming through targeted, feasible, and useful performance evaluations.

USAID BUREAU FOR POLICY, RESOURCES AND PERFORMANCE (PRP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance (PRP) will enhance the Agency's leadership and effectiveness by aligning development policy, resource-management, and evidence-based programming to advance the Administration's development and humanitarian-assistance objectives and support partner countries' Journeys to Self-Reliance. With $13.5 million in FY 2021 funds, PRP will support innovative strategic planning, project design, monitoring, evaluation, learning and adapting across the Agency; provide coordination and oversight of USAID's cooperation with bilateral and multilateral organizations; assess Agency-wide program performance; and ground decision making related to Agency policy and resources in evidence. In doing so, it will ensure accountability of USAID investments to the American taxpayer and promote American leadership through balanced engagement in support of State-USAID Joint Strategic Goals and the U.S. National Security Strategy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**-**	**13,500**	*****	**13,500**
ESDF	-	13,500	*	13,500

Bureau Goals

The FY 2021 request of $13.5 million will support PRP's ability to achieve the following strategic bureau objectives: 1) define and coordinate USAID's development policy agenda with our stakeholders to advance partner countries' Journeys to Self-Reliance; 2) strengthen the Agency's capacity to plan, resource, and implement innovative and evidence-based programming to best achieve effective and sustainable development results; and 3) promote and expand a culture of learning, evaluation, and accountability for Agency-wide performance, to improve impact, inform decision-making, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

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

The FY 2021 request will support PRP to advance development objectives in the countries in which USAID works and assist those countries to become more self-reliant to drive their own development progress and achieve prosperity. Funds will strengthen and operationalize Agency capacity to increase partner country self-reliance by supporting the dissemination of relevant policy guidance to improve development outcomes; further defining and tracking country commitment and progress; and institutionalizing and ensuring effective oversight of self-reliance metrics. Program resources will be used to communicate the Agency's policy agenda with international partners, influence key multilateral policy forums where the Agency represents the U.S. Government, and otherwise seek to advance policy alignment with key aspects of the Journey to Self-Reliance. PRP activities will also address issues of development finance, aid transparency, and development cooperation effectiveness with interagency and international partners in order to help improve the overall effectiveness of U.S. development assistance.

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

The FY 2021 request will support PRP's programmatic efforts related to the policies and processes that help the Agency translate development vision into action. PRP activities will provide guidance and institutional support to Operating Units for strategic planning; the design of projects and activities; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (collectively known as the "Program Cycle") to ensure field-based programs are based on evidence, respond to changes in country context, and ultimately build partners' capacity to lead their own development journey. This includes providing guidance on evolving our relationships with partner countries as their levels of self-reliance advance. PRP will develop training and cutting-edge tools for implementing partners and program-funded Agency staff, and maintain systems and communities to promote learning, innovation and experimentation throughout the Program Cycle to achieve maximum development impact. PRP will provide coaching related to experimentation, risk, and innovating as well as cultivate new ideas being tested at the field level. PRP will establish and manage feedback mechanisms with Washington and the field to gather information on Program Cycle implementation practices, and will draw upon that to develop an evidence base for effective approaches to promoting the Journey to Self-Reliance.

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

The FY 2021 request will support PRP's programmatic efforts associated with ensuring that evidence is generated and used to inform decision-making on policies, programs, and budget, as well as ensure Agency compliance with important legislation such as the Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act, the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act and the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act (PMIAA). Program funds will also allow PRP to support the tracking, reporting, analysis, and visualization of Agency-wide performance data, trends, and outcomes. These activities will assist PRP in aligning performance metrics and reporting systems across the Agency, and reducing duplicative reporting requirements, while maintaining a high level of accountability.

Funds will also be used to improve the availability, quality, and use of aid data to better inform USAID program development and to advance transparency and accountability at the country-, regional-, and global-levels. In so doing, PRP will provide Agency access to the most timely and accurate international provider data in ways that will help shape the Agency's overall learning agenda and inform decision-making at all levels, while also improving USAID's own transparency and accountability.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The FY 2021 request will fund PRP to carry out a variety of program monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities to learn from, adapt and ensure the effectiveness and relevance of its work. PRP will manage USAID's Program Cycle policy (ADS 201) which includes requirements for MEL and ensures that USAID is in compliance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA). PRP will also lead implementation of the Program Management Improvement and Accountability Act of 2016 and Title I of the Foundations for Evidence Based Policy Making Act of 2018. Resources related to USAID's MEL policies and practices can be found at www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/200/201. PRP will build on successful efforts to monitor, evaluate, learn and adapt efforts undertaken by the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) and the Global

Development Lab (Lab). Examples of MEL activities carried out by PPL and the Lab in FY 2018 and 2019 includes:

In 2019, PPL, with the Lab, developed and published the Self-Reliance Learning Agenda (SRLA), the first Agency-wide learning agenda for USAID. This learning agenda meets a requirement of the Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) and is designed to answer the most important questions USAID has about how countries progress in their Journey to Self-Reliance, and how USAID can best support countries to do that. PPL is now leading or convening work that will address the SRLA, and has recently published, among other items, a map of the current evidence available for each question, and a series of papers summarizing findings from a literature review on building local capacity. PPL has commissioned a new study that will look at how best to support country commitment.

As part of implementing the Evidence Act, PPL has designated two senior staff members to serve as the Agency Evaluation Officer and the Agency Statistical Official. The Agency Evaluation Officer is responsible for working with monitoring, evaluation and other staff across USAID to understand the Agency's capacity to build and use evidence from research, evaluation, and statistical analysis and to assess the quality of that work. PPL has commissioned a capacity assessment, one of the requirements of the Act.

PPL also uses learning and information from external sources to assess our performance. For example, a July 2019 GAO report, Foreign Assistance: Federal Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines Incorporate Most but Not All Leading Practices, found that while OMB's guidelines met 23 out of 28 of GAO's leading practices for monitoring and evaluation, they confirmed that USAID's MEL guidance fully incorporates OMB guidelines for implementing the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act and had no recommendations for USAID. In the December 2019 report, Evidence-Based Policymaking: Selected Agencies Coordinate Activities, but Could Enhance Collaboration, GAO found that USAID's guidance and PPL's approach to developing the Self-Reliance Learning Agenda met leading practices for coordinating and collaborating to assess existing evidence and prioritize new evidence needs.

PPL recently held Bureau wide Portfolio Reviews, an important learning and adapting tool in the Agency, and the results of which informed key recommendations for improving PPL's strategy and planning, performance, monitoring and evaluation, operational processes, and resource alignment.

USAID BUREAU FOR RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY (RFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) leads USAID's efforts to sustainably reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water insecurity worldwide. RFS leads the charge of multiple U.S. Government and USAID strategies that provide the basis for lasting gains that position our partner countries to be resilient and achieve self-reliance through investments in their own people and national potential. Resilience and food security programs are guided by the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the U.S. Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, the Office of Food for Peace Food Assistance and Food Security Strategy, the U.S. Global Water Strategy, and the Resilience to Recurrent Crisis Policy and Program Guidance to accelerate and protect the progress made in water security, and to reduce global poverty, hunger, and malnutrition in the Journey to Self-Reliance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
TOTAL	**-**	**140,448**	*****	**140,500**
ESDF	-	140,448	*	140,500

Bureau Goals

Resilience and food security influence and investments will support agriculture-led growth, resilience, multi-sectoral nutrition, and water security and sanitation efforts in Feed the Future target and aligned countries, Global Water Strategy high-priority countries, nutrition priority countries, and resilience focus countries. In addition, RFS will promote global leadership and provide technical assistance to USAID missions to achieve the goals outlined in the multi-sectoral strategies implemented by USAID and in support of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives.

RFS will invest resources in agricultural research and development to advance critical innovations that will help countries, including the United States, anticipate and overcome emerging threats. RFS will leverage resources and efforts by other donors, host country governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, research institutions, and universities to achieve cost-effective results.

The FY 2021 request will promote strategic approaches and programming and provide technical leadership to develop strategic partnerships and connect agriculture, resilience, nutrition, and water activities across USAID missions and regional and functional bureaus. RFS will continue to address cross-cutting issues such as youth, gender, natural resource management, climate adaptation, and policy to advance solutions that transform agricultural and water systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water stress. RFS will support agriculture-led growth through sustainable approaches to increase agriculture productivity, facilitating competitive markets and trade, and leveraging public and private investment in the sector. Multi-sectoral nutrition support will increase access to and consumption of safe and nutritious foods, strengthen community- and facility-level health systems and improve the ability of communities and households to maintain their nutritional status in the face of shocks and stressors. RFS will provide direct support to pillar and regional bureaus, missions, and host country governments on state-of-the-art resilience measurement and programming, including expanding the evidence base investments to better strengthen resilience, and establishing and measuring the value of

investing in resilience in terms of reduced U.S. government humanitarian spending, avoided losses and reduced hunger, poverty and malnutrition.

RFS support for policy reform will explore opportunities for significant, sustaining advances in agriculture, resilience, food security and sustainable access to water and sanitation services where national government and regional policies move towards improving development outcomes. RFS efforts will collaborate across partner governments in low- and middle-income countries, donor governments, international organizations, universities and the private sector aimed at influencing global policy and research agendas to promote economic growth and self-reliance. RFS will continue to collaborate with partner agencies to implement and evaluate progress on Feed the Future target country plans to provide guidance to missions globally to help them adopt proven strategic approaches to achieve national security objectives and move countries towards self-reliance.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Resilience and food security monitoring, evaluation and learning activities will be supported to measure and improve the cost-effectiveness and sustainable impact of our resilience, agriculture, nutrition, water and sanitation resources. Investments in monitoring and evaluation ensure accountability for U.S. taxpayer dollars and enable USAID to continuously improve its programs to achieve maximum impact through the most cost-effective approaches that promote sustainability. By fine-tuning and deploying the latest approaches and technologies (e.g., satellite based monitoring of field-level impact, the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index) these investments will improve cost-effectiveness and refine solutions with direct applicability to U.S. agriculture. RFS will support opportunities across its portfolio to facilitate knowledge sharing to ensure learning is accessible and incorporated into activity design.

RFS resources will strengthen national and regional agricultural and water and sanitation data systems to enable partner nations and regions to supply information for their own data needs to support policy and decision-making. These activities improve the quality and frequency of data collection used to measure progress against Feed the Future and Water for the World indicators, particularly goal and context indicators in our performance monitoring framework, and support long-term goals of building sustainable data systems for planning and policy in partner nations. Funding will also continue to support impact evaluations of Feed the Future and water and sanitation activities, which demonstrate what measurable impacts are directly attributable to Feed the Future or Water for the World activities and help to design better, more effective programs.

RFS oversees systems for rigorous monitoring and evaluation of U.S. Government resilience and food security investments, as well as learning. Through annual performance monitoring, in-depth performance and impact evaluations, evidence aggregation, and other analysis the bureau aims to better understand its influence and impact, contribute to innovation and knowledge management, recognize the implications of a changing world, and support evidence based decision-making. This, in turn, facilitates results-driven planning, promotes continuous learning and best practices, and supports performance-based management and accountability for results.

HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND

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

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

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

($ in Millions)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Budgetary Resources and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	414	*	311
Spending authority from offsetting collections	488	*	366
Total budgetary resources available	**903**	*	**677**
Obligations incurred	583	*	437
Unobligated balance end of year	320	*	240
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	409	*	307
Obligations incurred	583	*	437
Total obligated balance	**992**	*	**744**
Disbursements	-584	*	-438
Obligated balance end of year	408	*	306

III. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual[1]	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate[2]	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
TOTAL	**1,472,547**	**1,516,391**	**1,611,654**	**1,567,568**	**-44,086**
Operating Expenses, New Obligation Authority	1,260,570	1,275,200	1,377,246	1,311,866	-65,380
Other Sources[3]	211,977	241,191	234,408	255,702	21,294

1/ FY 2019 Actual reflects obligations.
2/ FY 2020 Estimate reflects the enacted FY 2020 appropriation and estimated other sources.
3/ Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

USAID's global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests and enhancing national security. As a critical element of the National Security Strategy (NSS), USAID will implement development approaches that support the four NSS pillars: protect the homeland, American people, and the American way of life; promote American prosperity; preserve peace through strength; and advance American influence. The FY 2021 USAID Operating Expenses (OE) request will provide resources necessary for USAID to advance peace and security, address global crises, and ensure effectiveness and accountability to the American taxpayer.

The request will allow USAID to focus on development investments that can have the most impact—where local reformers are committed to tackling their economic and political challenges. It will support a U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) workforce focused on advancing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs and ensuring prudent stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars in a structure that creates a more field-driven, functionally aligned, and responsive organization. The workforce levels are as of December 31, 2017, referenced in the FY 2019 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act. The budget reflects projected on-board workforce levels of 1,757 permanent Foreign Service Officers and 1,302 permanent Civil Service staff.

Development is critical to national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. As the world's leading development agency, USAID is in the forefront of helping the United States respond to, counter, and prevent complex threats and crises around the globe, while creating a more economically prosperous world. The continued investment in USAID staff and capabilities is vital to achieving foreign policy and national security objectives. Success depends on fully funding the FY 2021 USAID OE request.

Uses of Funds

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Consolidation of Small-Grants Functions	-	*	7,200
Overseas Operations	709,320	*	769,827
Washington Operations	402,049	*	464,339
Central Support	361,178	*	326,203
Total Uses [1]	**1,472,547**	*	**1,567,568**

1/ Refer to Resources table at the end of the narrative for breakout of funding sources.
Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

Overseas Operations

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Field Missions	452,529	*	490,855
USDH Salaries & Benefits	256,791	*	271,682
Total Overseas Operations	**709,320**	*	**762,537**

Field Missions
This budget line item funds the following activities:

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas
This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, Social Security, and health and life insurance, for all FSOs serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including difficult-to-staff incentives for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter staff from seeking such assignments, and continue phases I and II of overseas pay comparability. The request includes a pay raise of one percent.

Washington Operations

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	100,005	*	117,620
USDH Salaries & Benefits	302,044	*	346,719
Total	**402,049**	*	**464,339**

Washington Bureaus/Offices
The request will support the following:

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

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington
This budget item includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance for all Civil Service and Foreign Service employees serving in Washington. The request includes a pay raise of one percent for USDH staff in Washington and a one-percent increase in the performance awards pool for all USDHs.

Central Support

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Information Technology	127,935	*	117,798
Rent & General Support	159,398	*	131,224
Staff Training	21,697	*	22,000
Personnel Support	29,172	*	33,000
Other Agency Costs	22,976	*	22,180
Total	**361,178**	*	**326,203**

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Information Technology (IT)

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Investments for Administrative and Support Services	19,448	22,062	22,062
Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management	108,487	95,736	95,736
Total Information Technology	**127,935**	**117,798**	**117,798**

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

Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services: The request will support core services, such as Knowledge Management, Phoenix (financial management), Global Acquisition and Assistance, Time Reporting and Travel Management, and eGov.

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

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

Staff Training
The request will ensure USAID employees have essential job skills and leadership training to carry out the Agency's development mission. It will support training in security and leadership; certification programs for senior leaders, program managers, technical officers, and support staff; mandatory training for all supervisors; and continued language training.

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

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

Resources

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

Deobligation/Reobligation Authority
USAID's operating expenses are financed from several sources, including new obligation authority, local-currency trust funds, reimbursements for services provided to others, recoveries of prior-year obligations, and unobligated balances carried forward from prior-year availabilities. Due to the loss of extended obligation authority (referred to as deob/reob authority) in FY 2012, recoveries of prior-year obligations are no longer available.

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

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

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

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

The table below provides a breakdown of OE resources.

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,139,615	1,377,246	1,311,866
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)	120,955	-	-
Subtotal	**1,260,570**	**1,377,246**	**1,311,866**
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	11,638	18,402	18,402
Reimbursements	4,906	4,300	4,900
PEPFAR Reimbursements	10,333	22,500	22,500
Space Cost Reimbursements	10,807	11,600	11,600
IT Cost Reimbursements	45,723	46,300	46,300
Unobligated Balances	100,169	112,306	140,000
Recoveries	28,401	19,000	12,000
Obligations - Other Sources	**211,977**	**234,408**	**255,702**
Total Obligations	**1,472,547**	**1,611,654**	**1,567,568**

USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual[1]	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
TOTAL	**245,134**	**198,300**	**210,300**	**205,000**	**-5,300**
Information Technology	21,752	25,700	*	24,158	N/A
Overseas Facilities Construction	220,400	172,600	*	180,842	N/A
Real Property Maintenance Fund	2,982	-	*	-	N/A

1/ FY 2019 Actual reflects obligations.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems, and finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS). Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in technology systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational-cost fluctuations. For FY 2021, the request for the CIF account will support IT investments and overseas facilities construction.

Information Technology

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

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

Category ($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery			
Subtotal	**-**	*	**-**
Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services			
Knowledge Management	750	*	-
Phoenix	105	*	221
FACTS	-	*	-
Development Information Solution	5,851	*	5,000
eGOV	1,447	*	1,700
GLAAS	-	*	754
Subtotal	**8,153**	*	**7,675**
Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management			
Application	1,555	*	1,550
Data Center	-	*	2,000
End User	143	*	4,000
IT Security and Compliance	4,112	*	4,409
Network - AIDNET	5,054	*	4,524
Subtotal	**10,864**	*	**16,483**
Total	**19,017**	*	**24,158**

Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services

Phoenix ($0.2 million): Financial-management operations are primarily managed using Phoenix, USAID's configuration of Momentum software. The planned upgrades to the Phoenix financial management system will help USAID comply with evolving Federal requirements and best practices, enable USAID to make use of hardware and software advances, keep Phoenix aligned with Agency standards and enable performance and efficiency improvements in USAID's IT infrastructure, and align with OMB guidance, which states that agencies should deploy frequent enhancements to software solutions, and use non-customized Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) solutions to the extent possible.

Development Information Solution (DIS) ($5.0 million): This investment will support the portfolio management (PfM) needs of Washington and missions by building a common platform to gain a corporate view of the USAID portfolio. DIS is a suite of tools for missions and USAID Washington to map activities, manage performance indicator data, plan acquisitions and assistance, and manage budgets. It is integrated with enterprise systems such as Phoenix, GLAAS and FACTS, allowing users to combine data across operating units to gain a corporate view of the entire USAID portfolio. Funding will support

continued global deployment and completion of core DIS functionality, including reporting and dashboards to support leadership decision making.

eGOV ($1.6 million): This investment is an OMB mandatory requirement that supports Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (LOB), eRulemaking, Financial Management LOB, Geospatial LOB, Grants.gov, Human Resource LOB, Federal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Bridge, and Integrated Award Environment.

GLAAS ($0.8 million): The underlying technology for GLAAS is a COTS product called PRISM which provides a worldwide, web-based system that manages awards throughout USAID's acquisition and assistance (A&A) lifecycle, including reporting and administration. GLAAS is a customized PRISM COTS tool from Compusearch that releases a new major version approximately every 18 months. The vendor ends support for old versions approximately 12 months after a new major version is released, making it necessary to invest in planned modular upgrades approximately every two years. This upgrade will enable the Agency to maintain software currency and continued vendor support for FAR and other Federal regulatory updates. The software vendor's release of a major new version includes compatibility for newer versions of Windows Server and Oracle and an archiving module to address a POA&M item with Data Disposition/ Records Management.

Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management

Application ($1.5 million): This investment will enable USAID to modernize several applications that are 12 years or older, such as Agency Correspondence Tracking System, Agency Secure Image and Storage Tracking System, Tip Of the Day (TOD), and PhoenixViewer, leveraging many Cloud technologies such as server-less computing, microservices, and container technology to deliver improved functionalities to meet business needs in a timely manner. Benefits include quicker time to production, cost reductions due to leveraging native Cloud capabilities, and reduced security risks. Failure to fund this investment would result in the eventual loss of the functional capability of these applications.

Data Center ($2.0 million): This investment will refresh server infrastructure for Washington, D.C. area buildings requiring upgrades and refresh. A four-year refresh cycle is assumed for all servers and supporting equipment. If servers are not replaced within a practical timeframe, they risk failure, will not perform at a level required by USAID staff, or present security vulnerabilities. Repairs and service delays for old servers typically cost much more than their replacement, resulting in increased service costs.

End User ($4.0 million): This request will fund the second year of a five-year refresh cycle, including Windows 10 upgrade, printers, and desktop cameras/headsets. There are approximately 5,000 Continental United States (CONUS) computers and 10,000 Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) computers to receive software and hardware refreshes. This refresh cycle ensures the Agency is following mandated green initiatives and avoiding out-of-date system configurations more susceptible to cyber-attack and other security vulnerabilities.

IT Security and Compliance ($4.4 million): This investment will fund the implementation of the Continuous Diagnostic & Monitoring (CDM) Program initiated by the Department of Homeland Security in compliance with Federal requirement (M 14-03) to achieve Information System Monitoring to maintain Security Assessment and Authorization (SA&A) FISMA compliance and increase system protection by ensuring that systems are patched and configuration baselines are maintained. The CDM program will provide the ability to enhance and further automate existing continuous network monitoring capabilities, correlate and analyze critical cybersecurity-related information, and enhance risk-based decision making at the Agency and Federal enterprise level.

It also will fund the implementation of the Identity and Access Management Program, which will provide the tools, products and services needed to build on and mature USAID's existing Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to secure electronic transfer of information, in compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive -12 (HSPD-12) and other Federal mandates related to identity and access management. USAID has been undergoing PKI integration over the past three years through a series of disconnected IT projects.

Network AIDNET ($4.5 million): This investment will allow the Agency to replace an end-of-life wireless system and improve the connectivity and security posture of mobile devices. It also will fund upgrades to approximately 20 percent of the network switches, unlimited power supply devices, load balancing, Wide Area Network (WAN) improvements, mission core infrastructure, CONUS core infrastructure, and CONUS core network stacks. In addition, this investment will allow USAID to implement Software Defined (SD)-WAN topology to optimize consumption of costly Internet Service Provider (ISP) circuits through active use of all available telecom circuits. SD-WAN will also be a primary driver to the next generation network topology designs that will look to bolster resiliency of a USAID network location as well as add advanced capabilities for better ISP circuit optimization and maintenance.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category ($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	220,400	*	180,842

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2021 request of $180.8 million will support USAID's full participation in the 17th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program.

The CSCS Program is designed to: (1) accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. Government personnel overseas; and (2) provide an incentive for all departments and agencies to right-size their overseas staff by taking into account the capital costs of providing facilities for their staff. The Maintenance Cost Sharing (MCS) Program was added to the CSCS Program in 2012. The MCS Program is designed to provide for maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities not scheduled for replacement.

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

The CSCS/MCS Program established per capita charges that reflect the costs of construction and maintenance of various types of spaces. The proportional amount of those construction costs is then multiplied by the target annual CSCS budget amount of $2.2 billion or the full CSCS/MCS budget amount of $2.6 billion, depending upon the particular year's appropriation act. This determines the actual dollar amounts for those proportional construction/maintenance costs. These dollar amounts are divided by the total number of billable positions overseas and results in the per capita charges for each category. Since these per capita charges are fixed, each agency's bill will vary directly with changes in the number of its overseas positions.

USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual[1]	FY 2020 Request[2]	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request[3]	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	76,600	71,500	75,500	74,881	-619

1/ The FY 2019 USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses level excludes $11.5 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.
2/ The FY 2020 USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses level excludes $14.5 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.
3/ The FY 2021 USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses level excludes $13.3 million in funding from other sources, such as supplemental appropriations, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.

Overview

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

The FY 2021 request of $74.9 million will enable OIG to continue to fulfill statutory requirements while providing assurance that assistance programs around the world are being executed as intended and that allegations of wrongdoing are addressed appropriately. Provided funding at these levels, OIG will continue to prioritize oversight activities targeted at higher-risk programs, including those carried out in conflict and crisis settings and implemented through local systems in host countries. Areas of focus will include oversight of contingency operations as well as other programs focused on enhancing national security and the fight against terrorism; humanitarian, and reconstruction programs; global health and supply chain initiatives, and country and region-specific programs that receive significant funding or are deemed high-risk. We will also continue to examine the sustainability of activities in the context of specific countries or programs as well as assessing the effectiveness of agencies' monitoring and oversight of their contractors and grantees.

OIG will continue to seek out and act on opportunities for greater internal efficiency. To increase our capacity to deliver the highest quality oversight, we continue efforts to ensure that our workforce is well trained and highly skilled to provide independent and rigorous audits and investigations of foreign assistance and to inform Congress, stakeholders, and the public about how we are safeguarding taxpayer resources.

The FY 2021 request also provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

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

Budget Justification

The FY 2021 request of $74.9 million is a net increase of $3.4 million above the FY 2020 President's Request. Funding OIG at the requested level will ensure that the office can continue to meet statutory requirements and provide the coverage needed to deliver reasonable assurance that foreign assistance funds are not at risk of waste, fraud, and abuse. This level of funding will also allow OIG to focus resources on oversight of high-risk and high-profile activities and initiatives that contribute to national security and regional stability and have long-range implications.

OIG Strategic Goals

In July 2018, USAID OIG released a new Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2018 to 2022 to streamline our strategic goals and update our performance metrics. Our new Strategic Plan contains three overarching goals focused on work, processes, and people. These new goals, along with supporting objectives and performance metrics, underscore our commitment to ensure that we reliably provide independent and rigorous audits and investigations of foreign assistance; continually improve our operations; and develop an inclusive and supportive organizational culture that invests in and develops its staff. USAID OIG has met or exceeded 11 of 12 fiscal year 2019 targets as outlined in the tables below. Regarding actions in response to OIG referrals, advisories and other reporting, our engagements around this metric are constructive by design and as such the outcomes and results take time to implement and will continually vary.

Goal 1: Provide sound reporting and insight for improving foreign assistance programs, operations, and resources.

Goal 1 Performance Measures	FY 2019	
	Target	Actual
Percentage of completed audits that targeted high-priority programs, addressed major management challenges, or responded to established stakeholder interests	92%	100%
Percentage of recommendations implemented within established timeframes	80%	85%
Percentage of OIG investigations resulting in a positive outcome	60%	86%
Number of actions in response to OIG referrals, advisories, and other reporting	140	90
OIG annual return on investment	100 %	460%

Goal 2: Promote processes that enhance OIG performance and maximize operational efficiency.

Goal 2 Performance Measures	FY 2019	
	Target	Actual
Number of high-level engagements with stakeholders pertaining to future, ongoing, or completed work	125	315
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of internal processes, communications, and collaboration	55%	65%

Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of human resources management	65%	70%
Number of process improvement initiatives completed	10	32

Budget Justification

Goal 3: Foster a committed OIG workforce built on shared core values.

Goal 3 Performance Measures	FY 2019	
	Target	Actual
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of staff engagement and professional development	60%	71%
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of organizational climate	70%	75%
Rate of retention of employees performing at the fully successful level or above	90%	92%

Legislative Proposals

Reemployed Annuitant Authority for International Crisis and Humanitarian Response Oversight

In past fiscal years' Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations acts, USAID OIG received authority to waive dual compensation restrictions for reemployed annuitants. Such waivers have significantly contributed to OIG's oversight of aid and assistance programs supporting key U.S. foreign policy priorities in countries affected by conflict, instability, or natural disaster. Based on authority established in Section 1015 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010,[1] these waivers enable OIG to competitively hire highly qualified, experienced staff to conduct oversight of programs in non-permissive settings when such positions are otherwise difficult to fill.

As U.S. foreign policy priorities—and the foreign assistance programs supporting them—have changed over time, USAID OIG has focused its oversight portfolio accordingly to include humanitarian crises in the Middle East, Africa, and South America. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94) updated this authority to cover countries where OIG most needs highly qualified staff, capable of working in challenging, non-permissive settings-- specifically Syria, South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, and Venezuela. OIG seeks to continue applying this authority to help the office recruit and hire needed personnel—and continue to effectively support oversight of USAID assistance programs in certain priority countries beset by instability or conflict—OIG proposes the following language for its FY2021 appropriations:

> *INSPECTOR GENERAL ANNUITANT WAIVER.—The authorities provided in section 1015(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–212) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2022, and may be used to facilitate the assignment of persons for oversight of programs in Syria, South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, and Venezuela.*

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

Goal 3: Foster a committed OIG workforce built on shared core values.

OIG Staffing

U.S. Direct (USDH) and Foreign Service National (FSN)

Location	FY 2019 Actual		FY 2020 President's Request		FY 2021 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Washington, DC	203		131		208	
USAID OIG, Africa Regional Office	20	16	16	13	20	16
Pretoria	14	10	11	9	14	10
Dakar	4	4	3	3	4	4
Kampala	2	2	2	1	2	2
USAID OIG, Asia Regional Office	15	24	12	14	21	27
Manila	9	8	10	8	3	8
Islamabad	2	7	2	6	1	7
Kabul	3	9			3	9
Bangkok	1	0			14	3
USAID OIG, LAC Regional Office	4	12	6	11	3	10
San Salvador	4	8	6	7	3	8
Port-au-Prince	0	4	-	4	0	2
USAID OIG, ME/EE Regional Office	20	10	23	7	26	10
Frankfurt	17	1	21	-	23	1
Cairo	1	7	2	7	1	7
Tel Aviv	2	2			2	2
Overseas Total	59	62	57	45	70	63
Grand Total	262	62	188	45	278	63

Budget Summary Obligations by Priority Program

OIG Priority	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 President's Request	FY 2021 Request
Top Management Challenges	55,171	51,234	51,000

AI Other OIG Activity	24,728	28,566	33,004
Total	**79,899**	**79,800**	**84,004**

Budget Summary Obligations by Detailed Object Class

Object Class – Budget Authority	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 President's Request	FY 2021 Request
Pay Costs			
Personnel Compensation:			
Full Time Permanent (11.1)	21,481	21,500	*26,899*
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,322	*3,500*	*5,789*
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	4,431	4,300	*2,605*
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	13,592	11,000	*13,290*
Subtotal	**43,826**	**40,300**	**48,583**
Travel (21.0)	4,593	4,876	*4,562*
Transportation of Things (22.0)	660	1,000	*417*
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	3,449	3,390	*3,597*
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	1,265	1,546	*1,301*
Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	861	1,049	*832*
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	0	67	*1*
Other Contractual Services:	21,815	24,980	21,794
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	*10,002*	*11,500*	*8,575*
Other Services (25.2)	*298*	*909*	*914*
Other Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts (25.3)	*9,198*	*11,598*	*11,572*
Operation and Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	*165*	*167*	*141*
Medical Care (25.6)	*85*	*5*	*8*
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	*2,066*	*801*	*583*
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	336	231	*259*
Equipment (31.0)	2,934	2,172	*2,483*
Building Renovations/Alterations-Office (32.0)	136	86	*85*
Other Claims (42.0)	24	90	*90*

Subtotal	**36,073**	**39,487**	**35,421**
Total Obligations	**79,899**	**79,787**	**84,004**

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - STATE

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
GHP-STATE	5,720,000	4,308,367	5,930,000	3,837,866	-2,092,134

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

In FY 2021, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will sustain the treatment gains in Operating Units (OUs) that have achieved epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and partnership with partner country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria ("Global Fund"), faith-based institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders to sustain the gains made towards control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As countries achieve epidemic control, fewer resources will be needed for program expansion, and partner countries can adopt an increasing share of the resource burden. FY 2021 resources will therefore support maintenance clients on treatment by focusing assistance on core PEPFAR treatment and retention services in the following HIV-burdened countries: Angola ($10.0 million), Botswana ($45.0 million), Burundi ($8.0 million), Cameroon ($90.0 million), Cote d'Ivoire ($90.0 million), Democratic Republic of the Congo ($90.0 million), Dominican Republic ($10.0 million), Eswatini ($55.0 million), Ethiopia ($90.0 million), Haiti ($75.0 million), Kenya ($225.0 million), Lesotho ($65.0 million), Malawi ($130.0 million), Mozambique ($350.0 million), Namibia ($60.0 million), Nigeria ($300.0 million), Rwanda ($65.0 million), South Africa ($225.0 million), South Sudan ($50.0 million), Tanzania ($250.0 million), Uganda ($225.0 million), Ukraine ($25.0 million), Vietnam ($25.0 million), Zambia ($250.0 million), and Zimbabwe ($110.0 million).

Countries in this category will move to sustained financing through a combination of host country, Global Fund, and PEPFAR resources focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. The FY 2021 budget focuses resources on the highest-impact activities. These countries will focus on ensuring continued viral suppression, which reduces morbidity and mortality and prevents HIV transmission. Retention in treatment is critical to maintaining the health of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and achieving epidemic control. Key interventions that will be supported with FY 2021 resources include those to: reduce new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths to a low level that can be sustained by ensuring ongoing viral suppression of all clients on antiretrovirals; conduct case-based surveillance of new infections with recency assays to define any pockets of new infections and the immediate deployment of a defined, comprehensive prevention and treatment response; achieve 100 percent retention of HIV clients on treatment and viral suppression; and help ensure all pregnant women are virally suppressed during pregnancy and breastfeeding period as well as throughout childbearing years. Prevention efforts focused on specific risk groups and areas of high HIV burden will be reduced, except those for prevention of mother to child transmission. Limited funding will support aspects of critical health systems for sustaining treatment gains, including human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

Regionally-Grouped Country Programs for Sustaining Treatment Gains

FY 2021 funds will continue to support PEPFAR efforts to develop a more effective and efficient regional approach to provide technical assistance/technical collaboration programs to support control of the HIV pandemic, and enhance the sustainability of national HIV responses through the promotion of innovations that address key challenges and underserved populations in a sustainable manner. The regionally-grouped countries primarily exhibit mixed HIV/AIDS epidemics of lower prevalence in the general population and represent targeted key population epidemics or key population epidemics. Progress across these countries was the slowest in countries with more severe epidemics, and these countries need to accelerate progress by deploying Global Fund resources and host country resources more effectively. PEPFAR will focus on supporting more effective prevention and treatment programs and working with host governments to ensure resources are focused on preventing and treating those at risk. Funding for regionally-grouped countries will be allocated as follows:

- $60.5 million FY 2021 GHP-State in the State South and Central Asia, India, and State East Asia and Pacific Operating Units (OUs) will support PEPFAR programs in: Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, and Thailand, as well as regional programs.

- $40.0 million FY 2021 GHP-State in the State Africa Regional OU will support PEPFAR programs in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo as well as regional programs.

- $11.8 million FY 2021 FY 2021 GHP-State in the State Western Hemisphere Regional OU will support PEPFAR programs in the Caribbean and Central America Region, including Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Across these PEPFAR-supported country and regional programs, PEPFAR will place a focus on identifying and leveraging greater efficiencies. In general, this includes expanding capacity of local institutions to deliver services; increasing domestic resource mobilization; and leveraging other markets and partnerships, as well as aligning resources for greater efficiency, accountability, and impact.

This will continue to include using data to reprioritize resources toward the strategic outcomes across portfolios and partners with greater performance that are most directly related to achieving epidemic control, including by demonstrating effective approaches to reach, test, treat, and retain underserved populations in settings with the greatest burden of HIV. PEPFAR is supporting and developing effective and efficient pilots for the Global Fund Principal Recipients and partner countries to then scale for implementation across more geographies to reach more people. PEPFAR is also providing technical assistance to support partner governments through above-site-level activities and innovative site-level models designed for national impact so that partner governments can sustainably control their respective epidemics. Activities will support national governments' efforts to identify and implement interventions at scale that support efficiencies in delivery of public health services and reach key populations to achieve epidemic control.

S/GAC Centrally-Managed Operating Units

International Partnerships ($657.6 million): In FY 2021, resources will support the U.S. pledge to the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment (2020 – 2022), with the United States offering to match $1 for every $3 pledged by other donors. With these resources, combined with existing appropriated funds, the United

States will support the three-year pledge to the Global Fund of up to $3.3 billion through FY 2022. This new match will support a global target for the Sixth Replenishment of $13.2 billion, an increase from the previous replenishment. This pledge will reinforce U.S. leadership while encouraging greater burden sharing from other donors. PEPFAR continues to work with the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the bilateral TB programs and the international partners, including the Global Fund, the World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Through mutually-supportive and increasingly integrated programming, PEPFAR programs coordinate with the Global Fund to maximize the impact of bilateral and regional PEPFAR activities building on long-term and sustainable approaches to combating AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

S/GAC Technical Oversight and Management ($108.0 million): The FY 2021 request will also support costs — including direct and indirect expenses such as salary, benefits, travel, supplies, and equipment — incurred by multiple U.S. government agencies from Headquarters, including the Department of State, USAID, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Peace Corps, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S. Department of Treasury, in support of PEPFAR implementation. These staff provide direct oversight and ensure the accountability of the field teams, ensuring support and the use of evidence-based programming to ensure that all PEPFAR countries and regions are investing in and scaling up interventions that are proven to be effective and efficient.

S/GAC, Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluations ($42.0 million): Funding will be used to support critical evaluation of PEPFAR programs via data systems and mechanisms such as Population Based HIV/AIDS Impact Assessments (PHIAs). PEPFAR uses the PHIAs to track progress toward countries reaching epidemic control in high-burden countries. The FY 2021 request will also support new and repeat PHIAs, where required data coming from the PHIAs highlight important geographic and population differences that are central to the planning process. Carefully examining the HIV cascades by age group (by age band, children and adult) and sex will identify areas where gaps or barriers exist and where solutions are needed. Solutions that may be found at specific sites within the country may then be taken to scale. Rigorous evaluations are critical to ensuring that the PEPFAR program continues to direct limited U.S. funding to the areas of greatest need and highest impact towards achieving international HIV/AIDS epidemic control goals and those articulated in the PEPFAR Impact Strategy.

S/GAC Program Development and Support

Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds support domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all PEPFAR programs. Within the FY 2021 GHP-State account request (described above) for various bilateral and regional Operating Units (OUs) and for the S/GAC Technical Oversight and Management (TOM) OU, $252.4 million are FY 2021 PD&S funds. These funds will ensure proper administration, oversight and management of PEPFAR programs and will support personnel, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other program development and support costs.

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

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

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

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

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

S/GAC Program Development and Support

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Total	**523,586**	**339,216**	*	**252,411**
Africa Total	**290,172**	**130,524**	*	**134,829**
Angola	2,574	-	*	2,534
Botswana	12,892	2,776	*	2,693
Burundi	1,005	365	*	376
Cameroon	3,258	1,411	*	1,623
Cote d'Ivoire	4,014	4,964	*	4,816
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,863	1,873	*	2,154
Eswatini	8,282	2,846	*	2,763
Ethiopia	2,976	2,580	*	2,967
Ghana	1,053	-	*	-
Kenya	7,472	12,150	*	11,786
Lesotho	8,363	3,510	*	3,405
Malawi	13,022	5,857	*	5,794
Mozambique	35,125	14,997	*	15,297
Namibia	12,080	2,656	*	2,576
Nigeria	23,296	10,092	*	11,606
Rwanda	6,012	3,192	*	3,097
South Africa	45,967	9,897	*	10,788

South Sudan	767	428	*	599
Tanzania	22,196	12,077	*	11,715

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Uganda	25,091	14,155	*	13,731
Zambia	28,543	13,781	*	13,368
Zimbabwe	15,919	6,667	*	6,466
State Africa Regional	3,402	4,250	*	4,675
USAID West Africa Regional	-	-	*	-
East Asia and Pacific Total	**18,938**	**3,953**	*	**4,071**
Burma	1,380	-	*	-
Cambodia	3,258	-	*	-
Indonesia	270	-	*	-
Papua New Guinea	962	-	*	-
Vietnam	5,956	478	*	492
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	7,112	3,475	*	3,579
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	-	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Total	**3,849**	**359**	*	**370**
Ukraine	3,849	359	*	370
South and Central Asia Total	**3,531**	**504**	*	**405**
India	883	79	*	81
Central Asia Regional	2,648	425	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	*	324
Western Hemisphere Total	**9,096**	**5,876**	*	**4,736**
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	138	-	*	-
Dominican Republic	2,396	-	*	-
Haiti	3,877	3,919	*	2,720
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,685	1,957	*	2,016
USAID Central America Regional	-	-	*	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator Total	**198,000**	**198,000**	*	**108,000**
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	-	-	*	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	198,000	198,000	*	108,000

Global Health Programs - State

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
GHP-STATE Total	**5,720,000**	**4,308,367**	**5,930,000**	**3,837,866**
Africa	3,379,439	2,857,230	*	2,823,000
Angola	4,932	-	*	10,000
Botswana	38,667	67,880	*	45,000
Burkina Faso	2,068	-	*	-
Burundi	7,810	8,260	*	8,000
Cameroon	139,728	32,365	*	90,000
Cote d'Ivoire	48,629	116,264	*	90,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	68,245	43,567	*	90,000
Eswatini	69,028	63,234	*	55,000
Ethiopia	59,594	59,169	*	90,000
Ghana	6,076	-	*	-
Kenya	205,472	276,145	*	225,000
Lesotho	84,617	78,353	*	65,000
Liberia	3,500	-	*	-
Malawi	142,347	138,462	*	130,000
Mali	4,500	-	*	-
Mozambique	279,154	343,185	*	350,000
Namibia	69,135	64,777	*	60,000
Nigeria	353,417	235,800	*	300,000
Rwanda	61,861	75,812	*	65,000
Senegal	4,785	-	*	-
South Africa	668,285	161,846	*	225,000
South Sudan	27,279	11,411	*	50,000
Tanzania	254,338	266,606	*	250,000
Togo	1,632	-	*	-
Uganda	308,820	332,288	*	225,000
Zambia	323,146	312,494	*	250,000
Zimbabwe	142,094	144,312	*	110,000
State Africa Regional	-	25,000	*	40,000
USAID West Africa Regional	280	-	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	122,456	50,000	*	57,000
Burma	13,450	-	*	-
Cambodia	1,005	-	*	-
Indonesia	2,596	-	*	-
Laos	780	-	*	-

Papua New Guinea	4,901	-	*	-
Vietnam	27,084	25,000	*	25,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	55,000	25,000	*	32,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	17,640	-	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	27,200	25,000	*	25,000
Ukraine	27,200	25,000	*	25,000

Global Health Programs - State

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
South and Central Asia	27,405	40,000	*	28,500
India	2,991	15,000	*	15,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,279	-	*	-
Nepal	9,677	-	*	-
Tajikistan	5,731	-	*	-
Central Asia Regional	-	25,000	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,727	-	*	13,500
Western Hemisphere	170,456	99,326	*	96,816
Dominican Republic	26,482	-	*	10,000
Haiti	103,011	90,000	*	75,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	40,963	9,326	*	11,816
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,993,044	1,236,811	*	807,550
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	341,715	-	*	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	958,367	*	657,550
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	215,000	198,000	*	108,000
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	41,329	80,444	*	42,000

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - USAID

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual[1]	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
GHP-USAID	3,149,950	2,035,108	3,162,450	2,160,100	-1,002,350

1/ The FY 2019 GHP-USAID account level reflects the transfer of $32.5 million from the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account.

Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners to better solve regional and global problems. The U.S. government continues to lead the global effort to prevent child and maternal deaths. Together with country and global partners, the United States is working to significantly reduce child and maternal deaths, with the goal of all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Reaching these rates would save an additional five million children's lives each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis by 75 percent. Preventing child and maternal deaths relies on sustained investment and appropriate linkages across diverse health programs focused on maternal and child health, family planning/reproductive health, nutrition, and malaria. In an increasingly interconnected world, where diseases know no borders, the United States will also continue to combat infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions each year. Infectious diseases can present significant threats to health, livelihoods, and governance as well as regional and international health security. Public health diagnostic, surveillance, workforce, and response systems are critical to reducing mortality and morbidity and ensuring health security by minimizing the impact of both endemic and epidemic-prone infectious diseases. U.S. government efforts will focus on combating tuberculosis (TB), malaria, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), and implementation of the Global Heath Security Strategy to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks. Programs are focused toward countries with the highest need, a demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable and efficient program outcomes, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms.

The Global Health Programs account supports the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious diseases. USAID supports these goals by participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. Programs address maternal and child health, malaria, family planning, nutrition, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and global health security. The request includes funding for the Global Health Security Strategy to help countries to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including anti-microbial resistance) in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. Funds will also help countries comply with the International Health Regulations (2005). Activities leverage additional funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Africa ($1,178.1 million)

Angola ($22.0 million)

Malaria ($20.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($2.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care; improve national policies; enable training and supervision of healthcare providers; and provide contraceptive commodities to select facilities and through community-based distribution. These efforts will improve the spacing of child births and minimize maternal and newborn health complications.

Benin ($19.0 million)

Malaria ($16.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($3.0 million): USAID maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Burkina Faso ($23.5 million)

Malaria ($20.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and

treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Nutrition ($1.5 million): Malnutrition remains a major public health concern in Burkina Faso. USAID will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and other child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; delivery of nutrition services, and social and behavior change activities.

Burundi ($10.0 million)

Malaria ($8.0 million): USAID's malaria control program will support efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, USAID will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote the health care of pregnant women and children under five years old. Assistance will build self-reliance in the health sector by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; introduce new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions that improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Cameroon ($20.5 million)

Malaria ($20.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Cote d'Ivoire ($22.0 million)

Malaria ($20.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to

further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; build self-reliance by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($114.6 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) ($13.0 million): USAID will improve commodities management and enhance laboratory-testing to improve TB notification and treatment. USAID will also build self-reliance in the health sector by improving the country's ability to identify and treat multidrug-resistant TB.

Malaria ($46.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($35.0 million): USAID will scale-up cost-effective and evidence-based interventions that save the lives of mothers and children; provide training to trainers from health professional organizations; and advocate for improved national policies. Activities will improve birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; newborn care and treatment; immunizations; treatment of polio and other child illnesses; household-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and preparedness and response to infectious disease outbreaks. Funding will also support results-based activities and the provision of essential commodities and basic equipment to reduce maternal, newborn, and child deaths. Additional MCH activities will build technical skills, leadership, and management abilities in targeted provincial health divisions and health zones.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($15.6 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, improve national policies, enable training and supervision of healthcare providers, and provide contraceptive commodities to select facilities. Through community-based distribution of commodities, activities seek to improve the spacing of child births and minimize maternal and newborn health complications. Additional activities will support social and behavior change to increase knowledge of safe and effective contraceptive methods and decrease the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV). Prevention and response to GBV will be integrated into the primary health care platform.

Nutrition ($5.0 million): USAID will support cost-effective nutrition interventions to reduce maternal and child undernutrition, such as the promotion of breastfeeding, growth monitoring, and vitamin A and iron-folate supplementation. Activities will be coordinated with Food for Peace and Feed the Future programs to reduce malnutrition in conflicted-affected areas.

Ethiopia ($92.0 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) ($13.0 million): USAID assistance for TB will strengthen key components of the GOE's TB program aimed at expanding early case finding and improving access to quality services for diagnosis and management. Activities will include improving drug supply management, improving and making more accessible MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services, advancing TB/HIV collaborative activities, enhancing TB infection control, promoting community-based TB care, and engagement of care providers especially in the private health sector.

Malaria ($34.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($26.0 million): USAID will focus on the leading causes of child and maternal morbidity and mortality, including unclean and unsafe births; neonatal complications; lack of skilled birth attendants; absence of essential newborn care and treatment; variable immunization coverage; acute malnutrition; and poor water and sanitation. Support will continue for scale-up of service delivery models to settled, semi-settled and mobile populations in four regions where child and maternal mortality are up to 300 percent higher than the rest of the country.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($13.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance individual's and couples' ability to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, while also making substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition ($6.0 million): USAID will support implementation of the GOE's National Nutrition Program. USAID will build capacity within the GOE to deliver nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities; and work with government partners to advocate for, develop, and implement policies supportive of positive nutrition behaviors and practices. From national to zonal levels, USAID will work with line ministries to improve nutrition policies, strategies, guidelines, and investments. At district and zonal levels, USAID will implement multi-sector coordination and capacity building efforts, provide support to front line workers, and deliver interventions that strengthen local systems and services. USAID will continue to support social and behavioral change communication on nutrition, improve utilization of quality nutrition services, and create linkages between livelihood, nutrition, and economic opportunities to increase access to diverse, safe, and quality foods.

Ghana ($42.5 million)

Malaria ($27.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($6.0 million): USAID will continue to build self-reliance and the technical capacity of Ghanaian health system employees to address the leading causes of maternal and under-five years of age mortality rates. U.S. assistance will support the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Health Service, and Ghanaian communities to improve the quality of and increase access to maternal and child health services to reach more women and newborns with lifesaving interventions during and after childbirth. These efforts will include appropriately managing childhood illnesses during the first five years of life through community-based health nurses.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.5 million): USAID will promote healthy behaviors related to voluntary family planning and increase demand for, access to, and sustainable use of reproductive health commodities at the community level. U.S. assistance will improve knowledge about a range of long-term and short-term voluntary family planning methods and increase contraceptive prevalence by increasing utilization of both short-term and long-term family planning methods. Also, assistance will be used to purchase high quality contraceptives, condoms, and other essential FP/RH supplies.

Nutrition ($4.0 million): U.S. assistance in nutrition will work to sustainably reduce poverty while improving the nutritional status of vulnerable families. USAID will support the government's efforts to curb malnutrition by preventing stunting and anemia, particularly in Ghana's most economically vulnerable regions, through broad-based interventions that seek to improve the resiliency of vulnerable families by increasing access to and consumption of diverse quality food, addressing barriers to income variability and constrained household resources, and improving nutrition behaviors. U.S. assistance will support the prevention and treatment of poor nutrition through therapeutic food and medications.

Guinea ($19.0 million)

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

Malaria ($15.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance by improving access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($2.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, improve national policies, enable training and supervision of healthcare providers, and provide contraceptive commodities through community-based distribution.

Kenya ($56.5 million)

GHP-USAID assistance in key regions of Kenya will work to advance malaria prevention and control; tuberculosis (TB) control; reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health; and nutrition activities. Funding will leverage other investments from the Global Fund, the Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the Global Financing Facility to advance shared goals.

Tuberculosis ($6.0 million): USAID will support access to quality-assured TB services throughout Kenya through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support or complement the activities of the Kenyan Ministry of Health's TB, Leprosy, and Lung Diseases Unit.

Malaria ($33.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($8.0 million): USAID contributes to Kenya's efforts to prevent deaths among children and new mothers. USAID programs build self-reliance and strengthen national and county

health systems to improve availability and quality of pre-pregnancy services, antenatal care delivery, and post-natal care services; enhance provision of emergency obstetric care; scale-up high impact practices in newborn care; improve immunization rates; and prevent and treat diarrhea and pneumonia among children under five years old. Programs increase awareness of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.5 million): Support will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Programs will enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. These services make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition ($4.0 million): USAID will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy, and promoting infant and young child feeding and care best practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation, exclusive and continuous breastfeeding promotion, and adequate complementary feeding. Programs will be integrated and linked to Global Food Security Strategy activities in focus counties.

Liberia ($23.0 million)

Malaria ($14.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($5.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance and enhance access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with infection prevention measures in both public and private sectors. USAID will continue support for routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and community case management of malaria, diarrhea, poor nutrition, and pneumonia, as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($4.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information. Activities will allow individuals and couples to make voluntary and informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, specifically the timing of their first child. These interventions make substantial contributions to decrease unwanted and unplanned pregnancies, as well as mitigate maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

Madagascar ($40.8 million)

Malaria ($24.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria

prevention and treatment measures and expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($9.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance and support the ability of health facilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality such as emergency obstetric care and scaling-up high impact interventions (e.g., antenatal care, care during delivery, three post-natal care visits and postpartum family planning). Assistance will include support for community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($7.8 million): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase the demand for modern contraceptive methods and quality services, and strengthen voluntary family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly contraceptive services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Malawi ($51.5 million)

Tuberculosis ($3.5 million): USAID will build self-reliance by supporting Malawi's National Tuberculosis Control Program to improve case detection among high-risk and vulnerable populations, put all diagnosed patients on treatment, and prevent the spread of the disease.

Malaria ($23.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($14.5 million): In partnership with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, USAID will help accelerate reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through implementation of evidence-based high-impact interventions at the household, community, and facility levels. U.S. assistance will emphasize underserved and marginalized populations, including those in rural areas, young parents, first-time parents, and persons with disabilities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.5 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of individuals and couples to determine the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition ($5.0 million): USAID will reduce under-nutrition among women and children with a particular focus on the 1,000-day window from pregnancy until a child reaches two years of age.

Mali ($49.9 million)

GHP-USAID funding will build self-reliance by continuing to improve health service delivery at the health facility, community, and household levels using community-based health workers and volunteers. Assistance will continue to scale-up malaria and infectious disease treatment and prevention interventions, while reducing rates of disease and mortality through nutrition interventions for pregnant women and children, during pregnancy to two years of age. Funds will also support access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health services

Malaria ($23.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($11.7 million): USAID activities will support evidence-based, high-impact health interventions to reduce maternal and child rate of disease and mortality through support to a network of health centers and community health workers who will deliver an essential package of maternal and child health services. Activities to reduce maternal mortality will include improving the quality of, and access to, antenatal care services, including prevention of preeclampsia and eclampsia; ensuring skilled attendants at birth and treatment of obstetric complications, including postpartum hemorrhage; and providing community-based postnatal care. Activities to reduce neonatal mortality will include training health workers in essential newborn care, treatment of neonatal infections, and prevention of birth asphyxia; and providing specialized care for sick newborns. Activities to reduce mortality in children under five will include integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and other child illnesses; strengthening the routine immunization system; and strengthening the system for supplying sufficient commodities and medications essential to treating the primary causes of maternal and child mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($10.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Activities to improve voluntary FP/RH service delivery will include training of health workers on FP/RH, increasing access to long-acting FP methods through fixed and outreach strategies, and integrating FP with other essential health services. Additionally, activities to increase use of FP/RH services will include social and behavior change communication, social marketing of FP/RH commodities, and more targeted use of the private sector for broader services delivery. Activities to improve the availability of a broad range of FP/RH commodities, including at the community level, will include contraceptive forecasting, quantification, supply planning, and procurement to facilitate expansion of voluntary FP/RH services in the public and private sectors, reduce stock-outs, and ensure a full range of contraceptive choice.

Nutrition ($5.2 million): USAID will scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce the mortality and rate of disease of pregnant women and children under two. Activities to promote improved nutrition behaviors will include social and behavior change communication on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life; improved infant and young child feeding practices; and using community-based women's groups, including small farmers' groups, to promote the development, processing, and consumption of locally-available, nutrient-rich foods. Funds

will improve malnutrition screening for children in vulnerable communities; provide vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaigns; and promote community-based integrated management of acute malnutrition.

Mozambique ($59.0 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.0 million): USAID will accelerate implementation of proven, cost-effective interventions designed to prevent the further spread of TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). Assistance will strive to reach at least 80 percent of estimated TB cases in four provinces and successfully treat 90 percent of those cases. Assistance will also enhance quality services for the prevention, detection, and treatment of MDR-TB; increase early case detection; expand intensified case findings; enhance airborne infection control efforts; and expand access to and integrate treatment of TB and HIV in coinfected individuals. Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health, National TB Program, and other key stakeholders to spearhead quality and evidence-based solutions to TB challenges.

Malaria ($26.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($13.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance by improving the ability of health facilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality, such as emergency obstetric care and scaling-up high impact interventions (e.g., antenatal care, care during delivery, three post-natal care visits and postpartum family planning). Assistance will include support for community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($9.0 million): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase awareness of modern contraceptive options and quality services, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly contraceptive services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition ($5.0 million): USAID will support community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring, nutritional screening, as well as behavior change activities to incorporate more nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. Technical assistance to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture in target provinces will support provincial, district, and health facility programming. National-level technical assistance, including nutritional surveillance and food safety, will also be provided. In addition, funds will support the provision of nutrition commodities and operational research.

Niger ($19.5 million)

Malaria ($16.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to work with host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance by supporting access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Nutrition ($1.5 million): Malnutrition contributes to nearly half of all under-five mortality in Niger. USAID will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and other child feeding best practices; diet quality and diversification; and delivery of nutrition services. USAID will also reinforce the implementation of social and behavior change activities which includes nutrition good practices.

Nigeria ($134.1 million)

Health indicators in Nigeria are extremely poor and the population suffers from high maternal and child mortality, creating a hindrance to economic growth and a barrier to poverty reduction.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($12.0 million): Nigeria has the world's seventh largest TB burden, with nearly 400,000 new cases annually. As a part of the U.S. Global TB Strategy and White House National Action Plan to Combat Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB), funding will continue to build partnerships in TB surveillance and direct delivery of diagnostic, care, and treatment services based on data-driven programming that is focused on prioritizing areas with the highest disease burden across Nigeria. In places where USAID does not support the provision of direct services, USAID will continue to work in collaboration with the Nigerian Government, the Global Fund, and others to ensure nationwide access to quality TB services. Efforts will decrease TB-related infections and deaths as well as mobilize greater domestic resources, especially to reduce the burden of MDR-TB.

Malaria ($66.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($37.5 million): USAID will build self-reliance and strengthen Nigeria's capacity to provide proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations. USAID will

improve access to skilled birth attendants and essential newborn care in priority states. Program funds will be used to encourage women and caregivers to seek antenatal and delivery services, as well as sick child care. USAID will train service providers to improve maternal and child health diagnostic and treatment capacity with an increased focus on newborn care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($15.6 million): USAID will support a key component of reducing preventable child and maternal deaths by increasing access to voluntary FP/RH services for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies. An intensified focus on social and behavior change will increase the number of women seeking voluntary FP/RH services. Complementary work will improve service providers' capacity to deliver quality services with a focus on long acting and reversible contraception, as well as community-based service delivery. Funds will contribute to the new Integrated Health Program that will operate in four states until 2023.

Nutrition ($2.5 million): USAID will implement an integrated, multi-sector nutrition strategy in priority states. Nutrition interventions carried out through the health sector are coordinated with Feed the Future, water, sanitation, and hygiene, and other inter-agency activities. Working at both the state and community levels, activities will aim to support a change in social norms and behaviors to contribute to improved household nutrition.

Rwanda ($28.0 million)

Malaria ($18.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($3.0 million): USAID funding supports the continuum of care. This integrated package of high-impact, lifesaving interventions will include: antenatal care; skilled attendants at birth; postnatal care; procurement of maternal and child health equipment; management of sepsis; fistula prevention; health promotion to improve health seeking and preventive practices; newborn care; facility-level integrated management of childhood illness; and integrated community case management of diarrhea, pneumonia, and fever. Funds will build self-reliance and support service delivery; behavior change communication; essential, long-term health system strengthening; and integration with nutrition activities in maternal and young child feeding, while leveraging malaria funds for integrated community case management of childhood diseases, such as pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.5 million): USAID will continue to support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information on reproductive health on a sustainable basis. Programming will emphasize youth access to services, birth spacing and timing of first birth, while also focusing on decreasing maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

Nutrition ($1.5 million): USAID will improve dietary diversity in pregnant and lactating women and children under five by promoting exclusive breastfeeding, improved infant and young child feeding best practices, community-based delivery of nutrition services, and nutrition behavior change communication. Assistance will improve household-level dietary quality and diversity through the introduction of fortified and bio-fortified staple foods, animal source proteins, and kitchen gardens.

Senegal ($40.8 million)

To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, programming will provide technical and financial assistance to build self-reliance and strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Malaria ($24.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($6.0 million): USAID will make pregnancy and childbirth safer throughout Senegal by increasing the availability of essential services, including newborn care, high quality obstetric care, treatment for childhood illnesses and childhood immunizations. Activities will build self-reliance and support the training of health workers at both the clinical and local level; engage individuals and communities in the governance and financing of health services; and encourage community management of health priorities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($7.8 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance in FP/RH will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number of and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. Voluntary FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality. Activities will include high impact sustainable interventions, such as public information and education campaigns to increase demand for FP/RH services, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and expanding FP/RH counseling by targeted outreach to men and youth.

Nutrition ($3.0 million): USAID assistance will focus on nutritional activities within the first 1,000 days of life. Activities will include the training of health staff on malnutrition prevention, detection and response; the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children; the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding best practices in early childhood, targeting malnourished children; and promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet to the most vulnerable populations.

Sierra Leone ($16.0 million)

To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, programming will build self-reliance and provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the country's fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Malaria ($14.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria

prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 million): USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for routine immunization; integrated management of childhood illnesses; integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; and strengthen the broader health system.

South Africa ($14.0 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) ($14.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance and continue to support access to quality TB services with an emphasis on districts and sub-districts with the highest TB burden. Activities will include improving access to TB diagnosis through continued training of health care workers in the use of proven diagnostic instruments and tools to decrease the turn-around-time for test results, thus improving early treatment, reducing costs lost to follow-up, and lowering death rates. Activities will also strengthen TB infection prevention and control services; improve standardized, uninterrupted TB treatment and defaulter rates; strengthen integration of TB and HIV services; and support provision of antiretroviral therapy for all TB/HIV coinfected patients. In line with South Africa's National Plan for Combating Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB), funds will be used to improve early identification and effective treatment of MDR-TB. Seventy-five percent of those diagnosed with TB are diagnosed with drug resistant TB. Activities will be evidence-based and innovative, focusing on the 90-90-90 strategy for TB (find 90 percent of all TB cases; 90 percent of those diagnosed put on appropriate treatment; and successful treatment of at least 90 percent of those diagnosed with drug-susceptible TB). Additionally, U.S. assistance will support research to improve gaps in TB programming and to improve drug-resistant TB management.

South Sudan ($10.1 million)

Maternal and Child Health ($7.0 million): USAID will reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality and contain the spread of disease. Interventions will build self-reliance and enable primary health care centers to provide essential health services; engage citizens through village health committees; strengthen accountability and oversight; and support disease surveillance and immunization, particularly in hard-to- reach areas.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($3.1 million): USAID will continue to support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs reduce barriers to family planning uptake and enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent births.

Tanzania ($73.0 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.0 million): USAID will accelerate work to improve the Government of Tanzania's ability to detect and treat TB-infected individuals and diagnose and refer patients co-infected with HIV. Assistance will continue to support the country's National TB Program.

Malaria ($42.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand

efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($8.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance and provide help to end preventable deaths of newborns, children, and mothers in support of the Government of Tanzania's maternal and child health plan. Support will focus on increasing access to high-impact maternal, newborn, and child health interventions in underserved and underperforming geographic regions to maximize results in areas of greatest need. Assistance will include support for facilities and community-based providers to address the health needs of women and children. Assistance will also strengthen linkages with other U.S. Government programs for voluntary family planning (including promotion of postpartum family planning), malaria, nutrition, and HIV-AIDS. USAID will build self-reliance though support in the following components: development of provider skills (pre- and in-service); establishment of mentorships, supervision and quality improvement programs; strengthening of case management of childhood illness; promotion of strong linkages between the facility and community; and reduction of stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania. Programs will leverage U.S. Government and other investments in nutrition, malaria, and infectious diseases.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($13.0 million): U.S. assistance will promote a broad range of contraceptive methods and expand access to and use of high-quality voluntary FP/RH information and services across 18 regions of mainland Tanzania and five regions of Zanzibar. Emphasis will be given to procuring FP/RH commodities and strengthening the supply chain; expanding voluntary FP/RH services at the facility and community level; building the capacity of healthcare workers; promoting behaviors to delay sexual debut, reduce early marriage, and ensure healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy; and advocating for greater political support and domestic financing for FP/RH.

Nutrition ($4.0 million): U.S. assistance will provide a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of chronic undernutrition among children under five years of age and maternal anemia. USAID will implement a social behavior change communication strategy with the goal of improving Tanzanian knowledge of the importance of appropriate nutrition and best nutrition practices.

Uganda ($70.5 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.5 million): USAID will support the country's National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB detection and treatment success rates and to achieve national targets in supported districts and strengthen the health information and supply chain systems. Activities will build self-reliance and enhance leadership and technical guidance of TB control at the NTLP and the district levels; scale an innovative and highly successful urban treatment program to other U.S.-supported districts; and strengthen NTLP capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain a quality multi-drug resistant TB program.

Malaria ($32.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria

prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($12.0 million): USAID will support access to and availability of deliveries with skilled providers; improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal and postnatal care for mothers and their newborns; increase the number of children who are fully immunized by 12 months of age; and reduce morbidity and mortality of major childhood illnesses and other life threatening diseases. USAID will also promote universal sanitation to lower the rates of diarrheal illness; promote good sanitation and hygiene practices in facilities; and strengthen the underpinning supply chain, data, and human resources systems that are required for high quality service delivery. U.S. assistance will seek to greatly reduce the number of maternal and newborn deaths in focus districts using lessons learned from the Saving Mothers, Giving Life program.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($13.0 million): USAID will enhance Ugandan policy makers' commitment to voluntary FP/RH and enhance sustainable access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care. USAID will build self-reliance through work with local systems at both the central and district level to ensure a steady supply of reproductive health products; enhance reporting and use of data; support health workforce development; and improve planning and management of reproductive health resources. Programs will work on social and behavior change to reduce harmful practices in the community and reduce barriers to family planning uptake. These activities will enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent ones. Activities will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and reduce the occurrence of fistula. Expected results over the next five years include increased use of modern contraceptive methods, reduction in total fertility rate, and a decrease in unmet demand for voluntary FP/RH services.

Nutrition ($7.0 million): Equitable, efficient health and nutrition services are essential to realize Uganda's national development objectives. USAID will reduce high stunting rates in Uganda by improving health and nutrition service delivery systems and increasing the quality of and demand for these services. In coordination with agriculture programs, funds will support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan technical capacity to diversify and improve the diets of malnourished children and improve feeding practices at the household level. Resources will support training for hundreds of health staff in nutrition and micronutrient supplementation, as well as programs in food fortification for women and young children, and breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood.

Zambia ($51.9 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) ($5.0 million): In close collaboration with the private sector, other donors and the GRZ, USAID will work to increase commitments towards reducing TB infections, and to increase capacity of the GRZ to sustainably manage the country's TB program as part of its journey to self-reliance. USAID will strengthen prevention, detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB. TB service delivery activities will continue to be integrated into HIV services to reduce the spread and impact of TB/HIV co-morbidity in Zambia. These efforts will contribute to the goals of reducing TB-related mortality by 50 percent and increasing TB treatment success to 85 percent in targeted provinces.

Malaria ($29.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to

further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($10.0 million): USAID will address the leading causes of newborn, maternal and child deaths through an integrated "continuum of care" approach of implementing high-impact interventions across the life cycle - from reproduction, newborn, child, adolescent, and maternal health, as well as nutrition. Activities will include training health care providers, increasing access to essential medicines, supporting better access to immunizations, strengthening the physical and mental well-being of children, promoting community outreach, and strategically engaging the private sector to expand access to services.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.5 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition ($2.4 million): Through an integrated strategy combining health, agriculture, and food-based nutrition programming, USAID will assist the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting the first 1,000 days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers, and other vulnerable groups.

Zimbabwe ($23.0 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) ($7.0 million): USAID assistance will strengthen the overall management of TB infection control in the country including through improved measures taken within the health service delivery system. Assistance will increase the use of prevention strategies for at-risk populations, strengthen case management and surveillance systems, and improve integration of treatment services for TB-HIV coinfection.

Malaria ($14.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 million): USAID will support interventions that improve maternal and child health by strengthening local capacity to provide safe labor and delivery practices, including emergency obstetric care, as well as focus on malnutrition and the top causes of infant mortality (birth asphyxia, prematurity, and sepsis) at targeted facilities. U.S. funding will support technical assistance to improve health policies, update clinical protocols, and enhance health-care training.

USAID Africa Regional ($8.0 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) ($1.0 million): Activities will help African countries strengthen country strategies by adopting and adapting the World Health Organization's End TB Strategy; addressing TB-HIV coinfection and drug resistant TB; and improving data availability for decision making at the policy and provider level.

Malaria ($2.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination.

Maternal and Child Health ($3.5 million): USAID will provide funding towards cost-effective interventions for preventing child and maternal deaths, such as improving approaches to health financing; providing quality care; and improving both data collection and analysis for decision-making.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($1.0 million): USAID will improve program implementation by increasing the use of effective mobile technologies and capitalizing on the increased interest and commitment to voluntary FP/RH within many African countries.

USAID East Africa Regional ($1.0 million)

Tuberculosis (TB) ($1.0 million): USAID will support regional efforts by assisting African countries to strengthen regional and country strategies adopt and adapt the World Health Organization's End TB Strategy, addressing TB-HIV coinfection and drug resistant TB, and improving the data available for decision making at the policy and provider level.

USAID Sahel Regional Program ($12.5 million)

Maternal and Child Health ($5.0 million): USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue support for routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.5 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance in voluntary FP/RH improves the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. Voluntary FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality, and the spread of disease.

Nutrition ($2.0 million): USAID will reduce rates of malnutrition by diversifying diets, reducing infectious diseases, and increasing access to services to diagnose and treat acute malnutrition.

USAID West Africa Regional ($10.0 million)

The goal of the West Africa Regional Health Program is to increase the utilization of quality health services across the region, particularly among the most vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will:

replicate and bring scale to evidence-based "high impact practices" in multiple countries through a variety of approaches and engagement of national and regional partners; support regional leadership to strengthen sustainable regional and national health systems providing quality health services; and increase demand for health services by leveraging partnerships and promoting shifts in attitudes surrounding health seeking behaviors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($10.0 million): The USAID West Africa regional health program will continue to support the regional voluntary FP/RH initiative "the Ouagadougou Partnership for repositioning family planning in Francophone West Africa" to reach 2.2 million additional voluntary FP/RH users. This is in alignment with Family Planning 2020, a global partnership which the regional health program also supports, that aims to reach 120 million additional women and girls with voluntary family planning services. USAID will support these partnerships through policy and advocacy, service delivery, and commodity security. In commodity security, USAID will continue to work closely with West Africa Health Organization, other donors, and partners to provide technical assistance and limited emergency commodity support to ensure and sustain commodity security in West Africa.

East Asia and Pacific ($85.0 million)

Burma ($21.0 million)

GHP-USAID assistance supports life-saving interventions in malaria, tuberculosis, and maternal and child health, in coordination with the Government of Burma, to reach vulnerable populations. The U.S. government plays a key role in expansion of services in conflict-affected and ethnic minority areas, both through direct programming and substantial leverage of other donor resources. Programs will support the development of an inclusive health system, which will support long-term peace and economic development. Activities will focus on developing and demonstrating effective approaches to challenges that can be scaled up with domestic and other resources.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($8.0 million): USAID prevents and controls multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB through a number of priority interventions, including the scaling up of new diagnostic tools; technical assistance for improving labs; training of national and nongovernmental staff in MDR-TB and TB case management; and strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Malaria ($9.0 million): The PMI program will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination.

Maternal and Child Health ($4.0 million): USAID will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; prevent diarrhea; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe-delivery care.

Cambodia ($14.5 million)

U.S. government assistance in the health sector fosters self-reliance, including by fostering conditions under which the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) will provide essential services to its citizens and effectively leverage private sector resources.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.5 million): USAID will increase TB case detection; improve the quality of TB diagnosis, care, and treatment services; and coordinate with the National TB Program and provincial staff. USAID will bolster efforts to build local capacity and institutionalize innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms in order to reduce the burden of TB and advance the ability of Cambodia's health system to address TB health challenges. USAID activities will help the RGC to build self-reliance by mobilizing its own domestic resources to provide more affordable and sustainable quality healthcare. Programs will help improve the RGC's ability to implement broader health financing reforms including those ongoing through the social health insurance and health equity fund.

Malaria ($8.0 million): Through PMI programming, USAID will expand efforts to scale-up proven malaria elimination interventions toward achievement of 90 percent coverage among high risk populations to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 40 percent.

Indonesia ($21.0 million)

GHP-USAID assistance supports Indonesia's leadership role in public health in the Indo-Pacific region, helping the Government of Indonesia to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($15.0 million): USAID will improve the quality of public and private sector TB services by assisting the National TB Program and local governments to increase domestic resource allocation; accelerating access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; providing technical assistance to improve TB and multi-drug resistant TB diagnosis and treatment standards; and incentivizing the private sector to improve TB case finding, notification, and treatment completion.

Maternal and Child Health ($6.0 million): USAID will work with the Ministries of Health and Finance and the National Health Insurance Agency to improve the sustainability and efficiency of government health financing. To tackle maternal and child mortality, USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships, including those with the private sector that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation to prevent child and maternal deaths.

Philippines ($20.5 million)

U.S. investments support evidence-based interventions to reach underserved and vulnerable populations, focusing on sustainability by fostering deeper engagement with local actors and systems that are crucial to achieve these health goals.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($13.5 million): Assistance for TB and drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) will prevent, detect, and cure TB by improving case detection, reducing stigma, and enhancing diagnostic measures. Activities will also expand access to care for the estimated one million people who have TB and reach the missing 80 percent of cases estimated to not be receiving treatment. Programs will work to build self-reliance by strengthening national and regional implementation of the county's National TB Strategic Plan by building the capacity of the Department of Health to develop TB strategies, policies, and guidelines that expand partnerships with the private sector; boost diagnosis and decentralized treatment of DR-TB; and scale-up infection control.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($7.0 million): Activities will expand and sustain access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services in support of the Government of Philippines' comprehensive Reproductive Health Law. Activities will leverage government resources to expand high-impact voluntary family planning innovations to postpone sexual debut, prevent unintended pregnancy, and promote appropriate spacing of pregnancies for women who have already given birth. FP/RH

activities will strengthen supply chain management from the national level to service delivery points. Funding will also build a skilled health workforce; provide financial protection and equitable access to essential health services for people living in poverty; and improve leadership at national and local levels.

Vietnam ($5.0 million)

U.S. government assistance supports a public private partnership framework to mobilize resources to facilitate the development of innovative market-oriented solutions. U.S. investments enhance systems to address emerging pandemic threats, including tuberculosis (TB) and multidrug resistant TB and contribute to U.S. national health security and regional stability by strengthening Vietnam's capacity to effectively address communicable diseases in the Indo-Pacific region.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($5.0 million): While Vietnam has made significant progress in the economic and health sectors over the last 20 years, tuberculosis remains a continuing challenge. USAID will continue to work with Vietnam's National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) to reduce TB incidence through detection and treatment of TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) patients. Activities will equip Vietnam's NTP with information on new global initiatives and current approaches for TB and MDR-TB management; improve the capacity of all levels of the health system to better plan, prioritize, and implement critical interventions to achieve the goals delineated in World Health Organization's "End TB" strategy; and strengthen technical capacity for Vietnam's NTP to cope with the growing TB burden.
Building self-reliance by strengthening Vietnam's capacity to address communicable diseases and emerging trans-national health threats more effectively contributes to U.S. national health security and regional stability by helping to reduce the spread of TB in the region and across borders ensuring healthy populations and continued economic growth.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) ($3.0 million)

Activities under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will support transition efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to take a more aggressive stance of eliminating drug resistant strains in the Mekong region before they spread globally.

Malaria ($3.0 million): Funding will support surveillance for therapeutic efficacy and antimalarial drug resistance, National Malaria Control Programs (NMCP) capacity strengthening, and malaria prevention and control activities to reduce transmission and eliminate malaria. PMI support focuses on strengthening malaria programming at national and sub-national levels and use of strategic information, providing limited commodity support and technical assistance for improved surveillance and response, capacity strengthening, and pharmaceutical management systems. PMI supports the NMCP with technical and programming activities including procurement and distribution of commodities, strengthening surveillance and monitoring and evaluation systems. Assistance will support the goals and principles of USAID strategies, such as the Journey to Self-Reliance vision to improve health outcomes and spearhead reforms to weak health systems across Asia.

Europe and Eurasia ($7.2 million)

Ukraine ($6.0 million)

GHP-USAID assistance to Ukraine in the health sector aims to reduce corruption and support the provision of care, thereby fostering strong health systems and a robust health workforce. Improvements to the health system and an expanded workforce will reduce the burden posed by infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.0 million): USAID will improve the delivery of health services through Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) in partnership with the private sector; expand diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extensively-drug resistant TB; and expand infection-control measures. Assistance will leverage domestic resources, as well as the Global Fund's TB grant resources, to support the implementation of proven, evidence-based approaches. USAID assistance will also build self-reliance by increasing the capacity to diagnose and treat MDR-TB patients, and support quality assurance of second-line drugs where the disease is resistant to first-line drugs. USAID will also leverage U.S. private-sector resources in Ukraine by ensuring access to U.S. private-sector technologies.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($1.2 million)

GHP-USAID assistance provides technical assistance to host country governments, national tuberculosis programs, and other key stakeholders to build country-level capacity in critical areas of TB prevention, control, and treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($1.2 million): USAID will implement the Europe and Eurasia Regional multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) program in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Assistance will support interventions that aim to prevent, detect, and cure TB in order to halt the spread of this deadly disease. This effort will build self-reliance in the health sector by strengthening human resources to improve the delivery of health services, including the World Health Organization recommended Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) method in partnership with the private sector; expanding diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB); and expanding infection control measures. This assistance will leverage domestic resources in high-burden TB and MDR-TB countries, as well as the TB grant resources of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The United States will also leverage U.S. private sector resources in high-burden TB and MDR-TB countries by facilitating access to U.S. private sector technologies. With these new tools and partnerships, the United States will continue to accelerate activities to address TB, MDR-TB, and XDR-TB, including through research to develop novel treatment regimens.

Near East ($5.5 million)

Yemen ($5.5 million)

GHP-USAID assistance supports critical health initiatives that provide essential services for building resilience and support for the legitimacy of local authorities, helping to mitigate the effects of the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises.

Maternal and Child Health ($3.5 million): GHP funding for Yemen will support an integrated approach for improving maternal and child health outcomes in Yemen by strengthening the health system. Support will be used to improve the provision of a minimum set of health services and the systems that support them. Specifically, funds will support the provision of technical assistance and training, provision of medical equipment and commodities, rehabilitation of health facilities, information systems, and activities that improve healthy behaviors of the Yemeni populace. These activities will improve the quality of, access to, and use of health services and improve governance and oversight skills of Ministry of Public Health and Population authorities. Funds will also support interventions to detect and prevent (through immunization) disease outbreaks as Yemen has seen the reemergence of several infectious diseases.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($2.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.

South and Central Asia ($113.9 million)

Afghanistan ($20.0 million)

GHP-USAID investments in Afghanistan will focus on training and supervision of health workers and providing essential medicine and healthcare commodities to address the causes of newborn mortality (infections, asphyxia, and low birth weight), child mortality (pneumonia, and diarrhea), and maternal mortality (hemorrhage, infections, and hypertensive disorders). All activities will continue to promote increased Afghan stewardship of the health sector and health services on its Journey to Self-Reliance by fostering a sustainable and resilient health system.

Maternal and Child Health ($20.0 million): USAID will scale-up cost-effective and evidence-based interventions that save the lives of mothers and children; provide training to trainers from health professional organizations; and advocate for improved national policies. Activities will improve birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; newborn care and treatment; immunizations including polio and other child illnesses; household-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and preparedness and response to infectious disease outbreaks. Additional MCH activities will build technical skills, leadership, and management abilities in targeted provincial health divisions and health zones.

Bangladesh ($34.5 million)

GHP-USAID funding will advance the U.S. strategic objective of promoting a healthy and productive population to drive inclusive and sustainable development and support U.S. prosperity and security objectives. U.S. government assistance and leadership in the Bangladesh health sector reduces maternal and child mortality, addresses significant unmet voluntary family planning needs, and protects vulnerable communities from infectious diseases. U.S. investments build upon innovative, social-enterprise business models to enhance the quality and availability of health products and services, while supporting Bangladesh's Journey to Self-Reliance.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($13.5 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen TB detection, treatment and management of TB drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology and continuing public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control, including social franchising.

Maternal and Child Health ($7.0 million): Programs will address the most common causes of maternal and child deaths by strengthening the provision of services, with a focus on urban and underserved areas, to improve the quality and use of healthcare services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life. Health investments will support evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality during the first 30 days of life.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($7.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors. Health activities will also continue to build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices that will prevent this disabling condition.

Nutrition ($7.0 million): Nutrition investments will continue to link agriculture with nutrition education and health interventions to address chronic malnutrition in southern Bangladesh, a key food security focus area. Programs will support community-based nutrition activities to prevent and address child malnutrition, with a focus on children under two years of age.

India ($23.0 million)

GHP-USAID assistance advances key relationships in areas of mutual bilateral and global interest, working with the government, private sector, and civil society, demonstrating and evaluating scaleable models that shape the healthcare system to effectively respond to the needs of the poor and vulnerable.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($10.5 million): Programs will build self-reliance and improve the quality of public and private sector TB services by assisting the National TB Program and local governments to end TB in India by 2025. Funding will increase domestic resource allocation; accelerate access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; provide technical assistance to improve diagnosis and treatment standards for TB and multi-drug resistant TB; leverage community organizations to provide psychosocial support and improve treatment adherence; combat stigma for patients; and create incentives for the private sector to improve TB case finding, notification, and treatment completion.

Maternal and Child Health ($6.0 million): USAID will use a whole-of-market approach to facilitate partnerships that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation. USAID will increase access to and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and immunizations for children in public and private facilities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($6.5 million): Funding will support policy advocacy and access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning methods and other reproductive health services and information by using evidence-based high-impact practices. USAID will work with the Ministry of Health, Family Welfare, and the National Health Insurance Agency to improve the efficiency of government health financing across all health areas.

Kyrgyz Republic ($5.5 million)

U.S. government assistance in the health sector promotes citizen-government engagement, encouraging collaboration with civil society partners to undertake reforms in its policies and programs in healthcare. The U.S. government works closely with the Ministry of Health and other in-country stakeholders to strengthen national policies and programs and build the capacity of health providers to strengthen HIV, TB, and nutrition services at all levels of the health system.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($5.5 million): Funding will support the Kyrgyz Republic's National TB Program to grow in its capacity to independently manage the epidemics currently spreading within and across its borders, particularly the problem of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB). Programs will build self-reliance and work to improve TB control by improving laboratory services, transitioning and expanding outpatient treatment and care, improving the TB surveillance system and infection control, and expanding the involvement of non-governmental organizations to improve access to TB diagnosis and treatment for vulnerable populations. Programs will also improve care for MDR-TB patients, with a special emphasis on infection control, introducing new treatments and drug regimens, and operational research to track facility-based MDR-TB infections.

Nepal ($16.4 million)

GHP-USAID assistance promotes and supports Nepal on its path to self-reliance and resilience by strengthening health governance and building the human capacity of the health sector to implement effective, evidence-based programs that will improve health outcomes of Nepalis, particularly among marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

Maternal and Child Health ($4.0 million): Apply evidence-based approaches to prevent maternal and child deaths and expand access to life-saving commodities and skilled healthcare providers.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($6.0 million): Strengthen the country's supply chain for essential health and voluntary family planning products and increase access to voluntary family planning services through improved service delivery. Enable health workers to take ownership over advanced health system logistics, service delivery mechanisms, and data management.

Nutrition ($6.4 million): Support the latest evidence-based interventions to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under two years of age. These investments optimize the long-term effectiveness of U.S. assistance, bolstering Nepal's health systems at local levels during this critical window of the Government of Nepal's transition to a federal system. Further, the U.S. government's positive working relationship with Nepal's Ministry of Health provides an opportunity for greater institutionalization of evidence-based approaches, thus ensuring the sustainability of investments in the health sector.

Tajikistan ($6.5 million)

Tajikistan's health sector is characterized by poor health outcomes due to the poor quality and limited availability of medical services, which pose a threat to the country's development.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($5.0 million): High TB rates, including multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), pose a threat not only to Tajikistan but also to the United States, as international travel and migration increases. Assistance will build self-reliance and strengthen the government's institutional capacity. Funding will work to prevent and to contain the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB by continuing to expand Tajikistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission. Programs will also work to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis, and treatment and strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. The U.S. government will also work with the Ministry of Health to reduce hospital-based TB transmission by improving infection prevention and control in health facilities. USAID Global Health-funded programs will complement investments by The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which provides a full range of TB-related health services and a focus on fighting drug resistant TB in Tajikistan.

Nutrition ($1.5 million): Assistance will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy, and promoting infant and young child feeding and care best practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation, exclusive, and continuous breastfeeding promotion and adequate complementary feeding. These programs will be integrated with Global Food Security Strategy activities in Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan ($5.5 million)

GHP-USAID assistance for Uzbekistan aims to increase investments from the public and private sectors to end the TB epidemic, while simultaneously building local self-reliance and leveraging other donor resources.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($5.5 million): High TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) rates pose a threat not only to Uzbekistan's public health system and to the country's economic development, but as international travel and migration increases, to regional and U.S. national health security. By shifting the Uzbek system of treatment away from the outdated Soviet-era approaches, U.S. assistance will build self-reliance by strengthening the Government of Uzbekistan's institutional capacity to prevent and contain the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB by providing U.S. technologies, including U.S. manufactured rapid-

testing machines. Funds will be used to continue expanding Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups; to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. They will also support the GOU's efforts to modernize its health care financing system. To build local self-reliance USAID will support efforts to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to implement TB control programs, as well as the local manufacture of anti-TB medications. The U.S. government will also work with the country's National TB Program to reduce hospital- based transmission by strengthening health systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. USAID Global Health-funded programs will complement Global Fund investments.

Central Asia Regional ($2.5 million)

The U.S. government provides technical assistance to the Ministries of Health on implementation of priority TB and HIV activities, working closely with other in-country stakeholders to strengthen national policies and programs, build the capacity of health providers to strengthen TB and HIV services, and raise awareness of infectious disease issues among the population.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($2.5 million): Programs will build self-reliance and improve the quality of public and private sector TB services by assisting the National TB Programs and local governments. Funding will support the following goals: increase domestic resource allocation across countries of the region; accelerate access to state-of-the-art TB diagnostic technology and drugs; provide technical assistance to improve TB and multi-drug resistant TB diagnosis and treatment standards; embed rational TB remuneration in emerging national social health insurance programs; and implement policy reforms and incentives for private providers to engage in evidence-based, quality TB case finding, notification and treatment completion.

Western Hemisphere ($36.0 million)

Haiti ($22.0 million)

U.S. government assistance advances health reform efforts to strengthen Haiti's health systems, increases efficiency of services, supports the Government of Haiti to effectively manage resources, and improves donor coordination to address micronutrient deficiencies, prevent child and maternal deaths, better monitor patient outcomes, and strengthen the health workforce.

Maternal and Child Health ($14.0 million): USAID will improve access to quality services that protect and promote health care for pregnant women and children under five years old; support facility- and community-based interventions that increase emergency obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines; prevent diarrhea (including cholera); and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.5 million): USAID will support the Ministry of Health's national strategy, including increased access to voluntary family planning methods made available through both public and private sector interventions at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay. Assistance will also build the capacity to ensure the sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities.

Nutrition ($2.5 million): Programs will focus on the 1,000-day window from pregnancy to a child's second birthday, by strengthening the primary health care model and increasing collaborative and multi-sectoral efforts with communities, the private sector, and other stakeholders. USAID will coordinate with key actors on the National Food Security and Nutrition Plan to improve the nutritional status of mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight children and of anemia among women.

Venezuela ($5.0 million)

The FY 2021 request for GHP-USAID funding for Venezuela is built on an assumption that the interim government has made progress by FY 2021 to accelerate a transition to democracy. Assistance will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance will build the capacity of a new democratic government so it is visibly in the lead of Venezuela's health system and implements policies designed to mobilize sustainable financing and integrate and refer between public and private sectors. U.S. investments will be designed and implemented in close collaboration with the new government and reflect the priorities listed in their draft national plan, specifically the prevention of communicable diseases, the restoration of health infrastructure, and the supply of essential medicines and health commodities.

Maternal and Child Health ($5.0 million): USAID assistance will support core public health functions and interventions to reduce maternal and child mortality, such as outreach campaigns for vaccination, screening, diagnosis and treatment services for communicable diseases, procurement and distribution of essential drugs and supplies, and social and behavior change activities. Additional activities will include support for infection control measures and medical waste management. Funds may also be used to strengthen the overall health system to sustain the provision of quality maternal and child care.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional ($9.0 million)

Malaria ($5.0 million): USAID will improve the effectiveness of domestic investments in controlling malaria by supporting countries to tailor their approaches to malaria diagnosis, treatment, vector control, and surveillance to their specific epidemiological context. USAID programs will expand access to and use of high quality and timely diagnosis and treatment, strengthen the evidence base for vector control, and monitor for resistance to anti-malarials in the Amazon through therapeutic efficacy trials and molecular surveillance.

Maternal and Child Health ($1.0 million): Funds will address inequities in health access and utilization among vulnerable women, children, and adolescents through technical and operational support for regional networks and alliances, including the Every Woman Every Child-LAC movement. In coordination with the Pan American Health Organization, USAID will provide technical assistance to strengthen health information systems with a focus on the collection and use of relevant data to guide the implementation of equity-based policies and strategies.

Nutrition ($3.0 million): USAID will improve the nutritional and health status of women of reproductive age and of children under five. Programs will focus on the 1,000-day window from pregnancy to a child's second birthday by strengthening the primary health care model and increasing collaborative and multi-sectoral efforts with communities, the private sector, and other stakeholders to prevent stunting. Assistance will address direct and underlying causes of malnutrition and focus on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Gender equality and women's empowerment are critical to achieving nutrition objectives and will be central to program activities.

USAID Asia Regional ($1.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support health interventions as part of the Indo-Pacific strategy and other key policies and strategies.

Maternal and Child Health ($1.5 million): U.S. assistance will work at a regional level to improve health outcomes, especially of those typically underserved by health systems, prioritizing the health sector within the urban governance landscape, and strengthening community participation and input to budgeting and decision making. U.S. assistance will also help to develop planning tools to support a rational allocation of resources and establish policy guidance that supports improved quality of care. By ensuring health systems are inclusive, equitable, and affordable, women and children will have better health outcomes and more productive lives to contribute to economic growth.

USAID Bureau for Global Health (GH) ($216.8 million)

Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners to better solve regional and global problems. To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($47.2 million): GH will support the goals and objectives of the National Action Plan for Combating Multi Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and the Global Plan to Stop TB. GH will support the development of tools and approaches to detect and treat TB and MDR-TB and support national TB programs. Funding will support research, improvements in drug availability and quality, infection control and other prevention strategies, routine surveillance, new diagnostic optimization, and prevent further drug resistance. In coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will continue coverage of TB/HIV coinfection interventions, TB screening of HIV patients, implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy, and TB-related infection control measures.

Malaria ($56.0 million): GH will scale-up cost-effective malaria prevention and treatment programs, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria during pregnancy. GH will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines – in large part by targeting the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines. GH and regional partners will continue to address the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite through control and elimination strategies, and will support additional studies to assess the extent of resistance. In addition, GH will promote international malaria partnerships and support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related operational research.

Maternal and Child Health ($60.5 million): GH will focus on innovation and expansion of high-impact interventions in the 25 priority countries that account for over 70 percent of child and maternal mortality. GH, in collaboration with partners, addresses key MCH interventions, such as improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia; essential newborn care (including resuscitation and interventions for the complications of pre-term birth) and treatment of severe newborn infection; immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene. Programs will be integrated across health areas to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($43.1 million): GH will provide countries with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to a broad array of evidence-based voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions, information, and services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of sustainable, high-quality family planning programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

Nutrition ($10.1 million): GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to facilitate the introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday. The focus is on the prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding practices and other infant and young child feeding best practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

USAID Global Health - International Partnerships ($516.1 million)

Emergency Reserve Fund ($25.0 million)

The request includes $25.0 million in no-year funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund to ensure USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks, such as Ebola and novel coronavirus, which pose severe threats to human health and when it is in the national interest to respond to such threats.

GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance ($290.0 million)

The request includes a multi-year $1.16 billion contribution to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, of $290 million annually for Fiscal Years 2020–2023. As a public-private partnership, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector. By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world's poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, Gavi's business model influences the market for vaccines, attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, drives vaccine prices down, all while reducing child mortality. The Gavi contribution leverages USAID's bilateral programs and expands their impact, reaching unvaccinated children with high-impact vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths.

Global Health Security in Development ($90.0 million)

These funds will enable the U.S. government - in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders - to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including anti-microbial resistance) in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID will implement the United States Government Global Health Security Strategy drawing on the Agency's multi-sectoral capabilities in addressing infectious disease threats such as the novel coronavirus, Ebola virus disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenza, plague,

Marburg, and Lassa Fever. USAID's assistance will also strengthen systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic diseases at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect and characterize infectious disease threats; improve risk communication programs; help prevent, detect, and control anti-microbial resistance; and develop partnerships with international research and development consortia.

MDR Financing ($21.1 million)

USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug resistant tuberculosis, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative MDR financing mechanisms. USAID also collaborates with the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV coinfection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) ($75.0 million)

To address NTDs, USAID will use an Agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO) -approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The vast majority of these drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than $26 billion of in-kind contributions since 2006. These drugs reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil- transmitted helminths. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas and parts of Africa. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to roll-out international NTD training courses to build country capacity; begin transitioning eligible Africa countries to onchocerciasis elimination strategies; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. USAID will prioritize scale-up of NTD treatments in currently supported countries to accelerate progress to the WHO 2020 elimination goals and incorporate the newly issued WHO 2030 elimination goals.

TB Drug Facility ($15.0 million)

USAID will accelerate U.S. partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of Tuberculosis (TB) programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Funding includes the U.S. contribution to the Global Drug Facility (GDF) the largest supplier of TB medicines and diagnostics. The GDF helps to ensure the availability of stable, affordable supplies of quality-assured first and second-line drugs. USAID's previous investments have led to dramatic price reductions in TB drugs and a secure supply of lifesaving drugs despite the fragile market for these commodities. USAID programs will continue to promote increased partner-country domestic funding for TB drugs through GDF to broaden the quality-assured drug market and to increase the sustainability of high burden TB programs.

Global Health Programs - USAID

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual[1]	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID Total	**3,149,950**	**2,035,108**	**3,162,450**	**2,160,100**
Africa	1,778,657	1,136,925	*	1,178,125
Angola	24,000	22,000	*	22,000
Benin	25,000	19,000	*	19,000
Burkina Faso	33,500	22,000	*	23,500
Burundi	25,500	10,000	*	10,000
Cameroon	22,500	18,000	*	20,500
Central African Republic	1,000	-	*	-
Cote d'Ivoire	32,000	20,000	*	22,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	129,000	107,000	*	114,600
Ethiopia	135,550	92,850	*	92,000
Ghana	58,500	42,000	*	42,500
Guinea	23,000	19,000	*	19,000
Kenya	115,500	54,000	*	56,500
Liberia	30,000	23,000	*	23,000
Madagascar	54,200	40,800	*	40,800
Malawi	62,500	48,500	*	51,500
Mali	62,800	48,850	*	49,850
Mozambique	76,250	54,300	*	59,000
Niger	27,000	17,000	*	19,500
Nigeria	222,500	141,900	*	134,100
Rwanda	40,500	28,000	*	28,000
Senegal	56,100	41,800	*	40,800
Sierra Leone	19,000	14,000	*	16,000
South Africa	63,000	9,600	*	14,000
South Sudan	32,257	10,100	*	10,100
Tanzania	126,000	68,500	*	73,000
Uganda	119,500	65,500	*	70,500
Zambia	83,800	47,025	*	51,875
Zimbabwe	26,000	20,200	*	23,000
USAID Africa Regional	13,200	8,000	*	8,000
USAID East Africa Regional	5,500	1,500	*	1,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,000	12,500	*	12,500
USAID West Africa Regional	15,500	10,000	*	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	116,500	79,000	*	85,000
Burma	23,000	21,000	*	21,000

Cambodia	23,500	13,500	*	14,500
Indonesia	30,500	19,500	*	21,000
Laos	3,500	-	*	-
Philippines	26,000	20,000	*	20,500
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	*	-
Vietnam	5,000	5,000	*	5,000

Global Health Programs - USAID

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual[1]	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	-	*	3,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,800	6,800	*	7,200
Ukraine	5,600	5,600	*	6,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	1,200	*	1,200
Near East	3,500	5,500	*	5,500
Yemen	3,500	5,500	*	5,500
South and Central Asia	176,867	83,375	*	113,875
Afghanistan	-	-	*	20,000
Bangladesh	67,333	28,700	*	34,500
India	49,484	23,000	*	23,000
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	3,300	*	5,500
Nepal	40,250	16,375	*	16,375
Tajikistan	8,500	5,500	*	6,500
Uzbekistan	4,500	4,000	*	5,500
Central Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	53,300	30,700	*	36,000
Colombia	3,000	-	*	-
Guatemala	-	3,000	*	-
Haiti	24,500	21,700	*	22,000
Venezuela	5,000	-	*	5,000
Central America Regional - TBD	13,000	-	*	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,800	6,000	*	9,000
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	1,500	*	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	5,250	1,500	*	1,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	20,500	-	*	-
GH - Global Health	317,688	216,374	*	216,754
GH - International Partnerships	670,888	474,934	*	516,146
GH/IP - Blind Children	3,500	-	*	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	*	-
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	-	*	25,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	250,000	*	290,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	100,000	90,008	*	90,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	*	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	*	-
GH/IP - MDR Financing	40,600	44,926	*	21,146
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	*	-

GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	75,000	*	75,000
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	5,000	-	*	-
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	17,743	-	*	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	*	15,000

1/ The FY 2019 GHP-USAID account level reflects the transfer of $32.5 million from the IO&P account.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
TOTAL	**92,043**	**112,043**	**92,043**	**112,000**	**19,957**
TI	30,000	112,043	92,043	112,000	19,957
TI - OCO	62,043	-	-	-	-

USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) ($112.0 million)

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) ($112.0 million)

The FY 2021 request of $112.0 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address the opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, democracy, and ultimately self-reliance.

TI funding will support catalytic programs managed by USAID's Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) Office of Transition Initiatives (CPS/OTI) that target political crises, prevent and mitigate conflict, and address stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding targets priority countries where CPS/OTI engages quickly and robustly, often where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

The request includes $25.0 million within the TI account to address challenges for persecuted religious and ethnic minorities, or affected communities recovering from the devastation caused by ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other violent extremist organizations, as well as unanticipated or emerging windows of opportunity related to the advancement of pluralism globally. For example, in countries such as Burma, Nigeria, and Iraq, CPS/OTI has worked to build cohesive and inclusive communities, strengthen engagement in areas that affect fundamental freedoms, and promote norms of tolerance, coexistence, and dialogue.

Transition Initiatives

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total			
TI Total	**30,000**	**62,043**	**92,043**	**112,043**	**92,043**	**112,000**
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	-	112,043	*	112,000
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	-	-	112,043	*	112,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	30,000	62,043	92,043	-	*	-
DCHA/OTI	30,000	62,043	92,043	-	*	-

ECONOMIC SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
ESDF	-	5,234,200	-	5,925,600	5,925,600

The ESDF request prioritizes foreign assistance to advance U.S. national security, protect the American people, and advance American interests and values, while also promoting U.S. prosperity and economic opportunities and continuing to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability to the U.S. taxpayer. Programs will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs.

The request consolidates economic and development assistance from the Economic Support Fund (ESF); Development Assistance (DA); Democracy Fund (DF); and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) accounts into the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) account. This streamlines accounts and prioritizes foreign assistance to better advance U.S. interests, target the challenges of a new era of great power competition, and support reliable strategic and diplomatic partners.

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual[1]	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
Total	7,680,395	5,234,200	7,489,034	5,925,600	-1,563,434
Enduring	6,508,059	5,234,200	7,489,034	5,925,600	-1,563,434
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,172,336	-	-	-	-
Economic Support and Development Fund	-	5,234,200	-	5,925,600	5,925,600
Economic Support Fund	3,692,861	-	3,045,000	-	-3,045,000
Enduring	2,520,525	-	3,045,000	-	-3,045,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,172,336	-	-	-	-

Development Assistance	3,000,000	-	3,400,000	-	-3,400,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	760,334	-	770,334	-	-770,334
Democracy Fund	227,200	-	273,700	-	-273,700

1/ The FY 2019 Economic Support Fund enduring level reflects the transfer of $25 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the International Organizations & Programs account.

The ESDF request addresses U.S. priorities through a range of activities, including those that counter terrorism and violent extremist ideology; support U.S. allies and partners to defend shared national security interests; combat illegal trafficking of persons and wildlife; address causes of irregular migration to the United States by focusing on issues such as poor governance, corruption, poverty, weak institutions, and human rights concerns; increase the role of the private sector in the global economy; advance women's economic development; respond to complex crises; and promote American prosperity through investments that improve expanding markets that benefit U.S. exports, help create a level playing

field that benefits U.S. businesses, and support more stable, resilient, and democratic societies that are self-reliant and capable of leading their own development journeys. ESDF funding will also be used to participate in the One Trillion Trees Initiative, which the President announced he supported at the Davos World Economic Forum.

ESDF will also support contributions and other funding for a limited number of international organizations and related multilateral activities important to U.S. strategic objectives that were previously funded via the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account.

Africa ($796.8 million)

African Union ($0.4 million)

U.S. engagement with the African Union (AU) seeks to enable the AU to drive reform across African countries to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict; respond to health emergencies; and accelerate investment and opportunity while improving social outcomes in health and gender equality. The U.S. partnership with the AU Commission (AUC) focuses on strengthening mediation, political engagement, peacebuilding, policy harmonization and coordination, women's economic empowerment, trade and commercial ties, and resource mobilization. FY 2021 U.S. resources will support AU implementation of Agenda 2063, the organization's flagship initiative for the continent's development.

FY 2021 resources will advance priorities in the Opportunity and Development and Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment pillars of the U.S.-AUC Strategic Partnership. U.S. assistance will accelerate AUC efforts to assist member states, regional economic communities, and African citizens to improve institutions and processes that drive African regional integration and development by promoting policy reform, tracking member state and institutional progress, and increasing accountability across sectors.

Specific activities include providing support staff, exchanges, technical assistance, and training to AUC stakeholders to deepen African and U.S. private sector engagement; support to improve the enabling environment for economic growth, trade, and investment across Africa; and support for African Continental Free Trade Area implementation. These activities support AU efforts to increase intra-African trade, investment, and economic growth, reinforcing U.S. foreign assistance objectives to foster greater self-reliance among AU member states and expanding two-way U.S.-Africa trade. Other priority activities include support for AU promotion of women's leadership in mediation.

Burkina Faso ($4.3 million)

U.S. assistance in Burkina Faso seeks to strengthen democratic institutions; reduce vulnerabilities to violent extremism; increase and sustain economic well-being; and address underlying vulnerabilities that contribute to a lack of resilience. Burkina Faso's long-term development depends on the deepening of democratic processes and improved governance and resilience. As the U.S. government increases its efforts to counter violent extremism in the region, responsive governments at the national and local levels, are essential partners for success. Legitimate and transparent governments must prevent extremist views from taking root as these ideologies usually gain ground wherever there are power vacuums and unaddressed grievances. U.S. foreign assistance in FY 2021 will support efforts to improve citizen-government dialogue; strengthen service delivery; and increase civil society oversight and engagement with government. Key areas of focus include support for local institutions and government actors to strengthen their ability to address localized grievances and mitigate conflicts; raise citizen awareness of legal rights and processes; increase access to formal legal aid; improve service provision; promote women's and youth engagement with local government; and raise awareness of and adherence to human

rights norms. The FY 2021 request includes $2.0 million of Global Food Security Funds which will support integrated resilience programming in Burkina Faso. Funds will strengthen the capacity of local government, communities and the private sector to identify and implement resilience-enhancing activities.

Burundi ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Burundi will promote citizens' active engagement in economic, political, and reconciliation processes and enable Burundians to participate in the country's development. With a history of susceptibility to conflict during periods of political transition, Burundi remains at risk leading up to and following the presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for May 2020. U.S. assistance aims to break the cycle of violence and promote stability in Burundi and the region. Specifically, $0.5 million will combine reconciliation and social cohesion activities with economic and entrepreneurial activities to foster resiliency, particularly among the youth, and mitigate conflicts in targeted communities. By contributing to stability in Burundi, the U.S. government will strengthen the country's ability to assume responsibility for its own development and to address urgent humanitarian needs. Assistance of $0.5 million will be used to scale up successful entrepreneurship efforts and lay the foundation for a policy framework that targets potential reformers in the government to advocate for and promote policies that improve the regulatory environment for businesses and combat corruption. Additionally, programs will promote women's economic empowerment and civil rights, including access to land ownership and full participation in economic decision-making.

Cameroon ($3.0 million)

With FY 2021 funds, the U.S. government will strengthen Cameroon's democratic institutions by building the capacity of civil society organizations to promote democracy, good governance, and human rights. U.S. assistance will enhance civil society organizations' efforts to work together and represent the interests of all citizens, particularly women, youth, and marginalized groups. With $3.0 million, U.S. assistance will support organizational capacity building and technical training for civil society actors to improve their internal governance structures, financial management practices, and ability to oversee public service delivery and protect and promote human rights. Funds will also support peacebuilding efforts, advocacy, and coalition building among civil society organizations.

Central African Republic ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Central African Republic promotes peace and reconciliation through conflict mitigation efforts focused on conflict-free artisanal and small-scale mining. Key to long-term development and recovery, the mining sector can contribute to economic revitalization and improved governance. U.S. assistance will work to improve artisanal mining policies and laws, address alternative livelihoods and land use planning, provide training at the local and national levels, and work with artisanal and small-scale mining stakeholders at all levels, from local communities to international fora. Assistance will support short and long-term technical assistance to improve governance of mineral resources as a way to mitigate conflict. Activities will reduce flows into illicit financial networks, improve economic livelihoods for under-served artisanal mining communities, support sustainable environmental practices, and increase revenues from artisanal and small-scale mining.

Chad ($1.1 million)

U.S. assistance in Chad will strengthen civil society to serve as a counterbalance to a relatively powerful executive branch, and relatively weak legislative and judicial branches of government. U.S. assistance will focus on programs that sustain action and impact at local levels, targeting women, youth, and

marginalized groups. To encourage political participation, FY 2021 funds will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to better mobilize citizens and engage constructively with national and local authorities. This support will include activities that improve governance of civil society groups. U.S. assistance will partner with civil society and other donors to enhance civic engagement and promote civic values such as tolerance, transparency, accountability, and equality. FY 2021 resources will also support civic education in schools and voter education.

Cote d'Ivoire ($5.0 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen civil society capacity to improve political and electoral processes and hold the government accountable to citizens. Assistance will reinforce civil society resilience in conflict-risk areas to foster political stability and reduce vulnerability to violent extremism. Approximately $1.0 million will support interventions to strengthen civil society organizations, increase transparency and reduce corruption in access to and delivery of equitable public services in the most marginalized areas of the country. Another $1.0 million will seek to raise awareness, foster national and local-level dialogue and increase the capacity of youth women and marginalized groups to address violent extremism in their communities. Interventions will promote cohesion and reconciliation, and strengthen resilience of local populations in the areas at the greatest risk of violent extremist influence. In addition, funds will sustain market-driven and inclusive economic growth while also addressing the growing economic disparity among the Ivoirian population. Approximately $2.0 million will support building capacity of Ivoirian companies to expand trade opportunities with U.S. companies in line with the Prosper Africa Initiative, namely by connecting U.S. and Ivoirian businesses with new buyers, suppliers, and investment opportunities. In addition, $1.0 million will support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to implement international trade agreements and apply trade facilitation regulations in the country, while engaging public and private sector stakeholders to actively participate in international trade agreement discussions. Interventions will promote investment opportunities for Ivoirian companies, reduce tariffs and increase cross-border trade with Côte d'Ivoire.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($45.0 million)

The goal of U.S. foreign assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is to promote a stable, democratic state at peace with its neighbors and able to use its own resources to provide for its citizens' needs. U.S. assistance will focus on stabilization, improved service delivery, and resilience of communities. U.S. assistance will support conflict-free minerals trade, reconciliation and community cohesion, and social protection for vulnerable populations including survivors of trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Programs will improve food security through better agricultural techniques and markets. U.S. assistance will expand the delivery of essential education, health, and hygiene services; improve local-level government's public financial management and citizen oversight; support a more transparent economy that offers opportunities to the poor; and strengthen the media, civil society, the rule of law and respect for human rights. Programs will coordinate with stakeholders, including the private sector, government entities, civil society, community and faith-based organizations.

FY 2021 resources will increase access and improve the quality of education services, create safer school environments, and support primary and alternative forms of education for marginalized and vulnerable youth, especially in eastern DRC. With $12.5 million, assistance will provide teacher training, curriculum development, and scholastic materials. U.S. assistance will increase access to formal and non-formal education by reducing barriers for conflict-affected and marginalized children and youth through support for alternative learning, peace education and psychosocial support, school kits and resources, and harnessing community engagement for a safe learning environment. U.S. assistance will support cross-sectoral youth activities that enable economic empowerment, education, job skills, and youth resilience to

conflict. Assistance will support girls transitioning to secondary school in urban centers, and engage institutions, leaders, and citizens on human rights promotion and SGBV prevention.

U.S. assistance will provide $12.0 million to strengthen agricultural market suppliers, facilitate value-chain linkages, enhance market systems, and engage microenterprises and poor households in eastern DRC. Assistance will build resilience in people and systems, and support a well-nourished population, especially women and children.

Assistance will promote a more independent, effective, and transparent judiciary by supporting reforms and expanding the availability and access to legal services. To improve governance, U.S. resources will advance citizen awareness and participation in local government budgeting and public services delivery. U.S. assistance of $8.0 million will improve provincial and local government financial management with citizen input and oversight, thus improving social service delivery in key sectors, reducing corruption, increasing responsiveness and reducing a key driver of conflict. Resources will promote licit access to conflict-free minerals supply-chains, support verifiable and transparent mineral supply-chains by funding mine-site validation, traceability systems, and mine-site monitoring. U.S. support will link conflict-free minerals from vetted artisanal and small-scale mining cooperatives to private sector end-users. Assistance will promote independent media by improving the regulatory framework, increasing freedom of expression, and providing media with training, education, mentoring, and exchanges. U.S. assistance will prevent and address human rights violations by strengthening civil society's advocacy and watchdog roles, supporting human rights defenders, and using early warning, monitoring, investigating, and reporting mechanisms. U.S. assistance will work to promote free, transparent, and credible local elections and the development of political parties and entities responsive to citizens' needs.

U.S. assistance will also use $3.0 million in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene to improve critical handwashing and hygiene behaviors, and provide access to safe drinking water. In partnership with the private sector, assistance will use a social enterprise approach to improve access to clean water, income-generating activities, and quality health care services, including in areas prone to Ebola and other infectious diseases.

Finally, FY 2021 resources will support communities to resolve conflict, conduct analysis and research, and reinforce peace and security in eastern DRC, while improving access to social services for marginalized groups. U.S. assistance will continue to combat SGBV via a community-based approach to deliver essential services, survivor advocacy, and improved legal protections.

Djibouti ($2.5 million)

The increasingly competitive environment for security partnerships in Djibouti demands strategic investments to best position the United States as the partner of choice. U.S. foreign assistance supports the U.S. government goal of advancing partner countries' self-reliance, so they become able and adept security contributors and trade partners. FY 2021 U.S. foreign assistance for Djibouti seeks to address youth unemployment, which if left unchecked has the potential to contribute to civil unrest and political instability. Most youth lack appropriate education and economic opportunities and thus may become susceptible to negative influences, such as criminal networks, violent extremist rhetoric, and drugs. With $2.5 million, U.S. assistance will support a workforce development program that increases the employability of Djiboutian youth. Specific interventions include technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to revise technical and vocational curricula to reflect the skills needed by private sector employers; adaptation of training modules on "soft skills" (e.g. workplace attitudes, entrepreneurial mindsets); building the capacity of the National Employment Labor Agency to carry out its function; and assistance to the Chamber of Commerce to establish a public-private partnership system. The overall goal

of the workforce activity is to increase the number of skilled members of Djibouti's workforce and reduce unemployment.

Ethiopia ($92.0 million)

The Government of Ethiopia (GOE)'s comprehensive, accelerated, ambitious, and positive agenda of political and economic reforms has endured and advanced for more than a year and a half. This opening of political and economic space in Ethiopia has allowed for the emergence of constructive and critical voices that represent Ethiopia's complex and diverse society. With continued support from the United States, Ethiopia is better positioned to achieve its reform agenda to institutionalize impactful and far-reaching reforms, and overcome chronic shocks that have historically prevented the country from reaching self-reliance.

With $46.1 million, U.S. assistance will capitalize on Ethiopia's transition to private sector-led approaches, support resilience building efforts, and increase rural livelihoods diversification for poor households. Assistance will support economic growth by investing in secondary cities' markets, food security systems, and transformative economic policy. By improving its economic competitiveness, Ethiopia will be able to attract more foreign investment, build private sector enterprises with greater export capacity, and gradually reduce the country's crippling shortage of foreign exchange. Assistance will support Ethiopia's ongoing structural transformation from a rural, agriculture-based economy to one that is increasingly based on private sector-led, value-added agro-processing, industry, and services. While supporting macro-level efforts, U.S. assistance will support inclusive growth and reduced vulnerability among rural poor.

With $3.2 million, U.S. assistance will support energy, financial services, trade and logistics, and information and communications technology. A particular focus will be on youth workforce development to equip youth in urban and peri-urban settings with skills for employment and productive lives. With $3.5 million, U.S. assistance will help Ethiopian government institutions and local communities prepare for and adapt to crises by investing in local systems, community, and early warning systems that enable informed decision making and help the GOE facilitate preparedness, response, and recovery from large-scale emergencies and disasters reducing dependence on donors in the humanitarian space. Assistance will expand viable economic opportunities and increase the resilience of chronically food-insecure households and communities vulnerable to severe shocks. Disaster preparedness and response readiness is one critical component of reducing community level and system-wide vulnerability to shocks. This, coupled with economic growth activities focused on the poor, will have long-term benefits for increasing household, community, and government-level self-reliance.

With $19.5 million, U.S. assistance will improve sustainable access to potable water and improved sanitation, protect safe water sources, promote hygiene behavior change and work with the private sector and the Government of Ethiopia to improve management of water supply and sanitation systems. Activities include urban fecal sludge management, development of local products for menstrual hygiene management and sanitation, and sub-national water management. With $6.5 million, the U.S. government will build and strengthen the Ethiopian education system to provide quality education to children and youth, especially disadvantaged groups. This will result in children and youth with skills and abilities to progress to higher levels of learning and a lifetime of work, as well as promote community resilience and civic engagement. The proposed activities will support Ethiopian education reform efforts to improve accountability, community engagement, and enhanced, evidence-based decision making.

With $1.6 million, the U.S. government will support peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts that strengthen government-citizen relations and build the capacity of government and community actors to monitor, prevent, and respond to violent conflict, with particular attention to youth and women. With

$11.6 million, U.S. assistance will strengthen accountable, transparent governance at federal, regional and local levels, and foster inclusive participation in Ethiopia's social and economic development from a broad range of stakeholders, with a focus on women, youth, and other marginalized populations. U.S. assistance will support Ethiopia's progress in advancing democratic reforms including the rule of law, fair and credible electoral processes, and strengthened civil society and independent media. Activities will provide flexible and rapid response technical assistance to democratic accountability institutions that play key roles in the reform process.

Ghana ($20.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support Ghana's ability to provide a productive, healthy and prosperous life to its citizens by strengthening accountability within the government through improved systems; ensuring engagement of Ghanaians in their country's development; and leveraging private sector investment and government resources to address key development challenges. U.S. assistance will advance Ghana's efforts to finance its self-reliance by strengthening government-led, resourced, and managed systems to implement policies and deliver quality services for its citizens; promoting inclusive market systems (especially for women and youth); accelerating trade and investment; and improving the business environment for private sector engagement.

With approximately $17.0 million, the U.S. will support Ghana's efforts to improve food security through increased agricultural productivity and trade; and a productive and sustainable marine fisheries sector. Assistance will aim to enhance food security through private sector-led growth to advance Ghana's self-reliance.

In partnership with the Government of Ghana (GOG), approximately $1.0 million will strengthen government performance and accountability; counter systemic corruption; enhance engagement with accountability institutions; support responsive governance at national and local levels; and strengthen consensus-building to mitigate conflict. Assistance will support civil society organizations' efforts to ensure local governments effectively allocate government resources for quality public services.

$2.0 million of U.S. assistance will improve primary education reading and math performance, especially in northern Ghana. Support will strengthen the capacity of the GOG to design, resource, manage, and deliver innovative education service delivery to all children enrolled in Ghana's primary schools.

Kenya ($39.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support Kenya's journey to self-reliance by empowering citizens and the private sector to be effective forces against corruption and strengthen public systems for to prevent corruption in various sectors. U.S. assistance will increase household food security and resilience through inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth; and strengthen resilience among people and systems in support of a well-nourished population, particularly women and children. Assistance will strengthen national education institutional capacity, systems, and leadership to increase access to sustainable, quality education services through partnership with the Government of Kenya and other key partners. Programs will strengthen Kenya's commitment to sustainable, inclusive development. Efforts will emphasize transformational relationships with county governments, civil society, and the private sector to organize, participate, and advocate for their interests and accountability at the county and national levels.

Assistance will target investments in good governance; peace and security; water, sanitation and hygiene; education and youth; agriculture; trade; natural resource management, and resilience programs to leverage host country public and private sector investments to support Kenya's journey to self-reliance. Using $13.2 million, U.S. assistance will enable Kenya to continue implementing democratic reforms, including

the comprehensive devolution process and public participation as prescribed in Kenya's 2010 Constitution. This support will facilitate greater voice for citizens and the private sector at the county and community levels; more accountable and participatory governance; the development, strengthening, and implementation of anti-corruption measures; inclusion of marginalized groups; peaceful elections and improved local service delivery. Working with the Kenyan government, civil society and the private sector, these activities will build a more transparent, fair and reciprocal bilateral economic partnership with access to bigger and more efficient markets, which would also unlock additional business opportunities for American companies. U.S. assistance will use $2.5 million to support Kenya's Countering Violent Extremism Strategy to build local commitment and capacity of counties to reduce vulnerability to recruitment through broad stakeholder engagement and address the drivers specific to each county.

Assistance will improve the quality and delivery of public services for Kenyan beneficiaries in the education and youth sectors. Support will increase Kenyan ownership to improve education, social systems and services, and empower youth to promote their own social and economic development. This aligns with U.S. interests of increasing stability and economic prospects through investments in youth workforce and leadership development.

U.S. assistance of $19.5 million will facilitate inclusive, market-driven, and environmentally sustainable economic growth in Kenya, while also fostering economic opportunities for the American people, and ensure effectiveness and accountability to the U.S. taxpayers. Assistance will launch a capital markets initiative to mobilize pension fund investments. Through a community conservancies' model, funds will be used to work with local partners to scale-up landscape-level biodiversity conservation in critical ecosystems that fall outside nationally protected areas, and increase ecological connectivity, strengthen governance and conflict-resolution, and combat wildlife trafficking. Resilience programs will strengthen animal health networks to improve productivity and disease monitoring, microenterprise development, increase access to financial services, market infrastructure and transparent associations, disaster risk reduction and management strategies, and strengthen economic block and natural resources management systems of northern counties. With a growing national water crisis that may increase disease, undermine economic growth, foster insecurity, and generally reduce Kenya's capacity to advance U.S. government priorities, water, sanitation, and hygiene programs will contribute to a healthier, safer, and more prosperous nation by increasing sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, the adoption of key hygiene behaviors, and strengthening water-sector governance, financing, and institutions.

Liberia ($6.2 million)

Still fragile after the Ebola virus epidemic, Liberia struggles with increasing hunger, poverty, and citizens' dissatisfaction, while the Government of Liberia faces resource challenges from a shrinking economy, low revenue collection, rising debt levels, and declining aid flows. As Liberia takes difficult steps to advance important reforms, such as decentralization and wage bill harmonization to combat increasing instability, U.S. assistance will help Liberia refine and implement its inclusive economic growth strategy, while mitigating social and economic conflicts. U.S. assistance will promote private sector engagement and support macro-economic and financial sector policy reforms to reduce barriers to trade and investment, improve key transport services, and increase private sector productivity and employment; especially in the agriculture sector. Funding for biodiversity activities will be used to ensure that future economic growth and private sector investment do not negatively impact Liberia's natural resources.

Assistance will support transparent public administration functions, domestic resource mobilization efforts, decentralization to bring services to rural areas, and fundamental rights for vulnerable populations

to access social services. To increase public sector accountability, programs will partner with civil society organizations to develop advocacy skills for citizens and the media to increase demand for reforms and transparency. Assistance will promote an educated and productive population, the foundation of private sector-led economic expansion, by strengthening the education system to produce a better-educated workforce with improved literacy skills for learners, teacher training, and administrative processes.

Madagascar ($3.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen fiscal management, augment the accountability and transparency of government institutions, enhance the effectiveness of policy making, safeguard biodiversity, improve the health system, and improve the quality of public services. Responsive, accountable, and capable government institutions are crucial to improving the basic social and economic conditions to move Madagascar out of its cycle of poverty. U.S. assistance will strengthen good governance by enhancing government accountability and effective administration at the national and local level, empowering key institutions to consolidate the rule of law and fight corruption, fostering an environment conducive to conducting business, and supporting the effective management of financial resources for economic development. The threats facing Madagascar's unique biodiversity make it a global priority for conservation and necessitate improvements to natural resource management, including through market-driven economic development. U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will improve the oversight of protected areas, reinforce community-based management of biodiversity resources, bolster counter-wildlife trafficking measures, enhance environmental governance, support the use of data for decision-making, and accelerate closer engagement with the private sector. Due in significant part to lack of access to clean water and poor sanitation conditions, nearly half of Madagascar's children under five years old are chronically under-nourished. U.S. assistance will expand access to and use of sustainable water and sanitation services. Activities will foster public-private partnerships and strengthen governance of water services at the community, commune, regional, and national levels.

Malawi ($25.0 million)

Assistance to Malawi promotes good governance, equitable access to quality education, conditions for sustainable growth, and private sector investment. With $4.5 million, U.S. assistance will support activities to strengthen the capacity of local and central government bodies to finance and deliver services that enable broader economic participation and fair market competition. These funds will also improve institutional performance management systems, reducing costs and making government more efficient and effective. Assistance will support a systematic approach to combating corruption, ultimately to further democratic governance and stability, and improving the environment for investment and economic growth. U.S. support will increase citizen engagement in decision making and oversight, with a particular emphasis on women leadership and involvement, as well as building capacity to advocate for responsive, effective, and fair government policies and practices. A request of $10.0 million under agriculture will support the scale up of innovations for food security and nutrition; strengthen farmer organizations and links to commercial buyers. Assistance will also leverage private sector resources and solutions; strengthen property rights to boost investment, access to finance, strengthen household resilience and ultimately create a broader tax base for domestic resource mobilization.

Malawi has the lowest literacy rates in southern Africa, and girls' educational outcomes are behind those of boys. U.S. assistance will support activities that will improve education outcomes. Funding will support teacher training, curricula, and other efforts to improve literacy and educational attainment for girls and boys. U.S. support will also enable the construction of secondary schools fostering more equitable access to education.

U.S. funding will support efforts to conserve biodiversity, especially around Lake Malawi. Activities will help mitigate threats to biodiversity by enhancing freshwater conservation fisheries management, including by strengthening government and community capacity for monitoring, building and strengthening local governance structures, and promoting sustainable livelihoods. U.S. assistance, in conjunction with the private sector, will also explore and promote alternative energy sources to reduce charcoal consumption.

Mali ($33.4 million)

Assistance will support programs that are essential for promoting development, reduce instability, and support Mali's journey to self-reliance. Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) activities will improve the food security and nutritional status of vulnerable populations through enhanced economic opportunities. Activities will enable the Government of Mali to provide basic education and vocational skills aimed at integrating marginalized groups and consolidate the gains from previous investments in early grade reading by strengthening the quality of the national education system. Water and sanitation activities of $2.5 million will help re-establish confidence between the Government of Mali and its people, by enhancing the ability of local government structures to address the basic needs of their constituents. Governance and Peace and Security programming will advance Mali's decentralization process, improve governance and accountability, and promote tolerance among various ethnic groups.

Approximately $2.5 million will be used to improve prospects for long-term peace and security by addressing core conflict drivers and creating an enabling environment and incentives for peace. Interventions will support peace dialogue and conflict resolution workshops, which have been proven successful in target areas. Training will be provided to law enforcement to combat roadside corruption and enhance anti-human trafficking efforts. Activities will support citizen responsive governance through empowering traditional leaders, journalists, civil society, and women. Providing youth with vocational skills to reduce instability will remain a focus. U.S. assistance of $4.1 million will strengthen local and national level administrative performance monitoring and public financial management systems, including performance-based budgeting in the health and education sectors. Interventions will address the hampering effects of corruption on development efforts.

Approximately $2.5 million will improve Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) practices to: 1) increase the delivery of water infrastructure and public services and 2) improve sustainable water service delivery through better governance in rural communities. Interventions will support a new integrated WASH infrastructure activity focused on providing quality domestic and productive water services that are aligned with local priorities at the sub-national governance level.

Approximately $3.7 million will be used to increase access to quality education by: 1) improving early grade reading outcomes; 2) increasing access to learning opportunities in conflict-affected areas of Northern and Central Mali; and, 3) increasing access to education for marginalized groups such as adolescent girls and children with disabilities. Funding will be used to improve teaching methodologies and address institutional, community, family, and policy barriers to the education of adolescent girls' and of children with disabilities. Activities will focus on reopening and rehabilitating government schools closed due to conflict and increasing the social integration of marginalized groups through provision of basic literacy, numeracy and vocational skills to vulnerable populations and unemployed disaffected youth, who are the recruitment targets of violent extremists.

Funding of $20.7 million will be used to support GFSS and resilience efforts by: 1) increasing sustainable gains in the production of subsistence cereal crops and improving the ability of pastoralists to increase incomes and improve nutrition, while minimizing environmental impact; 2) developing new activities to support diet diversification and rainfall-independent income generation; 3) providing assistance to

promote private-sector engagement and induce financing opportunities and partnerships for Mali's agricultural-led growth; 4) supporting activities for post-harvest handling and storage in order to further engage in robust trade that meets World Trade Organization and West Africa Regional standards for food and livestock; and 5) developing agricultural programs that address malnutrition in support of reducing stunting and promoting growth for children under five years old. Mopti, which is currently the epicenter of conflict in central Mali, will be the zone of influence for GFSS and resilience programming.

Mauritania ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Mauritania seeks to mitigate the underlying causes of vulnerability to violent extremism present in the country. Resources support the U.S. government priority of countering violent extremism in Mauritania, and in the Sahel region. Resources will promote constructive alternatives to violent extremism by expanding educational and economic opportunities for unemployed youth and bolstering their capacity to be positive influencers in their communities through the provision of soft skills and leadership training coupled with vocational education. U.S. assistance will prioritize opportunities to engage civil society organizations in promoting human rights and strengthening equal opportunities for all Mauritanians.

Mozambique ($47.0 million)

U.S. assistance will help strengthen democratic institutions, increase public sector and civil society capacity to engage in health and education issues, facilitate a more productive agriculture value chain, and address key drivers of instability in northern Mozambique, including lack of economic opportunities for youth. Assistance will also support Mozambique's long-term recovery from, and resilience to, severe weather-related events and food insecurity.

U.S. assistance of $9.0 million will improve governance, strengthen provincial and district-level government capacity to plan, budget, deliver, and monitor vital public services with greater transparency, accountability, and citizen oversight. Assistance will also support local civil society organizations to become stronger advocates for government accountability.

Assistance of $5.0 million for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) resources will support expanded water and sanitation services that accelerate the adoption of key WASH behaviors and reduce preventable diseases. Approximately $11.0 million in basic education and social services resources will help to strengthen education outcomes in northern Mozambique and address educational inequality and low literacy levels that limit youth employment opportunities. Expert teacher-training and coaching in reading and math instruction will help improve educational outcomes for primary grade students as well as disadvantaged adolescent girls and boys.

U.S. assistance will focus $22.0 million in economic growth resources to expand and leverage private investment, helping both producers and private sector businesses to strengthen agriculture value chains, particularly those vulnerable to severe weather events. Agriculture components will be integrated into nutrition, biodiversity, and WASH activities. U.S. assistance will also support youth in northern Mozambique to acquire the knowledge and develop the skills needed to take advantage of the coming boom in the extractive industry, to establish viable self-employment and small business ventures, and to engage productively in both informal and formal sectors in a more diversified economy. U.S. assistance will seek partnerships with local, U.S., and international investors to respond to emerging labor market demands. Assistance also will support the revision of laws and regulations to help the Mozambican energy sector attract more independent power producers and to increase electricity production, including

renewable and off-grid energy. Finally, funds will support increased natural resource management and efforts to reduce wildlife crime to enhance biodiversity conservation.

Niger ($26.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Niger aims to improve a stable and accountable democracy while strengthening social and economic resilience. FY 2021 assistance focuses on facilitating inclusive economic growth; diversifying and improving livelihood opportunities; increasing agricultural production and market linkages; promoting good governance, improving access to justice, and increasing civil society engagement; strengthening the nutritional status of the most vulnerable communities; and providing educational opportunities for vulnerable children and youth. These efforts promote stability and resilience, allowing households and communities to better adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses. Given the low levels of economic development and the high level of basic needs in the country, achieving self-reliance in Niger requires a commitment in capacity and resources. U.S. assistance to Niger is aligned with Embassy Niamey's Integrated Country Strategy and U.S. policy goals to counter violent extremism through increased synergies among humanitarian assistance, stabilization, and resilience activities.

FY 2021 U.S. assistance will support the government of Niger to make the structural transformations needed to strengthen the resilience of economic and social development systems. $4.0 million in education funding will improve educational opportunities for children, especially girls, and increase the employment of youth, especially those living in remote and marginalized areas. Additionally, significant budgetary increases in the Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance sector ($9.5 million) will promote government accountability; community development; improved rule of law interventions; improved human and institutional capacity of civil society; the mitigation of violent extremism in vulnerable regions; and strengthened community-state partnerships to drive and sustain decentralization efforts. U.S. assistance of $12.5 million for the Economic Growth sector will support resilience efforts, including livelihood diversification and sustainable economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, by improving agricultural productivity; promoting the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods; and facilitating access to finance for small and micro enterprises working in the agriculture sector.

Nigeria ($34.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Nigeria will support key development sectors to promote stability, economic growth, and a continued path toward self-reliance. As part of the effort to counter the conditions that gave rise to Boko Haram and the Islamic State in West Africa, assistance will address the drivers of conflict by seeking to strengthen democratic governance, broaden economic growth, expand quality health access and increase education services. In northeast Nigeria, interventions will support the revival of public administration; engage internally displaced persons in agricultural skills training; and support early recovery and reconciliation of communities affected by the crisis.

U.S. foreign assistance resources will strengthen democratic institutions, communal resilience, and religious freedom in target states. Activities will build the capacity of community leaders, including religious and traditional leaders to promote tolerance and prevent violent conflict and extremism in their communities. Interventions will empower women and youth to influence the implementation of reforms that address the needs of communities and underlying causes of violence and conflict. Assistance will support the Government of Nigeria, civil society organizations (CSOs), and community leaders, including religious leaders, to counter trafficking-in-persons by strengthening the capacity of CSOs and other relevant stakeholders to mitigate human trafficking at various levels.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to manage elections, enhance the capacity of CSOs to conduct independent election observation and oversight, and support the participation of marginalized populations in political processes to promote peaceful elections. It will also bolster CSO oversight of basic education, water and sanitation, and public health sectors; improve transparency of state and local government operations; improve implementation of state and local government budgets; and strengthen CSOs and other relevant stakeholders in expenditure and performance tracking.

With $2.0 million in funding, U.S. assistance will support a comprehensive range of water, sanitation, and hygiene services that include building the financial and productive capacity of water providers in select Nigerian states to ensure greater sustainability and improved corporate governance. Assistance will strengthen regulatory policy and capacity in select states by finalizing state water service delivery policies and performance improvement plans.

As part of the Feed the Future Global Food Security Strategy, $13.7 million will implement agricultural development and resilience-focused activities. U.S. assistance will focus on: increasing agricultural productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers in Nigeria; promoting trade; increasing farmer access to inputs, technologies, finance, and markets; and funding innovative agricultural technologies. These activities promote greater political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

The private sector plays a critical role in creating and shaping opportunities that improve the lives of the people and communities in Nigeria. Funds will promote private sector partnerships, open to all sectors such as a Global Development Alliance, to drive private sector development. Private sector engagement in Nigeria is expected to achieve significant leverage ratios in high growth, employment intensive businesses.

In addition, approximately $9.0 million in U.S. assistance will help targeted states reduce the high numbers of school-aged children not receiving formal education (over 13.2 million children nationwide). U.S. assistance will strengthen the education management system's ability to: offer higher quality instruction; reform curriculum policy so more primary-school children learn to read; expand access to safe learning environments for children out of school due to conflict; and support communities in providing psycho-social recovery services for both students and teachers.

Rwanda ($12.2 million)

FY 2021 resources will ensure Rwanda has strengthened human capital, a robust private sector, and accountable institutions which are required to advance U.S.-Rwandan mutual prosperity. To achieve this, the U.S. government will partner with the Government of Rwanda, other donors, the private sector, and civil society to address roadblocks to the country's self-reliance. Funding of $2.0 million will strengthen the rule of law and access to justice by working with judges, legislators, attorneys, and informal justice actors to improve court mechanisms, improve efficiencies, advance access to justice, and raise awareness of citizens' rights. U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will improve access and utilization of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and products at the community level. The United States, with local government institutions and the private sector, will improve water supply services, encourage innovative WASH solutions, and improve sanitation and hygiene indicators. U.S. assistance of $3.2 million will increase students' literacy and support youth employment by ensuring that children and youth succeed in school and are productively engaged in the labor market. U.S. assistance of $5.0 million will support agricultural productivity and a robust agri-business sector, with improved markets, increased resilience to climate variability, and better positioning to take advantage of trade opportunities.

Senegal ($26.0 million)

U.S. assistance will focus on alleviating poverty, creating economic opportunities, and promoting self-reliance by strengthening local institutions, thereby countering the influence of extremist ideology and creating alternatives to illegal migration and illicit activities. Activities will promote private sector-led economic growth, increase agricultural productivity, strengthen the fisheries sector, improve the quality of and access to basic education and water and sanitation services, and strengthen democratic governance. FY 2021 resources will advance Senegal's journey towards increased self-reliance and reduced dependency on foreign assistance by increasing Senegal's ability to plan, finance and implement its own development solutions. Where appropriate, U.S. assistance will be implemented through direct awards with Government of Senegal entities to build country ownership and capacity.

U.S. assistance of $12.0 million will support Senegalese Government efforts to implement a comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development, including agriculture teaching and research. Assistance will support the development of key value chains, including rice, maize, millet and fisheries that are conducive to private sector investment in agriculture. Activities will build on previous investments to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to economic growth through an inclusive, private sector-led approach.

U.S. assistance of $4.0 million will promote private sector-led economic growth, through activities that improve policies and laws affecting the private sector and work with Senegalese private sector entities to respond and link to markets.

U.S. assistance of $4.5 million will help local governments better manage and mobilize resources with citizen participation, and will promote a stronger civil society that can demand accountability from elected officials. Activities will strengthen national-level institutions and local-level governance, particularly in the Casamance region; engage citizens in the planning, implementation and monitoring of public services; and support the Government of Senegal's decentralization efforts. Investments will also look to ensure a balance of power among the branches of government to further consolidate the democratic process in Senegal.

U.S. assistance of $3.0 million will strengthen Senegalese government and private sector efforts to construct and maintain new water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure to increase access to potable water and improved sanitation facilities for rural populations. Activities will support improved access to clean water and basic sanitation services in targeted regions, increase the demand for and provision of market-based WASH products and services, improve the management of multiple-use water systems, and improve the enabling environment for equitable delivery of WASH services.

U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will support programs that increase access to education for out-of-school children and youth in conflict-affected areas, and improve reading performance in the early grades of primary school. Activities will improve curricula, produce reading materials, train teachers, supply instructional materials, build parent and community engagement to support student success, and create educational opportunities for vulnerable out-of-school youth in the conflict-affected Casamance region.

U.S. assistance of $1.0 million will support coastal marine biodiversity activities that address overfishing and strengthen governance in the fisheries sector. Activities will support: increasing the commitment by the GOS to address overfishing and excess processing capacity; strengthening governance in the fisheries sector through better institutions, laws and regulations; and increasing the use of science and technology for improved decision-making, management and transparency.

Sierra Leone ($1.2 million)

U.S. assistance will build on ongoing investments to advance democracy in Sierra Leone, while helping to secure peace and stability. Activities will advance democratic governance at the local and national levels by building both the government capacities and civil society capacities for advocacy and oversight of services. U.S. assistance will also support an improved information environment by strengthening media to promote professional issue-based reporting and constructive facilitation of issue-based dialogues among citizens and elites alike.

Approximately $0.4 million will improve local governance by building the capacity of local elected officials and public servants to ensure transparent financial management and delivery of local services; and improve policy-making, budget formulation, constituent outreach, and overall local government responsiveness to constituent needs. Relevant Government of Sierra Leone actors, including the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, may also receive technical assistance to clarify inter-governmental relations and improve the effectiveness of local governance.

Approximately $0.5 million will strengthen civil society capacities to become better informed advocates on key issues, so that citizens can demand quality services and hold government accountable at the local as well as national levels. An additional $0.3 million will strengthen the professionalism and institutional capacities of the media to provide citizens with fact-verified and in-depth reporting on development issues; hold government officials accountable; and facilitate issue-based discussions among citizens, and contribute to a more transparent, pluralistic information environment that can also constructively address and help to prevent or mitigate conflicts.

Somalia ($43.2 million)

U.S. assistance will address two strategic priorities in Somalia: reducing the level of humanitarian needs and preventing violent extremism. U.S. investments will bolster household and community resilience to recurrent drought and other shocks, with the aim of reducing the humanitarian caseload over time. Programs will tackle the root causes of violent extremism, consistent with the recommendations of the Task Force on Extremism in Fragile States and the Strategic Prevention Project. This means addressing the conditions that enable the emergence and expansion of violent extremist organizations, such as Al-Shabaab: injustice arising from poor, undemocratic, and even predatory governance; and exclusion from political decision-making, economic opportunities, and service delivery.

U.S. peace and security assistance will consolidate security gains made by the U.S.-supported African Union Mission to Somalia and Somali National Army against Al-Shabaab and Islamic State militants following clearance operations. Such quick-impact, stabilization assistance in newly recovered areas will strengthen public confidence in credible local authorities by demonstrating their responsiveness to the needs of citizens. This, in turn, will create space for humanitarian access and address underlying grievances that Al-Shabaab exploits, and provide a foundation for eventual economic recovery.

U.S. democracy and governance assistance will expand access to justice, advance political inclusion, and strengthen the capacity of key government institutions for greater transparency and accountability. It will enable citizens to navigate formal and customary justice systems to secure rights-based solutions to their grievances; increase the participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups in political processes; support political reconciliation between the federal government and member states, including on issues such as resource-sharing; and enhance the legislature's capacity to conduct financial oversight of the executive.

U.S. basic education assistance will increase access to safe, quality education for Somalia's out-of-school children and youth. Working with the Somali government and private sector stakeholders, the U.S. government will support the development of a non-formal, accelerated education approach, ensuring minimum standards of quality for literacy, numeracy, and social-emotional learning. This will help Somali children and youth "catch up" on their education. Programming will provide Somali youth with skills and capacities to gain employment or self-employment, engage civically, and make better life decisions, ultimately empowering youth economically, politically, and socially to play a more positive role in Somalia's future.

U.S. economic growth assistance will partner with Somalia's dynamic private sector to build resilience to recurrent shocks and create sustainable employment opportunities, particularly for youth. Targeting chronically vulnerable populations who depend on humanitarian assistance year after year, programs will help them become more resilient by introducing improved agricultural technologies and management practices, and supporting improved management of natural resources. Programs will increase the competitiveness of small and medium-sized Somali firms in key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, dairy, and fisheries, by helping them to improve production, value addition, and marketing. Efforts to strengthen the financial sector – and other critical aspects of the enabling environment – will allow households to save for emergencies and facilitate business growth through investments aimed to create more jobs.

South Africa ($2.0 million)

U.S. assistance strengthens economic opportunities in South Africa. As South Africa is a key hub for commerce, activities will build on this by promoting trade and investment to foster economic development. U.S. interventions will strengthen regional market systems, expand competitiveness and open new markets to improve trading systems in South Africa. Activities will also seek to promote the use of the African Growth and Opportunity Act. By fostering economic development in South Africa, funding will alsoto facilitate U.S. private investors' entrance and expansion in Africa, whether those investors are financial (private equity funds, pension funds, family offices, etc.) or strategic (corporations). U.S. assistance will promote small- and medium-sized enterprises, create employment, and improve learning and job skills.

South Sudan ($22.2 million)

U.S. assistance to South Sudan is building the foundation for a more stable and socially cohesive nation by promoting peace and reconciliation and local resilience. To reduce conflict and give people a voice in the political and peace processes, $4.4 million will be used to mitigate communal violence, reduce tensions in critical areas of the country, and continue building interdependence between and within communities where conflicts historically erupt. U.S. assistance of $4.0 million will support civil society initiatives aimed at peacebuilding, improved accountability, and preparation for national elections in 2022 should the Transitional Government of National Unity be formed in 2020 according to the current deadline. This includes strengthening the capacity of local organizations and leaders, media, interfaith groups, and other peace actors to advocate for and support national and local peace processes; fair and credible elections; and trauma awareness and healing services. To build the capacities of smallholder farmers, $5.4 million will fund a new agricultural program to help enable them to better respond to and recover from environmental and man-made shocks. U.S. assistance will provide training to improve the management of shared natural resources to reduce conflict over resources. About $4.1 million will increase access to clean water and improved sanitation and hygiene to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, mitigate water-related conflicts, and provide safe WASH facilities to prevent gender-based violence. About $4.3 million will fund emergency basic education services to provide beneficiaries with psychosocial support and promotes safe learning spaces. A portion will be used to target out-of-school

10-15-year olds, providing an accelerated learning program to equip them with functional literacy and numeracy, as well as build soft skills to help them seek vocational training, employment, or further schooling to become productive members of society.

Sudan ($12.0 million)

The goal of U.S. assistance to Sudan is to support the newly-formed civilian-led transitional government as it seeks to create conditions for sustainable freedom, peace, and justice. U.S. assistance in FY 2021 will consolidate the gains made from the peaceful resolution of Sudan's conflicts through innovative and sustainable conflict mitigation mechanisms; promote greater self-reliance activities through closer integration with the private and public sectors to ensure future sustainability; advance good governance, democracy and rule-of-law, and promote economic reform.

Sudan is undergoing dramatic changes following the outbreak of large-scale, popular protests in December 2018 that led to the fall of President Bashir and the establishment of a civilian led transitional government. To facilitate continued progress toward a democratic transformation, FY 2021 resources will support civil society by encouraging public dialogue, community participation in consensus building, engaging marginalized groups, including people with disabilities; promoting rule of law; and political processes, supporting elections and strengthening core institutions that promote democracy, good governance and accountability.

Tanzania ($5.0 million)

The U.S. government seeks to strengthen and promote democracy and human rights with a focus on women, youth, and marginalized populations; improve the education and well-being of Tanzanians, without bias or discrimination; and spur inclusive economic growth, trade, and investment.

Assistance will address increasingly frequent challenges to effective democratic governance, including limited political competition, threats to human rights, and minimal public accountability. Also, assistance will be aimed at expanding democratic space and increasing effective delivery of government services by amplifying citizen voices, including efforts to enhance the capacity and professionalism of media and civil society organizations, and protecting space for political party activities consistent with international standards.

Assistance will seek to improve foundational reading, writing, and math skills and safe and inclusive learning environments to contribute to a productive, enfranchised, and trained youth population and support a robust democratic society inclusive of vulnerable and marginalized people. Assistance will improve the quality of teaching, policy frameworks, and systems that support education and strengthen community involvement in education.

Assistance will aim to advance U.S. national security and prosperity through supporting long-term, broad-based economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity and incomes (particularly for the burgeoning youth population), contributing to an improved enabling policy environment, and promoting business opportunities with links to U.S. technology, goods, and services. By focusing on both combating wildlife trafficking and protecting biodiversity, U.S. assistance will further U.S. national security interests related to transnational organized crime and promote sustainable development toward greater Tanzanian self-reliance.

Uganda ($9.5 million)

U.S. assistance will support U.S. foreign policy priorities of developing a more educated, healthy, economically active, and resilient population that is a strong U.S. partner in promoting stability and security in the East Africa region. With one of the youngest and fastest growing populations in the world, weakening governance, and slowing economic growth, Uganda exhibits worrying signs of fragility. U.S. assistance will bolster stability to prevent backsliding that threatens vital U.S. national security objectives in the region. Funds will promote democracy and good governance, accountability, and protect human rights. Working with civil society organizations and select government institutions, programs will combat corruption, improve service delivery, and promote more peaceful and transparent political processes. U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading skills among primary school students, strengthen government education systems, promote education policy reform, train teachers and develop and distribute instructional materials. Funding will strengthen the enabling environment for investment in Uganda's agriculture sector and industries, build consumer purchasing power, foster economic opportunities for American businesses, and increase demand for American agribusiness products and services. Funding will help the government remove trade barriers and facilitate development of the agricultural sector. Programs will improve nutrition, achieve sustainable food security, and increase incomes by integrating vulnerable households into the market economy.

Zambia ($5.0 million)

FY 2021 ESDF resources will support democracy, rights, and governance; strengthen basic education; support the agriculture sector; combat wildlife trafficking; sustain Zambia's biodiversity; and strengthen partnerships with the private sector. U.S. assistance for democracy, human rights and governance will promote a free, democratic, and equitable Zambia. U.S. assistance will support activities that strengthen oversight actors and support civic education and advocacy to improve the accountability and transparency of governance processes. This will reduce opportunities for corruption, reduce the suppression of free speech and association, and support civic actors to expand democratic space and advance Zambian self-reliance. U.S. assistance will strengthen basic education outcomes through improved early-grade reading instruction, school management and learning assessment practices; and private sector and community investment. U.S. assistance will make investments in tertiary teacher-training institutions to prepare teachers to deliver quality primary education and ultimately form the healthy and productive citizens essential to development. In line with the U.S. government's Global Food Security Strategy, assistance will promote a policy and regulatory environment supportive of agriculture, enabling its stakeholders to prosper. Activities will strengthen agricultural and land policies, laws, regulations, and administrative procedures reducing trade and investment barriers and improving the environment for increased private sector investment. Funding will support agricultural productivity; promote the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods; and facilitate access to finance for small and micro enterprises working in this sector. Partnerships with the private sector will to improve management and biodiversity conservation, reduce deforestation, and provide economic benefits to host communities.

Zimbabwe ($5.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Zimbabwe supports inclusive, accountable governance, and a healthy, engaged citizenry to drive social, political, and economic development with equal opportunity for all. U.S. support will advance constitutional reforms, strengthen systems of accountability, increase citizen engagement in political processes and dialogue, and protect human rights. Given the country's vulnerability to climate and economic shocks, U.S. assistance will increase food security and build individual and community resilience.

A request of $2.3 million will be used to support civil society organizations' engagement on public financial management and parliamentary strengthening activities. Assistance will support electoral reforms and transparency of democratic electoral processes that promote a level playing field and electoral outcomes that better reflect citizen voices. U.S. assistance will promote a safe environment for Zimbabweans to engage in informed, issue-based political competition, including support to local organizations that provide specialized services to human rights defenders and others affected by political violence. Assistance will enhance citizen participation in national healing and reconciliation and reintegrate victims of violence and torture into society.

A request of $2.7 million under agriculture will increase food security and resilience to economic and environmental shocks by helping smallholder farmers to improve agricultural productivity, gain access to credit, and increase incomes. Working in alignment with humanitarian assistance programs, assistance will strengthen livelihoods through focus on smallholder farmers, business/farm organizations, financial and research institutions, and micro and small/medium enterprises. Assistance will also support efforts to mitigate the effects of the fall armyworm, an invasive pest that has caused extensive damage to food security crops for rural households.

State Africa Regional ($18.2 million)

ESDF programs in the State Africa Regional Operating Unit focus on four policy priorities: promote stronger trade and commercial ties; advance peace and security; counter terrorism; and strengthen democracy, human rights, and good governance. Activities harness trade and investment as a force for economic prosperity; counter threats to the United States through partnerships; advance democracy and human rights; and strengthen civil society.

Approximately $6.0 million for Africa Regional Democracy Fund will support initiatives to augment partner nations' abilities to promote political competition and consensus-building, strengthen democratic governance, enhance respect for human rights, and improve access to justice. The $3.0 million Ambassadors' Special Self Help program will support community self-help efforts to advance economic growth and expand private-sector opportunities. The Early Warning and Response Partnership program request of $700,000 will support enhanced crisis management capabilities of member states of the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union.

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership ($6.0 million) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism ($2.0 million) counter violent extremism by bolstering governments' reach in vulnerable or marginalized areas to help address conflicts that arise from or aggravate violent extremism. These efforts will build trust and reporting between communities and governments; establish strategies to rehabilitate and reintegrate defectors; support women as effective leaders to respond to violent extremism; and build regional networks to identify and mitigate recruitment and radicalization to violence. Finally $500,000 will focus on program management, specifically monitoring and evaluation for existing and new activities.

USAID Africa Regional ($190.0 million)

With $77.0 million, Power Africa will to continue making progress toward the goals of the Electrify Act of 2015 and the goals of the Power Africa 2.0 strategy. Funds will promote mutual economic prosperity between the U.S. and countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). They will help to advance universal energy access by increasing power generation capacity in SSA by 30,000 MW and connecting a total of 60 million homes and businesses to electricity by 2030. Efforts will strategically support power generation, transmission, distribution and off-grid solutions for rural communities through the deployment of transaction advisers; expand and deepen trade and investment relationships for hundreds of U.S.

companies and other private sector partners in the power sector; facilitate expert technical assistance, financing and credit enhancements; and support risk mitigation measures employing a whole-of-government approach.

With $75.0 million, Prosper Africa will unlock the United States' unmatched competitive advantage to vastly accelerate two-way trade and investment with African states. Prosper Africa will advance American and African prosperity and security by connecting U.S. and African companies and investors to new markets and new market opportunities, fueling economic growth and job creation both in the United States and Africa. Prosper Africa will generate a pipeline of U.S.-Africa trade and investment opportunities for U.S. companies; promote African exports to the United States through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); help secure multi-partner structured agreements; design blended-finance solutions to de-risk investment opportunities; and support modernization of regulatory and policy environments in Africa to reduce barriers to doing business and increase private sector activity to promote inclusive economic growth and sustainable development. USAID hosts the Secretariat for the United States government (USG) Prosper Africa initiative, as called for in the National Security Council's Prosper Africa Strategy. The Prosper Africa Secretariat supports the Prosper Africa Coordinator and the 16 interagency members and will be operationally supported by this funding. U.S. assistance will also fund research and support programs to prevent and mitigate violent conflict, promote conflict sensitivity, counter violent extremism, and address organized crime. Funds will support technical assistance to Missions for counter-terrorism strategy development, technical capacity development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination. Funds will support efforts to measure the capacity of African civil society and survey African public attitudes on governance, democracy and society; research and responses to protect and enable civic space; and analytic studies of African governance issues. Funds will support technical assistance to Missions for democracy, human rights, and governance-related strategy development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination. USAID's education investments support partner countries to strengthen their capacity to achieve sustainable, quality learning and education outcomes.

To achieve sustained improvements in learning outcomes and skills development, AFR will manage an analytic/research agenda, complementary to the Agency's Education Policy, focusing on school safety, learners with disabilities, early childhood development, social-emotional skills, education finance, and low-cost technology to improve children's reading. Through Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), the U.S. government will support four Regional Leadership Centers (RLCs) in Nairobi, Pretoria, Accra, and Dakar. The RLCs will reach over 4,000 young African youth through leadership development training and experiential learning programs focused on business and entrepreneurship, civic leadership and public management. AFR will also use higher education resources to support alumni activities for Mandela Washington Fellows. Funds will support the development of tools, advance learning, build capacity for private sector engagements, and improve the policy and regulatory environment, resulting in increased capacity of regional institutions to support food security and resilience. Environment funds will help sustainably manage wildlife resources and counter transnational wildlife crime, and ensure that U.S. government investments meet requirements for environmental review and climate risk screening. U.S. assistance will support Water for the World Act goals by increasing commercial financing and host country institutional capacity.

Finally, $20.0 million will be used to elevate the small grants function as a development and diplomacy tool to enhance the U.S. government's capability to support locally-driven development and promote economic opportunity.

USAID Central Africa Regional ($3.9 million)

U.S. foreign assistance will promote the Congo Basin's ecological integrity by improving the management of rainforests in landscapes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda. As the second-largest tropical forest in the world, the Congo Basin is home to over 100 million people who depend on its natural resources for their livelihoods, and houses rare flora and endangered wildlife. U.S. assistance protects the ecological integrity of the tropical forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin by sustainably managing targeted forest landscapes; mitigating threats to biodiversity in targeted landscapes; establishing policy and regulatory environments for sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation; and strengthening local and regional capacity to monitor changes to forests, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity. With $3.9 million, U.S. assistance will address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation by promoting sustainable land use practices, improved data and analytics tools and new policies and regulations that are better aligned with the needs on the ground. U.S. assistance will counter wildlife trafficking and promote sustainable livelihoods. Assistance will seek to leverage private sector partnerships to sustainably generate revenue from community forestry. U.S. assistance will improve the sustainability of the charcoal value-chain and support the development of alternative energy sources that can replace or decrease charcoal use in urban and peri-urban areas. Community engagement and strengthened resilience of both communities and park systems will be the focus of U.S. assistance in areas prone to conflict, health, or complex emergencies.

USAID East Africa Regional ($14.0 million)

U.S. assistance sustains commitments made by East African nations, regional economic communities (RECs), civil society organizations and the private sector to address regional opportunities and risks that cross borders. With $9.3 million, U.S. assistance will leverage inter-agency expertise to advance trade and investment, food security and resilience goals through partnerships with the private sector, research organizations, implementing partners, and other donors. Programs will support private sector-driven growth through free and fair trade, and support implementation of multilateral trade agreements and harmonized policies. Programs will strengthen business-to-business linkages, particularly between the U.S. and East Africa, build the capacity of East African firms to take advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and strengthen investment in the private sector. U.S. assistance will work with stakeholders to invest in resilience by helping East Africa states respond to drought using appropriate technologies and access trans-border markets. Assistance will combat wildlife trafficking and manage trans-boundary natural resources essential for economic growth through nature-based tourism. U.S. assistance will partner with regional organizations to develop and implement a framework to manage the East Africa region's power pool more effectively, and accelerate the creation of the infrastructure necessary for sustained regional power trade. Approximately $4.7 million to help RECs promote member states' abilities to counter violent extremism (CVE) by improving relationships between communities and their local governments, between local governments and national governments, and among member governments and other CVE actors regionally. Assistance will strengthen an established network of CVE researchers, including finalizing country-specific research on local dynamics, radicalization, recruitment and practical strategies to address CVE.

USAID Sahel Regional Program ($6.0 million)

U.S. assistance is consistent with U.S. policy goals to counter violent extremism in the Sahel region through increased synergies among humanitarian assistance, stabilization, and resilience activities. FY 2021 U.S. assistance will support a multi-sectoral program that addresses myriad underlying vulnerabilities that contribute to a lack of resilience in the Sahel.

The FY 2021 request includes $2.0 million for agriculture programming to support inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth. Agriculture activities will strengthen linkages within value chains; increase access to finance, innovation, and private sector investment; and increase the utilization of improved seeds and fertilizers. U.S assistance includes $2.0 million for governance activities to increase citizen participation and functionality of local public administration in order to promote inclusive governance and improve service delivery in key sectors, including health, natural resource management, education, and security. FY 2021 governance resources will be programmed to reduce vulnerability to violent extremism in the Sahel around the objective of enhanced government legitimacy. U.S. assistance includes $1.0 million to help develop WASH activities with the end goal of increasing economic opportunities, improving health and nutrition standards, and improving overall resilience in targeted communities. Finally, $1.0 million in FY 2021 private sector productivity assistance will support the role of the private sector through investments that expand markets and create opportunities for local entrepreneurs in the Sahel region, as well as supporting additional investments by American businesses. The end goal will be to develop long-lasting partnerships with the private sector to promote trade and enhance economic growth in the Sahel region.

USAID Southern Africa Regional ($12.5 million)

U.S. assistance supports regional efforts to reduce trafficking, foster economic growth, improve health, and protect biodiversity. Trafficking in persons (TIP) assistance will strengthen the regions' response to TIP, with a focus on prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships. U.S. assistance will support water supply and sanitation programs that assist countries in the Okavango and Limpopo River Basins to meet goals for access to safe, clean drinking water, improved sanitation, and strengthened transboundary water security and resource management. Funds will support trade, investment, and capacity building activities that boost economic growth through the expansion of two-way trade and investment between the U.S. and Southern African countries. Resources will support companies that are eligible for the African Growth and Opportunity Act to maximize benefits. This includes strengthening local market systems and may include work to facilitate U.S. private investors' entrance and expansion in Africa. U.S. assistance will develop partnerships with local and international banks, enabling American equity investors to find local debt capital to facilitate transactions. U.S. assistance will safeguard southern Africa's biological diversity and ecosystem services. Activities will strengthen management practices that mitigate threats to biodiversity, integrate biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation into river-basin water and natural resource management plans, promote sustainable livelihood activities that increase community engagement with the wildlife economy, and reduce human-wildlife conflict. Funds will support improved management of wildlife resources and increased capacity and coordination across the region to address threats to wildlife, including poaching and trafficking of high-value species. Activities will strengthen law enforcement capacity; enhance coordination; and increase community engagement in combating wildlife crime.

USAID West Africa Regional ($19.0 million)

FY 2021 resources will reduce barriers to trade, improve agricultural productivity, increase private sector engagement in water and sanitation, trade and investment, conserve critical ecosystems, mitigate conflict, and counter violent extremism (CVE). $5.8 million will strengthen systems of non-violent conflict management in West Africa. CVE efforts in West Africa aim to weaken the attempts by violent extremists to gain legitimacy while protecting American interests. Funds will strengthen the U.S. partnership with the G5 Sahel to implement CVE strategies. Approximately $2.0 million to mitigate conflict, build systems to strengthen democratic processes and state legitimacy, strengthen resilient ecosystems against violent extremist ideology, and employ learning tools to quickly adapt and refine

strategies. Funds will strengthen the ability of the Economic Community of West African States and its member states to forecast conflict and respond appropriately. $5.0 million will improve agricultural resilience, strengthen national and regional systems for preventing and managing food crises, and promote self-reliance through improved food security. Efforts will leverage a network of research, industry and national agricultural systems for dissemination of agricultural innovations. To support Prosper Africa, USAID/WA will invest $5.0 million in the West Africa Trade and Investment Hub and the Trade Facilitation Project to build partnerships, create jobs, promote exports, increase investment, reduce cost to trade, and improve the business enabling environment while also deepening bilateral trade and investment relationships between U.S. and West African firms through the African Growth and Opportunity Act. U.S assistance will improve the conservation of biodiversity in critical landscapes and strengthen community resilience across the region, both coastal and terrestrial. Funds will also improve sanitation and increase access to clean water for a healthier population.

East Asia and Pacific ($600.3 million)

Burma ($86.5 million)

The United States remains committed to the people of Burma and supports efforts to develop a responsive and accountable civilian-led government, to dismantle the system of ethnic and religious exclusion, and to promote inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance supports the peace process and inter-communal harmony; strengthens the democratic principles of civilian-led government, tolerance, protection of human rights, independent media, and rule of law; addresses human trafficking; builds a new generation of Burmese leaders; and an inclusive, rules-based economy. U.S. assistance will also promote trade and investment activities that level the playing field for American businesses in the Indo-Pacific region.

In support of the governance pillar of the Indo-Pacific Strategy, U.S. assistance will invest in programs to strengthen the ability of the diverse people of Burma, including marginalized communities, to shape reforms, build stronger democratic institutions, participate in the peace process, and achieve inclusive economic growth and prosperity. With FY 2021 funding, the United States will support local institutions critical to continuing democratic reforms and enabling dialogue that supports formal and informal efforts to end long-standing conflicts. U.S. assistance will work to foster increased citizen expectations and demands for a more responsive government, capable of delivering inclusive governance, economic growth, and social services.

At the local level, U.S. assistance will help vulnerable communities recover from shocks and build resilience through improved community participation and local leadership in decision-making. U.S. assistance programs will also engage communities to find durable solutions to the challenges in Rakhine State and other conflict-affected regions. Additionally, programs will foster government-civil society collaboration to prevent human trafficking and provide services for victims. U.S. assistance will expand space for civil society and media to perform their critical role; improve legal aid; promote and protect human rights; and mitigate community-level tension. FY 2021 funding will also foster dialogue among civil society groups, including secular and religious communities, ethnic minorities, and the government, on human rights, including religious freedom issues, to promote tolerance among diverse groups.

Emphasizing ethnic and religious inclusion, USAID will continue support for a graduate-level scholarship program in a range of diverse disciplines to invest in the next generation of diverse leaders in Burma, as well as expand opportunities for higher education within Burma. These targeted, long-term investments will imbue future leaders in Burma with a greater appreciation for democracy and governance, economics, and public policy and administration. U.S. assistance will also support basic education efforts that improve access to quality education, with a focus on expanding educational opportunities to marginalized and conflict affected populations.

USAID's inclusive economic growth programming will promote Burma's self-reliance as well as U.S. goals under the economic pillar of the Indo-Pacific Strategy by mitigating the economic drivers of conflict and providing more equitable and transparent opportunities to all people in Burma. U.S. assistance will increase food security through improved market networks, farming techniques, and business technologies. U.S. assistance will also expand U.S. trade and investment by ensuring a level playing field and support the growth of alternative economic actors to the Burmese military. USAID will invest in protecting and improving the human capital of marginalized youth and adults. U.S. assistance will help a diverse range of actors to accurately assess and right-size large-scale infrastructure projects and manage natural resource wealth in a more transparent and sustainable manner to limit Burma's debt dependence on other economic powers within the region. U.S. assistance will also empower new economic actors, helping to advance key reforms and promote responsible investment. U.S. agricultural assistance, under the Global Food Security Strategy, will use markets to strengthen connectivity and build more prosperous, healthy, and productive relationships among Burma's many ethnic groups.

Cambodia ($20.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Cambodia emphasizes American commitment to the Cambodian people by promoting human rights and democracy, expanding access to quality basic education, strengthening resilient pathways out of poverty, and improving sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity. U.S. investments are critical to instilling transparent and participatory models of development and empowering Cambodians to reject authoritarianism and choose a path towards inclusive democracy and self-reliance.

Under the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) governance pillar, U.S. assistance will expand support and legal assistance to civil society organizations (CSOs) and individuals working to protect and promote human rights and democracy and to navigate an increasingly restrictive legal and regulatory environment. Assistance will expand programs and leverage investments that promote social accountability, social entrepreneurship, and innovation--particularly among women and youth--to encourage future leaders to be agents of change for democratic development and prosperity in Cambodia.

U.S. assistance will leverage $40.0 million in domestic and external resources contributing to the implementation of a national reading program. With FY 2021 funding, the U.S. Government will support the Ministry of Education to scale up ongoing USAID interventions into new provinces and to complete the teacher training component for the national reading program in target provinces.

Under the IPS economic pillar, U.S. assistance will continue to promote business-friendly policies that stimulate trade and investments and make Cambodia’s agricultural sector more productive. Assistance will strengthen market linkages to enable investment into the agriculture and natural resource management sectors to empower communities and CSOs. U.S. assistance will also support alternative livelihoods to stymie deforestation and the illegal trade of timber and wildlife, much of which goes to China.

Indonesia ($63.0 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funds reinforce U.S. diplomatic and national security objectives in Indonesia through building support for a rules-based international order, democratic governance, inclusive economic growth, and effective management of natural resources. Funds address ineffective government institutions, lack of accountability, and increasing intolerance and violent extremism.

To ensure that citizens benefit from effective, inclusive, and accountable local governance, U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen cohesion between national and sub-national policies, and accountability of service delivery and responsive governance. Funds will also assist Indonesian citizens and civil society organizations by improving their ability to engage with the government, advocate for their interests and rights, and increase citizens' capacity to serve effectively as a stable and strong voice for accountability and reform, particularly at the sub-national level. Funds support access to information and the protection of human rights, with attention paid to Indonesia's most vulnerable populations. Towards that end, funds will support work with new and under-utilized development partners to enhance respect for diversity, tolerance and pluralism. Funds will also seek to increase community resilience to resist appeals and efforts promoting intolerance and violent extremism.

To promote economic growth and trade with the United States, USAID will conduct analyses and assessments to advise the Government of Indonesia (GOI) counterparts in policy and regulatory frameworks related to trade, investment, and competitiveness. USAID will target specific sectors and provinces in the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) focus areas of: 1) Leveling the playing field for trade and investment; 2) Improving competitiveness; 3) Creating an enabling business environment, and; 4) Strengthening digital economy and connectivity. Activities will build the capacity of GOI agencies to better identify, design and execute GOI budgets. USAID will also cooperate with the private sector to improve private sector competitiveness as related to USAID development and IPS objectives.

ESDF funds will provide technical support to help Indonesia plan, finance, and implement energy programs to expand access to energy and drive inclusive economic growth, while attracting greater U.S. investment. Funds will also expand access to clean water and safely managed sanitation, and promote key hygiene behaviors, among Indonesia's urban poor and vulnerable populations through collaboration with national and sub-national governments and other stakeholders.

To address Indonesia's challenges in preparing workforce-ready graduates, USAID will assist Indonesia-based scholarship funds with the recruitment, selection, and placement of students into U.S. undergraduate and graduate programs. Additionally, activities such as USAID's vocational training programs will advance the GOI's investments in equitable and effective skills development and training programs. USAID will also support partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian universities aimed at credit recognition and dual degrees.

The U.S. Government will work with the GOI to incentivize national, provincial, and local governments' capacity and commitment to better conserve terrestrial and marine biodiversity, address wildlife trafficking, and protect key species including orangutans.

Additionally, U.S. assistance will improve governance and sustainable private sector practices to address threats to habitat degradation and biodiversity in Indonesia's tropical forests. Funds will assist Indonesia to reduce illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing and other threats to essential marine habitats. These efforts enhance productivity, secure supply chains, bolster food security, and strengthen livelihoods.

Laos ($24.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Laos will help the country build the institutions and capacity needed to protect its national sovereignty, resist transnational threats, and uphold a rules-based international order in the Indo-Pacific region, advancing the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS). USAID programs in Laos will promote market-oriented economic reforms, strengthen the rule of law, improve education outcomes, and empower vulnerable populations.

In support of the IPS economic pillar, USAID support will increase the competitiveness of Laos's private sector and ensure a level playing field for businesses. Activities target access to markets and provide financing for small and medium businesses and microenterprises. Support for public-private dialogue and improved trade facilitation will broaden Laos's economy to create a more attractive investment climate for firms. Energy programming will advance Laos's energy security through improved energy sector management, governance, and technology.

U.S. assistance to Laos will promote the rule of law and strengthen governing institutions by encouraging equitable, consistent, and transparent delivery of justice, especially for women and other marginalized groups. USAID will combat trafficking in persons through support for those vulnerable to trafficking and trafficking survivors, and by encouraging safe migration.

A strong, sovereign, and prosperous Laos relies on a productive population. USAID assistance will support the Government of Laos's efforts to advance literacy through new curricula, improved teacher training, and community engagement. This will be complemented by vocational training appropriate to the modern information economy and rooted in the needs of the private sector. Funds will promote maternal and child health and to assist civil society and governing institutions to develop, advocate for, and implement disability inclusive policies that support the country's development.

Marshall Islands ($1.5 million)

The U.S. and the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) have a long shared history and close partnership that buttresses U.S. national security.

RMI identifies climate and disaster risks as significant priorities. Funds will provide critical disaster assistance to an important partner. Increasing RMI's preparedness for natural disasters will help avoid higher costs associated with future U.S. disaster relief efforts that are provided consistent with the RMI-U.S. Compact of Free Association.

Assistance will increase RMI's governance capacity for disaster management and expedite USAID's delivery of preparedness, relief and reconstruction assistance, which is provided consistent with the RMI-US Compact of Free Association. Funds will provide technical assistance and training to increase the disaster preparedness and management capacity of local communities and host governments, particularly the RMI National Disaster Management Office. Assistance will also maintain prepositioned assets, such as emergency supplies and electrical generators, and deliver those and other resources for life-saving and early recovery assistance. Assistance will increasingly shift responsibilities for disaster response and reconstruction to the RMI government to foster the country's commitment to self-reliance.

Micronesia ($1.5 million)

The United States and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) have a long shared history and close partnership that buttresses U.S. national security.

FSM identifies climate and disaster risks as significant priorities. FY 2021 resources will provide critical disaster assistance. Increasing FSM's preparedness for natural disasters will help avoid even higher costs associated with future disaster relief efforts that are provided consistent with the FSM-US Compact of Free Association.

U.S. assistance will increase FSM's governance capacity for disaster management and expedite USAID's delivery of preparedness, relief and reconstruction assistance, which is provided consistent with the

FSM-US Compact of Free Association. FY 2021 resources will provide technical assistance and training to increase the disaster preparedness and management capacity. U.S. assistance will also maintain pre-positioned assets, such as emergency supplies and electrical generators, and deliver those and other resources for life-saving and early recovery assistance.

U.S. assistance will increasingly shift responsibilities for disaster response and reconstruction to the FSM government to foster the country's commitment to self-reliance.

Mongolia ($6.0 million)

Upholding Mongolia's geopolitical importance as a functioning democracy in the Indo-Pacific region helps to advance shared democratic values in other emerging democracies in Asia. FY 2021 funding will advance a citizen-centered approach to development that values the dignity and rights of individuals, internalizes the preferences of citizens, prioritizes accountable governance, and promotes sovereignty and self-reliance. Governance programs will work with local institutions and civil society to promote fairness and transparency, reduce corruption, improve administrative reform, and promote a culture of civic participation and education. Assistance will foster consensus building processes and improve the capacity of civil society organizations and the youth to engage with the government.

Through an enterprise-driven approach, U.S. assistance will support programs to help diversify the Mongolian economy and reduce dependence on its neighbors' markets. Programs will improve the business-enabling environment to catalyze greater trade and investments and increase access to finance. Assistance will improve the capacity of businesses, including small and medium enterprises, to integrate into domestic and international markets. Programs will improve the transparency and accountability at all levels of government needed to empower citizens and improve the entrepreneurial climate.

Papua New Guinea ($34.0 million)

As the largest country in the Pacific Islands region, Papua New Guinea's (PNG) political leadership plays an increasingly robust regional role, and the country's rising profile can help advance U.S. interests. The FY 2021 request will reinforce the foundations of good governance and promote sovereignty and self-reliance through transparent, high-standard infrastructure.

FY 2021 resources will build PNG's capacity to address its most pressing economic, governance, and security needs. PNG has one of the lowest electrification rates and highest electricity costs in the Asia Pacific region. U.S. assistance will support the five-party PNG Electrification Partnership (United States, Australia, Japan, New Zealand and PNG) to promote reliable energy services. FY 2021 resources will bolster the capacity of PNG's energy authority to address its operational challenges, increase financial viability, and improve customer services. U.S. assistance will also promote new electrification models, including viable off-grid electrification; strengthen capacity of energy regulatory systems to enable the expansion of electricity connections and promote increased competition; and catalyze greater private sector investment in PNG's energy sector.

Major threats to PNG's rich and unique biodiversity are rapid deforestation and forest degradation; illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; pollution; industrial activities; and climate change. To reduce the primary drivers and threats to biodiversity in PNG, U.S. assistance will strengthen management of customary lands and waters that include exceptional areas of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. At the site level, interventions will conserve biodiversity in priority places by supporting the demonstration of conservation actions that reduce key threats. At the national level, programming

will provide technical assistance to strengthen institutions and the enabling environment for effective stewardship of natural resources.

Low representation of women, political instability, limited financial and human capacity, and weak transparency and accountability challenge the young, democratic government of PNG. These governance issues allow illicit and illegal activities to thrive. PNG is threatened by criminal enterprises engaged in everything from illegal fishing to trafficking. FY 2021 resources will advance citizen-responsive democratic governance by strengthening democratic institutions and improving public financial management. U.S. assistance will strengthen political parties and civil society organizations; improve election reforms; and bolster public institutions to deliver services in an effective, transparent, accountable, responsive and participatory manner. FY 2021 resources will also improve fiscal and debt management, public financial planning and procurement, and strategic planning. The U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons report placed PNG on Tier 3 for two consecutive years (2018-2019).U.S. assistance will further strengthen PNG's institutions so they can implement anti-trafficking-related interventions, with a focus on reducing the vulnerabilities of at-risk individuals and groups to human trafficking.

FY 2021 resources will support public and private sector efforts to participate effectively in international trade and investment agreements, adjust to changing trade conditions, and take full advantage of trade and investment to generate economic growth and reduce poverty. U.S. assistance will boost infrastructure investments through transaction advisory support and facilitating access to capital, allowing PNG to meet its infrastructure needs while remaining independent.

U.S. assistance will support cross-sectoral grants to build resilience and improvements in livelihoods, food security, health, education, governance, and sustainable natural resource management. By promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance in implementing grants, the facility will advance the IPS in PNG.

Philippines ($80.8 million)

FY 2021 foreign assistance funds in the Philippines will support democratic values, free and open trade, and enhance self-reliance. By advancing inclusive, market-driven growth, strengthening democratic governance, and enhancing environmental and community resilience, U.S. assistance programs will advance the administrations Indo-Pacific vision and align with the administration's burden sharing goals.

FY 2021 funding will advance market-driven policies, robust private sector engagement, and open, rules-based competition. These efforts will strengthen free, fair, and reciprocal economic relationships between the United States and the Philippines while broadening the number of Filipinos that benefit from economic growth. Activities will enhance the enabling environment to lower the cost of doing business, lessen barriers to entry, boost competition, and promote conformance to international trade rules. This approach will help expand market access opportunities and reduce regulatory burdens for the private sector, while enabling greater economic integration at the regional level. Programs will improve regulatory quality and coherence, strengthen inter-governmental coordination, and raise public participation and oversight of regulatory regimes. To advance self-reliance, assistance will help the Philippine government mobilize domestic resources through improved public financial management and procurement reform. This will increase the fiscal space needed to boost public expenditures in human capacity development and enable Philippine government institutions to procure infrastructure, goods, and services more transparently and efficiently. Programs will also develop the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises by strengthening value chains.

FY 2021 funding will help improve educational outcomes and address unemployment and underemployment. Education programs will strengthen the quality of early childhood education, align technical training to industry needs for life-long learning, and leverage private sector engagement to increase access to technology, promote its adoption, and stimulate innovation. U.S. assistance will tap U.S. and local higher-education institutions to improve the Philippines' innovation capacity and strengthen linkages between the academia and industry to advance relevant skills and research development. To help address the high-profile problem of drug addiction, funding will support the Philippine Department of Health and local governments to scale-up evidence-based, voluntary drug demand rehabilitation interventions.

To bolster responsive, democratic governance, assistance will support people-centered programs that offer faster and more widely accessible redress, reduce tolerance for human rights violations, combat corruption, and curtail transnational criminal activities, such as the trafficking of drugs, people, and wildlife. Participatory governance assistance will promote publicly accessible information, increase public awareness of anti-corruption and reinforcing prevention measures, support timely and adequate access to justice for marginalized and vulnerable groups, and enhance accountability. Programs will strengthen governance structures at the local level, promote decentralization, and help enable local governments to improve service delivery. As youth represents nearly a third of the Filipino population, programs will promote youth engagement, political participation, and leadership.

To improve resilience to natural and man-made shocks, FY 2021 funding will improve water supply and sanitation services in targeted communities, enhance policies that adhere to international standards for natural resource management, and increase access to finance. Given the high-stakes interests in natural resource extraction, programs will strengthen environmental governance and energy security and empower communities in high-risk areas to heighten vigilance. Programs will help improve the energy procurement process, catalyze the deployment of advanced energy technologies, and improve the institutional capacity of key Philippine institutions to deliver and govern energy services. Assistance will bolster the capacity of vulnerable communities to withstand climate change and ecosystem degradation through adoption of climate resilient policies, practices, and sustainable urban and land-use planning and the integration of vulnerability and risk assessments into climate-smart investments. Programs will support the Philippines' national forest restoration program, improve greenhouse gas inventory reporting, and assist local governments to incorporate forest management into development plans to halt or reverse deforestation and biodiversity loss. Assistance will build government capacity at the national and sub-national levels on biodiversity conservation, coastal fisheries, and protected area management, forest, and wildlife protection.

Thailand ($11.0 million)

U.S. assistance will help strengthen Thailand's democratic systems by supporting efforts by civil society and government institutions to promote human rights, mitigate conflict, and protect vulnerable persons from human trafficking. To mitigate the complex and evolving factors that perpetuate and drive violent conflict and endanger human rights in Thailand, USAID will support collaborative efforts by government agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities to promote meaningful civic engagement, peaceful dialogue, and promote human rights. Thailand is source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Some of Thailand's 65 million people and many of the estimated four million migrant workers in Thailand are forced, coerced, or defrauded into labor or sex trafficking. U.S. assistance will reduce the vulnerability to trafficking of persons in Thailand and promote the human rights of trafficked persons. Assistance will also reduce the demand for and use of exploitative labor by catalyzing businesses and employers to improve incentives for the use of legal labor, while funding technical assistance to the Royal Thai Government and civil society organizations to strengthen their protection systems.

Timor-Leste ($17.0 million)

USAID programs in Timor-Leste advance the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy and build self-reliance. In order to establish a healthy and prosperous citizenry and to promote a robust private sector, U.S. assistance will improve democratic governance and support for a rules-based system at the national and sub-national levels. Funding will assist national ministries including Finance, Health, and Tourism, as well as municipal and local government bodies, to become more efficient and transparent by training staff and improving planning and implementation of citizen responsive services. U.S. assistance to Timor-Leste's Customs Authority will help improve the efficiency of international and cross border trade and transit in order to encourage investment, diversify the economy, increase government revenues, and support Timor-Leste accession to ASEAN and the World Trade Organization.

Assistance will continue to promote inclusive growth and well-being by increasing incomes, improving resilience to environmental shocks, and raising nutrition standards. Assistance will also help develop an eco-friendly tourism sector based on the country's biodiversity and cultural heritage, which will help spur employment and economic diversification, a key step on the country's path to self-reliance.

Vietnam ($86.5 million)

U.S. assistance in Vietnam aims to support building a strong, prosperous, and independent Vietnam as a counterbalance to malign Chinese influence in the region. U.S. assistance will strengthen the U.S.-Vietnamese diplomatic partnership by addressing legacy of war issues and by reducing barriers to trade, leveling the playing field for businesses, including U.S. businesses, and opening doors for companies to provide modern energy solutions. Assistance will contribute to cooperation on Vietnam's efforts towards cleaning up dioxin contamination. Assistance will improve the business and regulatory environment and build capacity related to international trade agreements, support environment protection and biodiversity conservation, and expand higher education.

U.S. assistance will support economic and governance reforms that level the playing field by reducing barriers to trade, and link small and medium-sized enterprises and lead firms. Activities will increase private sector competitiveness through strengthening the business regulatory environment, removing constraints to productivity, building skills for entrepreneurs, cultivating a partnership-oriented ecosystem, facilitating productive private sector-workforce engagement, and fostering the adoption of innovation and technology. U.S. assistance will improve trade facilitation by eliminating non-tariff trade barriers, and improve the performance of the Vietnamese customs system, benefiting U.S. businesses through reduced costs to import and export. Funds will support a public-private partnership framework to mobilize private sector resources to facilitate the development of innovative market-oriented solutions, and new innovative financial instruments to improve access to education, healthcare, infrastructure, and sustainable energy. In addition, U.S. assistance will promote greater transparency and accountability of the Government of Vietnam; improve the capacity of business intermediaries and other local actors; strengthen provincial leaders' capacity to implement reforms at the provincial level; and build upon Vietnam's higher education efforts towards supporting policy reforms and twenty-first century jobs. These activities will drive inclusive economic growth in Vietnam that opens markets for U.S. investment and builds Vietnam's burgeoning middle class, contributing to increased demand for American products.

U.S. programs will continue efforts to meet Vietnam's rapidly increasing electricity demand, promote and sustain efforts towards low-emission economic growth, and strengthen Vietnam's energy security as part of the Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy (EDGE) initiative. U.S. assistance will accelerate Vietnam's transition to a clean, secure and market-driven energy system by improving the procurement, and regulatory environment to increase access to affordable and reliable energy; and by

increasing competition and private sector involvement in energy service provision. Such assistance will build the private market for investment in energy power generation, creating opportunities for American equipment, expertise and investors.

U.S. assistance will provide direct rehabilitation services and affordable adaptive equipment and devices to improve the physical accessibility of persons with disabilities. Activities will improve Vietnam's capacity in occupational and physical therapy education and training, increase quality and effectiveness of Vietnam's disability rehabilitation services systems-wide, strengthen the Government of Vietnam's inter-agency coordination of disability services, and support organizations that advocate on behalf of persons with disabilities.

U.S. assistance will continue to support Vietnam's transition to a green and resilient development model that protects people, landscapes, and biodiversity. It will further advance the implementation of policies that strengthen monitoring and law enforcement and expand domestic, sustainable financial resources for effective forest management. Activities will improve Vietnam's environmental stewardship through better community forest management, promoting conservation-friendly enterprises, increasing sustainable livelihoods in forest-dependent communities and wildlife populations in high conservation-value provinces, combating wildlife trafficking, and reducing environmental pollution.

U.S. assistance will support the Government of Vietnam to design and implement actions to reduce human exposure to dioxin contamination at Vietnam's Bien Hoa Airbase. U.S. assistance will support the Bien Hoa Airbase architecture and engineering work, including engineering design, capacity building, and project support for environmental remediation of dioxin contaminated soil and sediment as well as the implementation of interim measures to isolate contaminated soil.

Pacific Islands Regional ($33.5 million)

The United States and the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are partners on critical issues that impact U.S. national security. The FY 2021 request will bolster U.S. leadership and strengthen important security partnerships with PICs while advancing self-reliance. U.S. assistance will counter the interests of non-like-minded actors, while addressing risks to regional stability.

U.S. assistance will build PICs' capacity to address their most pressing economic, governance, and security needs. Their geography, isolation, and unique development context place them on the front lines of a variety of global challenges, the most important of which is extreme vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. U.S. assistance will strengthen disaster readiness by increasing financing and planning capacity; building first responder capability; expanding backup systems for life saving essentials; and improving disaster-resilient infrastructure.

The region has some of the largest tracts of tropical rainforests in the world as well as areas rich with marine biodiversity. Major deforestation and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, however, threaten the region's natural resources. FY 2021 resources will build institutional capacity to implement effective natural resources management policy frameworks. Interventions will also apply best ecosystem-based management practices in priority areas and raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation. U.S. assistance will address the drivers of IUU fishing in coastal communities by promoting transparent and accountable decision-making to strengthen environmental safeguards and helping establish a seafood traceability system. FY 2021 resources will promote peer exchanges involving U.S. institutions and the private sector; strengthen data-driven enforcement capacity, establish marine protected areas; and support sustainable management programs.

Low representation of women, political instability, limited financial and human capacity, and weak transparency and accountability challenge the young, democratic governments of the PICs. The PICs are threatened by criminal enterprises engaged in everything from illegal fishing to trafficking to bribery and corruption. FY 2021 resources will advance citizen-responsive democratic governance by strengthening democratic institutions and improving public financial management. U.S. assistance will strengthen political parties and civil society organizations; improve election reforms; and bolster public institutions to deliver services in an effective, transparent, accountable, responsive and participatory manner. FY 2021 resources will also improve fiscal and debt management, public financial planning and procurement, and strategic planning. U.S. assistance will further strengthen PICs' institutions so they can implement anti-trafficking-related interventions, with a focus on reducing the vulnerabilities of at-risk individuals and groups to human trafficking.

The PICs' remote locations and lack of critical infrastructure constrain economic growth. U.S. assistance will promote public and private sector participation in international trade and investment agreements and help PICs take full advantage of trade and investment to generate economic growth and reduce poverty. U.S. assistance will boost infrastructure investments through transaction advisory support and facilitating access to capital, allowing countries to meet their infrastructure needs while remaining independent of undue foreign influence.

Vast distances separating economic centers, vulnerability of energy systems to disasters, and poorly maintained energy infrastructure challenge the energy sectors of the PICs. U.S. assistance will promote new electricity generation models, including viable off-grid models; strengthen energy regulators; and catalyze greater private sector investment.

Access to basic information and communications technology in the Pacific lags that of other regions. FY 2021 resources will catalyze investment and expand access to open, interoperable, reliable and secure digital connectivity infrastructure. U.S. assistance will complement other donor programs to expand digital infrastructure and support legal and regulatory reforms to increase private investment.

The remoteness and smallness of PICs limits access to education, like other basic services. U.S. assistance will build education capacity and strengthen systems, which are foundational to long-term, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. FY 2021 resources will focus on improving basic education in communities by supporting grants to local civil society organizations. These grants will be cross-sectoral, building resilience and improving livelihoods, food security, health, education, governance, and sustainable natural resource management.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($105.0 million)

EAP regional programs implement the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy based on the rule of law, open markets, fair and reciprocal trade, freedom from economic coercion and debt-trap economic development, freedom of navigation, and private sector-led economic growth. FY 2021 funding will support three specific IPS priorities: strategic infrastructure, including the Transaction Advisory Fund (TAF), regional institutions, including ASEAN and APEC; and cybersecurity.

Strategic Infrastructure: Countries in the region are facing unprecedented demand for infrastructure investment to sustain positive economic growth and development trajectories. U.S. assistance promotes high quality, sustainable infrastructure development throughout the region.

The request supports the Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network (ITAN) through the TAF and pilot programs to provide funding along with allies and partners to support joint infrastructure projects in strategic locations with challenging markets. The TAF supports governments in the region that request

assistance with the planning and procurement processes for infrastructure projects, including legal support and conducting engineering and financial feasibility studies. Ensuring that countries can effectively evaluate infrastructure deals ensures that infrastructure investments are sustainable and do no lead to debt-traps that limit long-term growth in the region.

Indo-Pacific initiatives like the ITAN and Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy (EDGE) are dedicated to targeting countries which, in FY 2021, will be considering large economic and security contractual relationships with the PRC and are most vulnerable to the malign effects of unsustainable Chinese financing.

This support will provide an alternative to state-directed, unsustainable financing that is often offered as a means of expanding economic and strategic influence. Regional assistance will also lay the foundation for U.S. financing and investment by advancing high-standard governance practices that promote market competition and transparency, environmental safeguards, and open and fair market access.

Regional Institutions: Regional programs advance cooperation with regional multilateral fora such as: APEC, ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the East Asia Summit, the Lower Mekong Initiative, and the Pacific Islands Forum. ASEAN assistance will support training officials in matters ranging from cybersecurity to best practices in adoption of standards for imported goods as well as programs to encourage regional governments to manage their development challenges jointly.

APEC assistance bolsters American competitiveness and prosperity by addressing market access and non-tariff barriers to U.S. goods and services through policy dialogues and targeted technical assistance programs on priorities such as the digital economy, trade facilitation, investment climate, and developing human capital. Our use of foreign assistance through APEC and ASEAN is transformative as it provides economies of scale in shaping the policy environment for truly free, fair, and reciprocal trade with 23 economies—helping to shape and raise standards across the region, including countries with which we may pursue bilateral trade agreements.

Cybersecurity: U.S. assistance will build partner defensive cyber capacities at the regional, national, and sub-national level and develop robust cybersecurity cooperation between the United States and partner nations in the region that promotes U.S economic and security interests. Regional cyber capacity building activities are a core element of the Indo-Pacific Strategy's economic and security efforts and support the National Security Strategy by helping partners develop open, interoperable, reliable, and secure communications infrastructure, aligned cyber policies, and cybersecurity capacity. FY 2021 funding will continue regional cyber capacity building activities that promote the international cyber stability framework. Regional funds will be used to reduce the risk of unintended political escalation and state-on-state conflict due to transnational cyber threats such as malicious cyber activity by both non-state and state actors (to include China and DPRK).

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) ($30.0 million)

The USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) will support implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy by fostering sustainable economic growth, improving natural resource management, and countering transnational security threats.

Funds will bolster the Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy (Asia EDGE) initiative by promoting market-driven energy sector connectivity and modernization. Funds will also support the Digital Asia Accelerator, promoting the development of open, interoperable, reliable, and secure digital ecosystems, a multi-stakeholder model of internet governance, and U.S. leadership in emerging technologies.

Asia's demand for wildlife products is fueling the illegal trade and unsustainable fishing practices that threaten biodiversity, food security, and livelihoods. Extreme temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns will impact hundreds of millions of people in Asia, decreasing agricultural production, spreading pests and disease, compromising water quality and supply, and threatening infrastructure. U.S. assistance will work with government institutions, businesses, regional civil society groups, and regional institutions to address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, combat wildlife trafficking, and enhance climate resilience by improving access to geospatial information. USAID efforts will also catalyze private finance in order to slow, stop, and reverse the rapid loss of forests in Asia that threaten regional economic prosperity and human livelihoods.

Funds will strengthen cross-border cooperation to promote human rights and mitigate hate-inspired conflict. Regional efforts will partner with governments, businesses, and civil society with the aim to end human trafficking. USAID will also promote regional security by supporting the amplification of moderate voices of peace and inclusivity. Activities will support communities to champion religious tolerance and address violent extremist ideologies among Buddhist, Muslim, and other religious groups.

Europe and Eurasia ($361.2 million)

Albania ($1.7 million)

Funding will support efforts to strengthen the justice sector; counter violent extremism; bolster civil society organizations (with an emphasis on youth) and the media; and promote government transparency while countering endemic corruption. Funds will augment evidence-driven and prevention-based programs that expand American influence and counter malign foreign influence. Assistance will support Albania in addressing corruption, ineffective institutions, weak rule of law, and constrained civil society, all of which remain key challenges to Albania's stability, economic development, and accession to the European Union.

Armenia ($14.5 million)

Following the "Velvet Revolution" in spring 2018, U.S. assistance has sought to support Armenia's government in its efforts to carry out unprecedented democratic reforms, combat corruption, and improve governance and inclusive economic growth. In a country that remains susceptible to Russian and internal oligarchic influences, U.S. programs will continue to support Armenian efforts to build the country's rule of law institutions and further develop the law enforcement and justice sectors, allowing the government to consolidate recent democratic gains while resisting pressure from malign elements. Assistance to civil society and independent media will help sustain public engagement and support for political reforms while reducing the sway of disinformation campaigns. Anti-corruption initiatives will strengthen public accountability, bolster internal control and oversight mechanisms, and foster integrity in public administration, while electoral and political processes programs will advance political competition, accountability, and inclusiveness. To decrease Armenia's reliance on the Russian market, to reverse out-migration trends, and to alleviate rural-urban income disparities, U.S. assistance will promote inclusive economic growth through support for innovation, rural economic development, trade, competitiveness, natural resources management, and energy diversification. U.S. programs will seek to leverage private sector assets and support the inclusion of youth and women, while exchange programs will foster greater understanding of Western values and practices. U.S. assistance will be used to support Track II peacemaking efforts to prepare the populations for a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Azerbaijan ($5.0 million)

U.S. programs that seek to increase opportunities and empower individuals, including in vulnerable communities, will enhance resistance to Russian and Iranian malign influence and build resilience to related disinformation campaigns. Creating greater space for independent media and civil society will promote the principles of rule of law and encourages contributions from individuals that are necessary for innovation and sustainable, diversified growth. With U.S. support, progress on anti-corruption, effective governance, and respect for individual rights will send a positive signal about the business environment, building Azerbaijan's economic security and stability and creating an even playing field for Western investors, including U.S. companies. Continued investment in English-language programming and educational advising will advance U.S. democratic and free-market values, thus preparing Azerbaijanis for the global economy. U.S. assistance will be used to support Track II peacemaking efforts to prepare the populations for a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Belarus ($3.0 million)

U.S. assistance will continue to promote democratic development and economic growth, underscoring the U.S. commitment to a sovereign, independent, well-governed, stable, and prosperous Belarus. Assistance will continue to foster grassroots initiatives, civic education, leadership programs, and capacity development that benefit the development of a civil society that is accountable and responsive to citizens' interests and concerns, as well as women's and children's rights groups and disability rights groups that advocate for systemic change. Programs will help democratic parties and forces to increase their engagement with citizens. Support for independent media will increase citizen access to objective, fact-based, independent information about Belarus and the outside world and promote media literacy. Funding will encourage private-sector development by helping Belarusian entrepreneurs who have innovative ideas but lack business-development expertise to join the global start-up movement and by strengthening the business environment for Western investors, including U.S. businesses. Access to high-quality business education and training will facilitate entrepreneurship, including among women and youth and those who live in rural communities and help to prepare them for the new economy. Consistent with USAID's Countering Malign Kremlin Influence Development Framework, funds will also be used for U.S.-based study tours and professional exchanges that contribute to mutual understanding between the American and Belarusian people and help to counter malign Russian influence by providing Belarusian professionals with first-hand experience in a market democracy, affirming our desire to normalize relations and move our bilateral relationship forward.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($14.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) will support peacebuilding, prosperity, and security; help the country integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions; address pervasive corruption; and support BiH on its journey to self-reliance. Programs will promote the rule of law by strengthening the ability of the judiciary and prosecutors to process complex corruption cases. Assistance will improve the effectiveness and accountability of institutions of governance by building the capacity of government and civil society to counter corruption and advocate for reforms. Funds will strengthen independent media and investigative reporting, election reform, and democratic political processes. Assistance will support local organizations fighting in trafficking in persons and other human rights abuses. Funds will promote reconciliation, reduce ethno-nationalist tensions, and strengthen democratic institutions, including through support to the Office of the High Representative. Economic programs will foster a sound business environment that promotes U.S. investment; improves fiscal stability; removes obstacles to economic growth, especially for small and medium enterprises and in rural areas; strengthens BiH's commercial law framework; fosters energy independence; reduces opportunities for corruption; and increases BiH's

integration with Western markets. Weaknesses in BiH's segregated education system continue to foster ethnic divisions. Support for education reform to strengthen and modernize curricula and teacher training will improve education outcomes and better prepare students for the workforce. Programs will reduce vulnerabilities to Kremlin pressure by bolstering anti-corruption efforts; supporting media independence; increasing critical thinking and leadership skills; improving energy independence; and building economic resilience. Funding will also support education advising and program management costs.

Georgia ($38.5 million)

U.S. assistance for Georgia, a steadfast U.S. and NATO partner, will support efforts to advance democratic reforms, boost economic growth, and give Georgia greater means to resist ongoing Russian aggression. Building on recent progress in the area of governance, U.S. programs will continue to help Georgia to improve its judicial system and enhance the rule of law, which are foundational elements of the U.S-Georgian bilateral partnership. U.S. assistance to independent media, civil society, and other key governmental and non-governmental institutions will complement this effort and encourage more robust civic engagement and the free exchange of ideas, allowing Georgia to push back effectively against malign outside influences including disinformation and to thrive as a more confident society. Economic growth remains instrumental to Georgia becoming a peaceful, unified country that is secure in its borders and integrated with the West. U.S. funding will foster a stable, transparent business environment as well as community-level resilience and economic diversification, including in the energy sphere. These efforts, coupled with initiatives that strengthen private sector competitiveness in key economic sectors, such as agriculture, services, and light manufacturing, will enhance Georgia's resilience and self-reliance by attracting investment, creating jobs, and reducing reliance and dependence on the Russian market while generating new opportunities for U.S. companies.

Priority programs will work with Georgian partners to streamline political processes; strengthen the rule of law and governance; enhance human rights protections; and implement political, electoral, economic, and educational reforms while combating corruption, cyber threats, and organized crime. U.S. assistance will also promote entrepreneurship; industry-based skills development; access to finance (including for youth); greater regional interdependence on trade and energy; and better natural resource management and environmental protection. Against the backdrop of Russia's continued occupation of 20 percent of Georgian territory, U.S.-funded people-to-people conflict resolution, health, education, and socioeconomic programming – to include engagement with ethnic and minority populations – will play a vital role in strengthening ties between Georgian communities and those in the Russian-occupied Georgian regions of breakaway Abkhazia and South Ossetia, including communities along the Administrative Boundary Lines. U.S. funding will also continue to cover the salary and other costs related to an Assistance Coordinator position at the U.S. Embassy in Georgia.

Kosovo ($27.0 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law, improve governance; support economic growth; build resilience to external pressure (with a view to advancing a stable Kosovo along its chosen Western integration path); and support Kosovo on its journey to self-reliance. Funds will bolster independent media and civil society in combating violent extremism, disinformation and malign influence; promote reconciliation; fight corruption; and strengthen democratic institutions. This includes support for the implementation of agreements that are key to normalizing relations with Serbia, improving inter-ethnic community relations, and consolidating regional stability in the Western Balkans. Funds will support nascent institutions and municipal governments in addressing the challenges inherent in democratic governance; advance justice-sector development; build government capacity to reintegrate Kosovo national family members of foreign terrorist fighters repatriated from Iraq and Syria; improve community

resilience; reduce barriers to trade and economic growth; and create a more conducive and predictable environment for foreign and U.S. business investments, particularly in the energy sector. Funding will also support evidence-driven youth programming that will empower youth to actively engage in the economy and civic life of their communities. Funds will support the work of an American Specialist Prosecutor assigned to the Kosovo Specialist Chambers in The Hague, established to conduct trials of alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity, and fundamental to establishing the rule of law in Kosovo.

Moldova ($18.0 million)

U.S. assistance will promote shared Moldovan and Western priorities of democracy, rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, good governance, and a competitive market economy with a rule-based environment for businesses. Key objectives for Moldova's Western integration include: justice reform; public administration reform; independent media; rural and agricultural development; trade facilitation; economic diversification through strengthening core export-oriented industries; cybersecurity; and energy independence. Strengthening civil society, gender equality, and youth engagement will contribute to citizen support of and participation in Moldova's democratic, economic, and social development while decreasing outward migration. Assistance will enhance political competition, consensus-building, transparency, and inclusiveness of electoral processes. Strengthening corporate governance in the financial sector will help fight corruption; stimulate entrepreneurship; protect local businesses; and attract U.S. and foreign businesses and investors. Developing the independence of the supervisory powers of the National Bank of Moldova will also advance these objectives. Strengthening transparency and accountability in the management of public finances and policymaking will help tackle corruption, improve public sector effectiveness, and counter Russian malign influence. Assistance will support independent media, expand the availability of unbiased information, and increase the plurality of voices and opinions to counter Russian propaganda and build resilience against Russian disinformation. Promoting energy security and the restructuring of supply systems (gas and electricity) will help reduce dependence on Russia. Funds will continue to support the salary and other related expenses for the Assistance Coordinator at the U.S. Embassy in Moldova.

North Macedonia ($7.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support priority reforms needed to bolster North Macedonia's progress along its chosen Western integration path and build self-reliance, including efforts to bridge the extreme divisions across the political system; build resilience to malign pressures; facilitate citizen-responsive governance; counter corruption and advance the rule of law; and speed up integration with Western economic and energy markets. Resources will strengthen private sector productivity and civil society, and democratic and economic governance; counter disinformation and fight corruption via support for independent media and investigative journalism; and promote youth participation in the economy, society at large, and democratic processes. Programs will help political parties constructively contribute to policy-making; facilitate collaboration among young political leaders; improve governance at the local level, including public financial management; increase public engagement on rule of law issues; and combat corruption in government and the private sector, as well as everyday corruption among citizens. Funding will support greater energy security through diversification of energy sources and increased domestic investment in energy infrastructure. Funding will also support evidence-driven and prevention-based programming for countering violent extremism that can provide a bulwark against efforts by ISIS and other extremist groups to recruit and radicalize individuals in specific vulnerable communities. Funds will support and encourage under-served and disadvantaged students of North Macedonia to pursue higher education opportunities and to better prepare for the modern global workforce.

Serbia ($10.5 million)

U.S. assistance will reinforce regional stability by advancing reforms needed to increase Serbia's integration with Western institutions, build resilience to Russian pressure and Chinese influence, and support Serbia on its journey to self-reliance. Funding will help fight corruption; strengthen the rule of law; improve electoral and political processes; promote government transparency and accountability; support civil society; bolster media independence; and combat disinformation. Programs will continue to build the independence and effectiveness of Serbia's judicial system, including through support to key institutions such as the Supreme Court of Cassation, the High Court Council, and the Judicial Academy. Assistance will support efforts to improve the legal, regulatory, and economic environment for media; increase the financial sustainability of media outlets; promote innovative partnership models; and support investigative journalism. Programs will strengthen public participation in democratic processes and strengthen community engagement across society, increasing linkages between citizens and civil society organizations. Economic programs will help foster a level playing field for businesses, including U.S. firms; remove regulatory constraints that limit growth; increase access to finance; help Serbia move toward an innovation- and knowledge-based economy; improve energy efficiency and security through greater efficiency and diversification; and strengthen the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, helping them to diversify exports and integrate into Western markets. Funds will also support programs to improve media literacy and English language skills; provide student advising services to attract more Serbian applicants to colleges and universities worldwide; establish strong partnerships between Serbians and the universities; and promote greater interaction and cooperation between citizens of the countries of the Western Balkans.

Ukraine ($145.0 million)

U.S. assistance will help Ukraine to continue to build a democratic, resilient, secure and Western-oriented country, counter malign Russian and Chinese influence, and support Ukraine on its journey to self-reliance. Assistance will help to battle corruption and promote the rule of law; advance civil society; support Internet freedom, political competition and consensus building, free and fair elections, and human rights; prevent trafficking in persons; facilitate access to justice; and advance judicial and parliamentary reform. Anti-corruption measures will promote good governance, transparency, and accountability in partnership with civil society, thus improving the investment climate for U.S. business. In order to support Ukraine's Western orientation, funding will promote reforms that support the financial sector; reform and privatize state-owned enterprises and stabilize the economy, including by accelerating inclusive economic growth; advance decentralization by assisting local governments in better managing resources and delivering services to citizens; and improve the business climate, which will also create opportunities for U.S. businesses and investors. Support of critical reforms will also improve energy security, including through regulatory reform and diversified supply; promote health-sector reform and fight infectious diseases; and strengthen the agricultural sector by supporting land reform and increasing the productivity and capacity of small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises. The United States has increased programming to deter Russian efforts to create and deepen social divisions by improving strategic communications; supporting media reform; fostering and engaging youth; supporting access to diverse and credible information sources; and enhancing cyber security nationwide. Programs will also support peace and reconciliation efforts, including outreach to occupied territories, including through water and infrastructure, strengthening community participation, governance, and economic resilience; and will support a robust OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to help secure Ukraine's border through international monitors and observation equipment.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($67.0 million)

The emerging era of big power competition requires the United States to strengthen alliances and partnerships. Regional foreign assistance programs in Europe and Eurasia strengthen the Western Alliance and help partners build resilience against Russian - and growing Chinese - malign influence by supporting deeper integration into Western institutions. Programs will focus on the following priorities: strengthening energy security and economic resilience through energy diversification, regulatory and efficiency support; improved investment screening, entrepreneurship opportunities, and access to Western markets; building local capacity to advance the rule of law, fight corruption, and strengthen governance; increasing media literacy and access to independent unbiased information; countering disinformation; bolstering cyber security capacity; and activating strong and engaged societies that uphold Western democratic principles and are able to counter authoritarian and statist models. Regional programming also complements bilateral efforts to move partners to a point where they can sustain, manage, and finance their own ongoing reforms without the need for further U.S. foreign assistance. As relevant to each country's unique context, USAID, for example, will use regional programs to help: (1) build on and sustain measurable development gains; (2) amplify national strengths and target remaining development challenges; (3) leverage new partnerships and collaborations well-suited to the country's level of self-reliance; and (4) employ resources strategically to mitigate and respond effectively to backsliding. Regional programming will also include efforts to counter malign influence and foster economic resilience in Greenland through industry and entrepreneurship opportunities; exchanges of best practices, including technical assistance in key industries; and strengthening institutions and communities. Additionally, funds will be used to cover the costs associated with U.S. participation and membership in the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats located in Finland, which seeks to advance NATO-European Union cooperation on hybrid threats. Congress provided this authorization in the FY 2020 appropriation.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) ($10.0 million)

U.S. assistance will maintain U.S. leadership and influence within this 57-nation organization that is vital in building regional stability, supporting human rights, and responding to conflicts and tensions throughout Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia. Funding will support the OSCE's field operations, including in Ukraine and the Balkans, through the OSCE's Unified Budget, and will fund the salaries of U.S. experts seconded to work in key policy and decision-making positions in the OSCE, enabling U.S. influence over organizational decision-making. U.S. experts advance U.S. and allied goals on a full range of OSCE programs in such areas as democracy-building, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, civil society development, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, cyber security, arms control and military confidence building, and economic and environmental security affairs. Funds will also support election monitoring throughout the region and OSCE extra-budgetary projects to advance U.S. policy objectives through OSCE activities that are not endorsed by all participating states in cases where they are unable to reach consensus through the OSCE's Unified Budget process.

Near East ($1,195.4 million)

Algeria ($2.0 million)

The election of a new president after 20 years, a new prime minister, and a new cabinet offers unprecedented opportunity for U.S. engagement on economic and governance initiatives in Algeria. ESDF in the FY 2021 request will support U.S. efforts to promote a business-enabling environment and economic reform efforts, which will have the added benefit of enhancing the

competitiveness of U.S. companies wishing to enter this lucrative market and help to counter Chinese, Russian, and other malign economic influences.

Algeria's hydrocarbon-dependent economy, falling oil prices and foreign reserves, greater domestic energy consumption, youth demographic bulge, and insufficient economic diversity are challenges Algeria will face in FY 2021. U.S. assistance will support Algeria's efforts to undertake structural economic reforms, address increasing youth-driven demands for economic empowerment and civic engagement, and spur Algeria to greater economic diversity, openness and integration.

Egypt ($75.0 million)

FY 2021 programs in Egypt will focus on supporting stability and increased prosperity for all Egyptians, particularly girls and women. Stability in Egypt is vital to regional security and U.S. national interests, and a key component to stability is sustainable, inclusive economic growth led by the private sector. To that end, U.S. assistance will support the Government of Egypt's (GOE) continuing reform efforts to enable inclusive economic growth. Programs will foster a strong business-enabling environment for small and medium-sized enterprises. The United States will continue to work with the GOE to prioritize reducing impediments to private sector-led economic growth, creating jobs, and supporting health and education reforms.

FY 2021 funds will fund programs that support Egypt's economic growth by taking steps to reduce corruption and make government policy planning and implementation more inclusive and transparent. Through U.S.-funded economic governance activities, assistance will increase the accountability, transparency, and efficiency of public institutions to improve the GOE's ability to provide services to citizens, as well as international and domestic investors. Planned FY 2021 programs include efforts to streamline government procedures, improve the quality of public services, reduce business registration time, and increase government efficiency through process modernization and e-governance to enhance service-delivery, curb petty corruption, and promote economic investment.

With FY 2021 ESDF, the United States will work to improve the efficiency of the specialized court systems by promoting the automation of case filing and e-litigation procedures in the Economic Courts and Trafficking in Persons Courts. Specifically, USAID will provide technical assistance to judges in mediation, bankruptcy, and anti-trafficking law to increase the courts' efficiency, decrease adjudication time, and allow for improved management of court resources. FY 2021 funds will also support the empowerment of women and youth, and combat gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and female genital mutilation and cutting.

In coordination with Egypt's Ministry of Health and Population and other stakeholders, the United States will help identify and address gaps in the existing voluntary family planning in the public and private sectors. USAID will focus on areas with underperforming family planning indicators such as low contraceptive prevalence rates and high total fertility rates. All activities will reinforce the sustained institutionalization of voluntary family planning services in Egypt.

In basic education, U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to the GOE to strengthen teachers' pre-service education and continuous professional development. Additionally, FY 2021 funding will support quality, equitable education at the primary and secondary levels by improving learning outcomes for vulnerable populations.

In higher education, $20.0 million in FY 2021 funds will improve the quality of higher education and support Egyptian students studying at universities in Egypt as well as the United States through comprehensive scholarship programs. The United States, through USAID, will continue funding joint

research between Egyptian and American scientists through the U.S.–Egypt Joint Science and Technology Fund to improve research in areas critical for economic development. USAID will also work with the GOE to design and implement innovative solutions to strengthen higher education institutions and promote and support inclusion and empowerment of young people, especially students with disabilities.

U.S. assistance will work with the private sector to increase Egypt's export of goods and services to the international marketplace, increasing the inflow of hard currency necessary to repay loans from lenders and reduce dependency on foreign debt. FY 2021 funds will also help improve the trade and investment environment for local and international companies –including U.S. firms – and enhance the export capacities of firms in targeted sectors such as high-value agriculture and targeted services exports. Funds will be used to assist Egypt's small holder farmers in meeting market requirements of domestic and international buyers, to promote innovation through research and education in agriculture, and to address limits on water resources through improved water resource management and water quality.

Iraq ($75.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Iraq will support the Administration's strategy to defend Iraqi sovereignty against malign actors, ensure the enduring defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and other terrorist organizations, and promote government responsiveness to its citizens and respect for human rights, which is crucial to consolidating U.S., Coalition, and Iraqi gains. U.S assistance endeavors to help the Iraqi people stand on their own and reinforce Iraqi sovereignty by supporting recovery and stabilization needs and development programs that address underlying social and economic conditions for instability to withstand malign influences whatever their source. Assistance will help to preserve Iraq's ethnic and religious pluralism and will focus on supporting Iraqis recovering from the depredations of ISIS.

Conflict mitigation and stabilization assistance totaling nearly $30.0 million will support the immediate needs of communities recovering from the destruction of ISIS and improve access to essential services, including local security services, in areas liberated from ISIS. Assistance will finance light repairs to critical public infrastructure such as health clinics, water facilities, power grids, schools, housing, and access roads. To jump-start local economies, funding will support cash-for-work activities, such as rubble removal and waste collection, and provide cash grants to women-headed households and local businesses. The United States will work alongside local communities and local governments to support the revival and continued stabilization of cities such as Mosul. In addition, assistance supports community policing initiatives, which establish coordination and feedback mechanisms between police and local community groups with a view towards ensuring responsive and accountable security services.

FY 2021 U.S. assistance totaling over $45.0 million will support a range of activities that strengthen inclusive governance, promote the rule of law, fundamental freedoms, including freedom of speech/ expression, association, and assembly, political participation, effective civic activism, and increase access to justice for all Iraqis, including marginalized populations. U.S. assistance will help the Government of Iraq (GOI) to advance the equitable representation of internally displaced persons, women, and other populations marginalized in governance structures. Programs will continue to address the traumas of conflict and provide psychosocial and legal aid services to survivors.

Funds will also help further Iraq's decentralization agenda and enable Iraqi provincial governments and central ministries to work with civil society organizations to develop accountability frameworks that improve service delivery at the local level. Funds support experts in areas such as finance, alternative dispute resolution, customs, tax policy, communications, public administration, economic development, health, education, electricity, and water and sanitation. U.S. assistance will enable the implementation of economic reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, as well as provide

technical advice to ministries and business on the streamlining of business regulatory and administrative processes.

To address underlying social, economic and security conditions for instability, U.S. assistance programs encourage entrepreneurship and private sector productivity. Program activities may support livelihoods and vocational training; small and medium enterprise creation; psychosocial and legal aid services; and assistance to war victims. Programs will promote respect for human rights, including in the judicial sector, prisons, and other detention facilities, and will support the humane treatment of detainees. Interventions also seek to increase accountability for human rights violations, with a focus on supporting the most vulnerable Iraqis.

Jordan ($760.8 million)

FY 2021 funding will advance the Government of Jordan's (GOJ) economic reform agenda and mitigate the impacts of regional crises, including the influx of refugees from neighboring countries. The United States will continue to promote greater burden sharing among donors to advance stability and security in Jordan and the region. Foreign assistance supports Jordan's journey to self-reliance by promoting economic growth, strengthening the efficiency of government services, incentivizing key policy and legal reforms, and encouraging the development of the private sector. FY 2021 assistance includes $475.0 million as direct budget support to the GOJ for non-military expenditures, thereby decreasing the GOJ's anticipated budgetary shortfalls.

Economic growth is essential to maintaining Jordanian stability and advancing Jordanian self-reliance. In FY 2021, the United States, through USAID, will provide economic growth-focused assistance to attract and facilitate investment, spur labor market demand, boost the competitiveness of the private sector, and foster economic inclusion. Funds may support energy infrastructure, among other types of economic infrastructure, to facilitate inter-regional trade and access to markets. FY 2021 assistance will be targeted to stimulate private sector competitiveness by improving the business environment and increasing efficiency, productivity, and investment in industries with the greatest potential for growth and employment.

Funding in FY 2021 will accelerate the GOJ's ability to sustainably provide basic services such as water, health, and education, particularly in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees. It will also increase opportunities for employment for both Jordanian nationals and refugee communities. To help Jordan address its water crisis and reduce water revenue lost to theft, leaks, and inaccurate metering, funds will help the GOJ improve its water and wastewater treatment infrastructure and boost water conservation with improved technologies and more efficient water consumption practices. A total of $65.0 million FY 2021 funding will increase access to quality education and other productive opportunities for children and youth of all nationalities in Jordan. Programming will improve educational infrastructure and equipment that improves learning environments; increase the capacity of management, teachers, and communities to respond to student needs; and focus on addressing the needs of vulnerable youth. To bolster health service delivery nationwide and to sustain the health gains made throughout the past several decades, FY 2021 funding will enable the GOJ and Ministry of Health to strengthen maternal and child health services. FY 2021 funding will address one of the most significant challenges for the GOJ as it grapples with the influx of refugees by supporting a multi-donor account that has leveraged significant external funding from other donors to defray refugees' health costs. Assistance will intensify its focus on community health and nutrition and continue to work through the GOJ to deliver high quality reproductive health services and vaccines.

Beyond economic growth and service provision, the United States will advance Jordanian self-reliance through democratic accountability and transparency. FY 2021 funding will also support Jordan's efforts

to strengthen the rule of law, enhance the government's accountability to citizens within political processes, increase transparency to combat corruption, support elected officials to better represent their constituents, and promote transparent elections. To consolidate gains in democratic governance at the sub-national level, assistance will provide technical assistance to municipalities, governorate councils, and governors' offices to improve local service delivery and strengthen administrative decentralization. Moreover, the United States will engage civil society and community leaders as they advocate for reforms, participate in policy and decision-making, and seek to mitigate conflict in communities at risk for instability. Funds may also strengthen institutional structures and facilitate networking among women's organizations and build the leadership skills of women to participate more fully in political, social, and economic life.

Lebanon ($62.2 million)

U.S. assistance to Lebanon advances key U.S. foreign policy priorities, including countering Iran's malign regional influence, and enables the Lebanese people to effectively respond to a multitude of security and development challenges confronting them in a volatile region. As Lebanon struggles through a steep economic crisis, FY 2021 ESDF funds will help mitigate key drivers of instability – social and economic exclusion – by improving local governance, strengthening educational institutions, building critical water and sanitation infrastructure, and enhancing and expanding the private sector to boost economic growth and create jobs. As a result, these activities also help to challenge the false narrative advanced by Lebanese Hizballah, and its sponsor Iran, that it represents a viable alternative.

Assistance will better enable Lebanon to address the needs of vulnerable communities, particularly those struggling due to declining economic opportunities, poor public services, and the impact of Syrian refugees. U.S. support will enhance the ability of local governments and municipalities to deliver core essential services in a more efficient and sustainable manner. In addition, assistance will facilitate community-based interventions, particularly those that increase solar power electricity generation, rehabilitate potable and wastewater systems, improve livelihoods, and help renovate community centers to promote social cohesion and youth engagement. These activities will also empower civil society groups to hold government institutions accountable and to advocate for the rights of marginalized groups and minorities, including religious and ethnic minorities.

To support educational systems and institutions, the United States will invest up to $17.0 million in FY 2021 funding for basic education to boost learning outcomes for vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese students alike, as well as build the capacity of Lebanese teachers to improve the delivery high-quality educational services nationwide. Under higher education, assistance will provide scholarships to academically meritorious, but financially disadvantaged public and private school students – including refugees – to attend top quality universities in Lebanon that meet standards comparable to those required for American accreditation. These scholarships will improve the job readiness of graduating young men and women and significantly increase their long-term earning potential. Assistance will also strengthen the human and institutional capacity of selected Lebanese higher education institutions and improve their organizational effectiveness, so that they will be able to better contribute to the social and economic development of the country.

To help Lebanon effectively address its wastewater management crisis, $12.0 million will enhance water and sanitation services through the construction and improvement of water and wastewater infrastructure facilities, while also increasing water conservation through the use of new technologies and the adoption of more efficient water management techniques.

Capitalizing on its robust relationship with the private sector, the United States will support programs that attract and leverage private sector investments in order to boost growth in productive sectors; spur job

creation; improve livelihoods and augment income-generation opportunities; increase the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises – including agriculture-based businesses; and foster economic inclusion. These crucial endeavors are essential to maintaining stability and improving economic resilience. Assistance will also facilitate access to markets, support trade hubs, strengthen the business-enabling environment for trade and investment, and upgrade the export capacity of firms in targeted sectors to compete both regionally and globally.

Libya ($18.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance to Libya will support its transition to a unified, inclusive, and accountable government that is capable of providing security, denying safe haven to ISIS and other extremist groups, and building prosperity for all Libyans. The United States will develop the capabilities of Libyan institutions to transparently and equitably manage Libya's resource wealth, and promote inclusive political processes. FY 2021 assistance will support a more self-reliant Libya that is capable of assuming increased responsibility and financing of its development journey. FY 2021 ESDF funding will support assistance that counters the efforts of malign external actors to undermine democratic institutions. As part of these efforts, assistance will reduce energy, economic, and information vulnerabilities that these actors may exploit.

ESDF assistance will promote macroeconomic stability and the fiscal foundations for sustainable and inclusive growth, including the transparent and equitable management of Libya's energy wealth. USAID will improve public financial management practices at the national and sub-national levels, making the business enabling environment more conducive to growth and expanded employment, while increasing opportunities for U.S. businesses.

Programs will promote political processes that advance a political settlement and secure the buy-in of Libya's diverse stakeholders, including women, youth, and marginalized communities. The United States will pursue the goal of a more unified Libyan state by increasing accountable local governance, improving service delivery, and addressing the drivers of fragmentation and conflict while enhancing citizen participation and promoting stronger government institutions. As the political context permits, efforts will continue to increase the capacity of Libya's election bodies to manage electoral processes.

Morocco ($10.0 million)

An increasingly self-reliant development partner across U.S. national security and economic priorities, Morocco has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to turn U.S. assistance into transformative and sustainable progress. FY 2021 ESDF funds implemented by USAID focus on addressing core citizen grievances, such as lack of economic opportunity and social marginalization, especially of youth, in order to advance the U.S. goal of strengthening Morocco's resilience against the transnational threats of instability and violent extremism. Programs targeting local governance, civil society, the private sector, and support for basic education institutions will help address social, political, and economic exclusion. Assistance will enhance economic inclusion by connecting economically excluded populations in target regions with skills and resources necessary to access livelihoods. Countering violent extremism programming will continue to strengthen resilience for those youth vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment by providing them with opportunities for socio-economic reintegration and by countering the narratives of violent extremist organizations. To further promote stability, USAID will work with sub-national government partners to improve implementation of regional development plans and the business-enabling environment which will also help promote U.S. business as well as counter malign Chinese and other economic influences. Activities will address a core grievance, the poor quality and inequitable access to education, through systemic education reform, including English language study in the national curriculum. U.S. assistance will accelerate development outcomes and decrease the risk of instability by

reinforcing a strong pro-democracy partner in a region beset by multiple security and development challenges. USAID will work closely with youth, women, and local government officials to accelerate development outcomes and decrease the risk of instability.

Tunisia ($31.5 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funding will support economic governance, private sector growth, civil society capacity, and the Government of Tunisia's (GOT) responsiveness, transparency, and accountability to citizens. Programming will encourage involvement in civil society organizations (CSOs), increase citizen participation in political processes, promote public accountability, transparency, and decentralization, reduce the lure of violent extremism, and further American national and regional security interests in support of the great power competition.

U.S. assistance of $16.5 million will further promote private sector-led growth, investment, and trade, which are essential to the development of Tunisia's economy and to the strengthening of its strategic partnership with the United States. Programming will elevate the private sector's role as the sustainable engine of growth, advance GOT economic reform priorities, and ensure that public finances and natural resources are more responsibly managed, equitably distributed, and focused on the development of disadvantaged regions. Programming will support improvements to the regulatory environment, which will stimulate economic growth in Tunisia and have the additional benefit of advancing American companies' investment opportunities. Assistance will also improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises, including those in rural and economically vulnerable communities, to support job creation and expand access to export markets. USAID assistance will also invest in the tourism sector as a key driver of foreign currency income, and the energy sector as the largest source of foreign currency outflows. Economic policy programs will support the GOT's governance and economic reforms efforts toward greater accountability in public financial management, efficiency in revenue collection, and transparency in budget preparation and execution. U.S. assistance of $15.0 million will support initiatives that improve the quality of Tunisia's governance to increase national and local level responsiveness and transparency, advance key administrative reforms and anti-corruption efforts, increase social inclusion, and reduce regional disparities. Assistance will prioritize citizen engagement to encourage political parties and parliamentarians to respond to citizens' needs and to build the capacity of CSOs.

Assistance will support the GOT's ongoing commitment to build capacity to sustain its own journey to self-reliance. Programs promoting transparency, accountability, legislative capacity, social inclusion, citizen participation and the rule of law will continue to be vital to strengthening Tunisia's democracy. Programming will also support the GOT to promote accountable and inclusive governance through long-term decentralization and legislative strengthening initiatives. At the local and regional levels programs will ensure effective democratic local governance transition through decentralization of selected ministry functions. Elections support will include institutional strengthening for civil society and electoral institutions. Additionally, programs will reduce the lure of violent extremism by fostering citizen participation particularly for women, youth, and people in marginalized communities, in democratic processes at the national and local level, and social inclusion activities. Youth programming will provide resources to youth and community stakeholders to implement concrete activities that mitigate identified local challenges, and build the capacity of youth and local CSOs so they can continue to identify and address community-level challenges. Assistance will support the GOT's efforts to engage women in political and civic life and will support laws to improve prevention and response to gender based violence, such as the implementation of the law on ending violence against women, adopted by the Tunisian Assembly in July 2017.

Yemen ($26.4 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funding for Yemen will expand the availability of essential services to address the consequences of the protracted conflict and rising humanitarian needs; support key Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) institutions to prevent economic collapse; promote UN-facilitated confidence-building measures enabling a ceasefire, peace agreement, and likely transition to a national unity government; and support household livelihoods to help put the country on a path to economic recovery. In line with the Department and USAID's 2019 Stabilization Assistance Review, these programs complement the broader diplomatic and counterterrorism efforts of the United States and our international partners to support a unified, stable Yemen capable of deterring terrorist threats and malign Iranian influence.

A total of $5.25 million will support programs that strengthen social cohesion, mitigate conflict, and promote peace and stability within local communities. Activities will include the provision of training and small grants to build local organizations' and community leaders' capacities to engage in participatory processes and prioritize service delivery needs. These efforts will also help promote participation of women and youth in decision making and conflict mitigation interventions in their communities. Programming will continue to support community reconciliation and inform future transitional justice processes, empowering collaborative citizen-led activities and mechanisms that directly address issues of violent extremism and conflict.

A total of $10.0 million will support Education programs for a strengthened, resilient system that provides a range of services to meet the complex learning needs of children in Yemen. These programs will continue to contribute to the operationalization of Yemen's national Transitional Education Plan. Activities will support safe, equitable access to education; improved teaching and learning; minor rehabilitation of education infrastructure and provision of equipment; and strengthened institutional capacities for the Ministry of Education to meet long term development needs.

In Economic Growth, $8.7 million will support a range of programs, including the provision of technical assistance and information technology systems to the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to help them fulfill their respective monetary and fiscal policy-making roles. Funds will also support interventions that increase household purchasing power and help mitigate the effects of the humanitarian crisis on the population, including sustaining trade through support for the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism and technical assistance to improve the operations of the Customs and Port Authorities. Funds will also support training for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to increase their profitability, provision of technical assistance to banks to increase SMEs' access to finance, and programs that improve the skills of the labor force and link job seekers to job opportunities. Funding will also support technical assistance to small-scale farmers and fishermen/fisherwomen.

Finally, $2.4 million in assistance will support programs in the water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH) sector. Yemen is experiencing one of the world's worst crises and WASH needs have significantly increased due to destruction of infrastructure, large-scale displacements, and chronic under-development. Deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributed to a cholera outbreak and is one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in Yemen. Funds will support programs to increase access to safe water and sanitation services through rehabilitating WASH infrastructure and improving hygiene awareness.

State NEA Regional ($84.5 million)

The State NEA Regional operating unit requests funding for the Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program, Religious and Ethnic Minorities (REM) programming, and the Middle East Partnership

Initiative (MEPI). Funds contribute to U.S. national security interests in the region such as countering Iran's malign influence and fostering economic growth through the promotion of business-enabling environments. Assistance also supports the expansion of women's employment, entrepreneurship, and economic prosperity, which contributes to global peace and stability.

Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) ($40.0 million): The primary goal of the Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program is to foster a vibrant civil society, increase the free flow of information, and promote the exercise of human rights. NERD democracy assistance provides citizens with uncensored information and civic skills to hold their government accountable to citizen demands and to international obligations and commitments. Implementation occurs through training for civil society (online and through seminars conducted in third countries); development of media content; promotion of digital freedom; and award of grants and sub-grants to non-governmental organizations. NERD programming produces circumvention tools to enhance internet access, develops voter education tools to improve accountability of elected officials, and trains investigative journalists to research and report on issues of concern to citizens. Funding will meet urgent priorities resulting from recent political events, such as threats to the free flow of information, human rights abuses, and suppression of the freedoms of association and expression.

Religious and Ethnic Minorities (REM) ($30.0 million): Funds for religious and ethnic minorities under the State NEA Regional operating unit will be managed by the Department of State and USAID, and be used to supplement bilateral budgets in the region in countries where there are emerging opportunities to assist REM communities. Programs in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) will provide targeted support to REM populations in response to the immediate needs of communities subjected to atrocities and genocide by ISIS, provide assistance to REM communities facing discrimination, persecution, and/or repression (including from state and non-state actors), support freedom of religion or belief/non-belief for REM populations, and increase identification and reporting of human rights violations. Overall, programs will address social, economic, education, and government constraints; prevent and respond to mass atrocities; and support cultural heritage preservation and rehabilitation efforts. Programs that aim to prevent and respond to mass atrocities will provide essential services, including psychosocial support and other health needs and promoting tolerance and community building.

Middle East Partnership Initiative ($14.5 million): MEPI engagements will focus on regional initiatives that advance economic opportunities for women and youth in emerging markets and increase transparency in host government actions. Believing that stability and prosperity in the MENA region depend on strengthening the partnership among the private, nonprofit and public sectors, MEPI programming is grounded in evidence-based programs that build upon proven approaches.

Programs will encourage citizens' participation in decision-making and should increase accountability, effectiveness, and legitimacy of host governments. MEPI will encourage efforts by MENA governments to design and implement economic reforms that improve the investment climate and promote greater private sector opportunity and growth. Programs will encourage transparency and accountability by increasing public access to information, for example, through freedom of information laws. MEPI will develop citizens' skills to work together to solve local problems and engage in political and economic processes. MEPI programs address core U.S. economic interests by promoting business-enabling environments that increase opportunities for U.S. trade and investment, especially in countries where other U.S.-funded assistance is not available. MEPI aims to increase opportunities in the region for private businesses, particularly U.S. firms, by removing economic and bureaucratic barriers. MEPI programs will help foster an environment that supports entrepreneurship, innovation, technology transfer, and connections between businesses and public sector institutions. MEPI programs create avenues that increase women's participation and representation in political spheres, as well as expand opportunities for

employment, entrepreneurship, and economic prosperity. Likewise, MEPI is committed to training youth to become actively engaged citizens, community leaders, and social entrepreneurs.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) ($50.0 million)

FY 2021 USAID programming seeks to strategically and efficiently address complex development challenges in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. $45.0 million of ESDF will support the Administration's efforts to advance religious freedom and support religious and ethnic minorities (REM) in the region. Programs are aimed at preventing or responding to persecution, repression, and/or discrimination against these communities by state and non-state actors. In addition, regional assistance mechanisms will allow missions and offices in the field to respond quickly when challenges or opportunities warrant immediate action. $5.0 million will be used to foster and scale up innovation, bridge gaps in bilateral programs, and to conduct applied research and assessments across sectors. Key program areas may include youth development, education, good governance, stabilization, strengthened civil society, gender-based violence prevention, countering violent extremism, improved water supply and sanitation, food security, trade and investment, and private sector competitiveness.

Activities will increase the capacity of field operating units to respond rapidly to political, social, environmental, and economic shocks; provide USAID the flexibility to target its assistance to those in conflict and crisis; and support partner countries to move along their journey to self-reliance. Programming will support targeted analytical activities that address some of the most pressing issues in the region, with a focus on the various crises. In addition, programming will promote systematic policy and institutional reforms in support of expanded trade and investment, broad-based economic growth, agricultural development, enhanced nutrition and poverty reduction in the MENA region. MER utilizes this regional funding to address transnational challenges, such as trade, water, and violent extremism, across the MENA region. MER provides technical leadership and expertise to field operating units and the Middle East Bureau, while also implementing regional activities that complement bilateral foreign assistance initiatives. Throughout all technical areas, MER will engage the private sector to increase the scope and effect of activities and programs.

In order to promote pluralism and tolerance in the wake of a genocidal campaign by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), MER will build on previous programming and assessments to help persecuted REM communities throughout the region heal and restore their communities, support economic recovery, and prevent future backsliding. Utilizing previous applied research, analysis, and evaluation, MER will pilot new approaches and scale proven interventions to address multi-sectoral needs through regional programmatic initiatives that support REM populations. MER will advance the Administration’s priority of preventing and responding to the persecution of REM communities that have suffered at the hands of state and non-state actors (including ISIS and other extremist groups). In doing so, MER will prompt learning, collaboration, and communication across USAID activities that provide crucial services to these communities in the MENA region.

This assistance combines short-, medium-, and long-term efforts to support the needs of REM populations. Interventions will restore access to essential services (e.g. water services), improve firms’ ability to create full-time jobs, increase access to finance, support demand-driven workforce development, and mobilize local and national actors to prevent future atrocities and build pluralistic societies founded on tolerance. Examples of prevention activities are monitoring and early warning models and systems, and REM teacher and administrator sensitization training. REM interventions in the education sector may include improving inclusive classroom pedagogy, school culture, and community outreach. Youth will be a specific area of focus for REM programming. MER resources will be used for pilot projects and learning across sectors, such as by assisting traumatized citizens with accessing traditional or mental health services, by normalizing the language of inclusion and tolerance in classrooms through teacher and

administrator modeling, or by helping civil society to engage officials at multiple levels of government. Activities may also help the young people of persecuted REM populations to obtain dignified employment by providing vocational training and fostering leadership skills to help them find jobs or start their own businesses. They may further include the host country citizens and peers of survivors of religious and ethnic persecution, so that they can integrate peacefully into local communities.

South and Central Asia ($759.5 million)

Afghanistan ($250.0 million)

The request supports programs essential to core U.S. national security interests in Afghanistan. FY 2021 ESDF will help reinforce peace in the event of a settlement; preserve state stability, including through support for democratic governance and the prevention of terrorist safe havens; and advance Afghan self-reliance by strengthening the private sector and civil society.

Civilian assistance complements security cooperation by improving governance, enhancing private sector-driven export-led economic growth, empowering women, and strengthening the delivery of basic services such as health and education, while helping the Government of Afghanistan (GOA) complete essential reforms and improve its responsiveness. These efforts reinforce the stability and credibility of the GOA and ensure its continued functioning should a political settlement be reached. Assistance efforts also advance the objectives outlined in the U.S. Embassy's Integrated Country Strategy and USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy, both of which seek a more inclusive, economically viable, and self-reliant Afghanistan.

Markets of primary interest include energy, water, telecommunications, transit, mining, gems and jewelry, agriculture, carpets, embroidery, as well as promoting job creation throughout. Economic growth programs will increase private sector competitiveness and create a climate for transparent, formal private sector investment; improve international market connectivity and linkages along Afghanistan's road, rail, and air corridors; improve customs systems and alignment with trade partners; expand trade relationships, capabilities, and options; and increase employment within targeted value-chain activities and around urban areas that emphasize opportunities for women and vulnerable youth. Additionally, agriculture programs will foster economic growth and self-reliance through continued prioritization of high value livestock and crop for export, contributing to the country's economy, government revenue and jobs.

U.S. resources will continue to promote political participation, civic engagement, and transparent governance, with a particular emphasis on women. Democracy and governance programs will aim to increase confidence in government, promote channels for citizen engagement, and empower women and girls in the economy, government, and society. U.S. assistance will support civil society's role in combating corruption at all levels of government. Local governance programs will create a more stable environment that encourages local communities to take ownership of their development. Through such programs, U.S. assistance aims to develop a cadre of Afghan professionals equipped to further peace and reconciliation and help Afghanistan achieve its vision of self-reliance.

U.S. assistance will maintain and advance social gains in health, education, and women's empowerment. Health programs will focus on major market and population centers to reach the greatest share of Afghanistan's population. Education programs will engage the GOA to improve access to and quality of primary education for Afghan children in selected urban areas. Resources will also strengthen both public and private higher education institutions. U.S. assistance will also counter trafficking in persons.

The United States will continue to collaborate with other international donors to support Afghanistan through the World Bank-administered Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). ARTF resources,

along with other donor resources, will help strengthen the government's service delivery and promote self-reliant basic education and health systems. Through the ARTF, the U.S. government will also continue to emphasize accountability and development impact by incentivizing the government to achieve mutually agreed-upon reforms.

Bangladesh ($130.5 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funds will advance the Mission's Integrated Country Strategy in alignment with the U.S. National Security Strategy, Joint Strategic Plan, and the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS). The request will advance U.S. interests by promoting a peaceful, secure, prosperous, healthy, and democratic Bangladesh that is a stronger partner with an increasingly prominent role in anchoring regional stability in South Asia and in realizing a free, open, and secure Indo-Pacific region. The request will support Bangladesh's Journey to Self-Reliance and its progress towards graduation from Least Developed Country status by 2024.

The request will support the Indo-Pacific Transparency Initiative to strengthen democratic systems in rule of law, governance, elections and political processes, civil society, media, and human rights. Funds will improve access to justice and delivery of legal aid in the formal justice system, particularly for under-served communities. Activities will promote transparency and accountability through participatory governance and improved local government responsiveness to citizen needs. The request will also promote political competition, bipartisanship, and political-party professionalism to foster a multi-party political system. Funds will address closing political space by strengthening civil society and media ability to represent citizens and serve as watchdogs. Funding will also advocate for the protection of human rights, support human rights organizations, and advance labor rights and reforms.

The request will help Bangladesh on its Journey to Self-Reliance by fostering a sustainable, resilient economy for all segments of society and helping economic institutions to expand economic opportunities. Funds will advance the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy to improve agricultural market systems through value chains, technology, and research; market infrastructure development; crop diversification; employment and entrepreneurship support; and trade facilitation. Funds will also strengthen linkages between agriculture and nutrition to overcome nutrition challenges in southern Bangladesh.

Funds will advance IPS by promoting private sector engagement, leveling the playing field for businesses, and enhancing regional trade, competitiveness, and connectivity. The new Improving Trade and Business Enabling Environment activity will partner with the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) to improve its Ease of Doing Business ranking, increase adoption of international norms and standards, and create greater efficiencies in international trade. The request will also bolster targeted priority sectors with high potential for economic growth and diversification beyond the ready-made-garment sector, including through private sector partnerships.

Funds will support IPS by strengthening natural resource management in support of the Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy Initiative and through enhancement of natural resource safeguards and security. Funds will support improvement of the enabling environment for increased energy trade; facilitate and scale up renewable and clean energy and energy efficiency operations; strengthen energy utilities; and enhance private sector engagement in the energy sector. Funds will also help mitigate the vulnerability and build the resilience of Bangladesh's people and natural resources to the effects of natural disasters. Activities will enhance the links between citizens and government by strengthening environmental governance, including a publicly accessible forest monitoring and inventory system. Funds will also strengthen local community capacity to develop and implement co-management plans to protect threatened wildlife and conserve targeted ecosystems.

Funds will combat trafficking in persons by helping the GOB and civil society prevent human trafficking, protect and reintegrate survivors, and prosecute perpetrators. Funds will also address the drivers of violent extremism to discourage recruitment and radicalization of the most vulnerable populations by violent extremist organizations. $17 million will assist host communities impacted by the Rohingya crisis and mitigate tensions between Bangladeshis and Rohingya refugees. Multi-sector assistance will strengthen local civil society, improve information, enhance livelihood opportunities, and improve nutrition, water, sanitation, and small-scale clean energy in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban.

Funds will improve learning outcomes for marginalized children by expanding quality education for vulnerable populations and supporting early grade reading for children with disabilities. Funds will support marginalized children impacted by the refugee influx by increasing opportunities for learning and supporting the resilience of school communities. Funds will also support positive youth development approaches to keep girls in school and strengthen civic education and youth leadership.

India ($50.4 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funds will support India's emergence as a leading global development assistance donor country and a strong strategic partner by focusing on: increasing the United States' engagement with the Government of India (GOI) to address regional and global development issues; fortifying Indian leadership to assist its neighbors and global partners to develop the capacity to make clear choices and develop their own self-reliance; and increasing India's ownership and responsibility for addressing its development needs by engaging with the private sector and other stakeholders, consistent with the Journey to Self-Reliance (J2SR). India has longstanding commitments to "South-South" development assistance, technology transfer, and regional leadership, and is intensifying its external outreach - called "Neighborhood First" - to take advantage of India's geographic centrality, cultural kinship, and economic/natural resource issues to strengthen its ties with countries in South Asia.

Funds will support the Indo-Pacific Strategy and South Asia Strategy by bolstering India's ability to embrace the role of a development leader in the South Asia region. Funds will improve India's capacity to provide effective, results-oriented, and sustainable development assistance to other countries in the region and globally, in collaboration with the U.S. government, such as by strengthening the Development Partnership Administration. Funds will focus on fostering energy connectivity, natural resources security, disaster risk reduction, digital connectivity, and cyber security. Funding for these programs will support development across South Asia and globally, as well as U.S. strategic interests and will expand the enabling environment for private sector engagement in the Indo-Pacific to create investment opportunities for U.S. companies.

With FY 2021 ESDF funding, programs will build the GOI's capacity and commitment to move further along its Journey to Self-Reliance. Despite India's impressive gross domestic product growth and poverty reduction over the past decade, being one of the top ten largest economies in the world, and an extensive entrepreneurial culture and world-class scientific community which leads in innovation, over a quarter (27.9 percent) of Indians still live in multidimensional poverty. This multidimensional poverty is largely characterized by India having poor access to water and sanitation and low rates of school completion. As an unintended result of rapid growth, seven of India's major cities are considered among the top ten most polluted cities in the world; India has the largest burden worldwide of mortality due to air pollution (estimated at 1.2 million deaths in 2017). ESDF funds will improve access to clean water and sanitation, promote sustainable landscape policies and practices, improve early grade reading in primary schools and reduce pollution and its health impacts. Additionally, consistent with J2SR, funds will use innovative financial models and co-creation opportunities to increase engagement with the private sector including testing innovations and leveraging financial resources to address key development issues.

Kyrgyz Republic ($12.0 million)

The Kyrgyz Republic remains the only democratically elected parliamentary government in Central Asia, but its democracy remains fragile as it struggles to maintain its independence from Russia. Assistance will help consolidate democratic gains by strengthening civil society through activities to increase civic participation, strengthen rule of law and protection of human rights, promote increased engagement with the government on key policy issues, and improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of local government. Media programming will increase professionalism and financial independence of media outlets, improve the quality of local content, and expand access to more diverse and balanced information, helping to counter anti-U.S. messaging. While elections since 2010 have generally reflected the will of the Kyrgyz people, programs will address shortcomings and support independent domestic election monitoring in preparation for what is expected to be a pivotal presidential election in 2023.

Funds will promote business competitiveness and regulatory reforms, including protection of intellectual property rights and addressing barriers to entry for both local and Western businesses. Programs will promote private sector partnerships, particularly in sectors with the greatest potential for growth such as agriculture, manufacturing, and information technology. Assistance will focus on regional connectivity, including trade and cross-border business opportunities. Funding will support the country's stability by supporting youth entrepreneurship and civic education; addressing chronic malnutrition; and supporting critical reforms to the basic education system affecting students' attainment in literacy, math, and other basic skills. Programs will support English-language training to secondary-school students and professionals to increase access to information and enhance job skills. Programs will also help curb corruption and combat trafficking in persons.

Maldives ($16.0 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funds will support Maldives' growth as a responsible member of the Indo-Pacific region by strengthening economic governance and democratic institutions, including public financial management, rule of law, respect for human rights and countering trafficking in persons. Working closely with the Government of Maldives, funds will be used to provide technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen government institutions responsible for public financial management. Assistance will focus on budget planning and execution, infrastructure procurement management and oversight, government debt management, economic crimes, and countering terrorism financing. Funds will strengthen the effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of key democratic institutions at the national and local level and will bolster the work of stakeholders to increase respect for human rights and efforts to counter trafficking in persons.

Funds will also enhance the resilience of at-risk youth by working with local partners on counter-narratives to reduce the impact of extremist ideology. Through local civil society, programs will present youth with alternatives to violent extremism, and deliver rehabilitation services (e.g., skills training, career guidance, counseling services). ESDF funds will strengthen the competency of key criminal justice sector actors and institutions to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and efficiently manage criminal cases. ESDF funds will also develop the capacity of civil society. Economic governance in Maldives is linked to sustainable management of natural resources. ESDF funds will continue to support effective management of coral reefs. This is based on research that improves implementation of adaptive management plans that are decentralized, science-based, and financially sustainable for reef-dependent communities.

Nepal ($47.5 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funds will support Nepal's democratic transition, economic growth, regional connectivity, education efforts, and workforce productivity. Assistance will strengthen the country's capacity to manage its own disaster risks. By promoting a more democratic, transparent, and accountable government, ESDF funds will advance a free and open rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific region and deter malign influences that threaten regional stability and human rights. Funds will advance self-reliant market systems, human capital development, and economic connectivity within the fastest growing region in the world. Funds will help Nepal become a stronger economic partner better positioned to uphold fair economic practices, generate productive jobs as an alternative to labor migration, and deter corruption and predatory business arrangements. Funds will support Nepal's transformation into a more capable, self-reliant partner that asserts its democratic and economic sovereignty while promoting greater stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

Despite Nepal's economic progress, corruption and a weak business-enabling environment are holding Nepal back from further development. Nepal remains vulnerable to unsustainable debt and dependence on predatory financing arrangements and investment. In line with the Indo-Pacific Strategy, funds support a business enabling environment conducive to sustained, inclusive growth. Programs will promote business-friendly policies and regulatory reforms that advance a competitive market economy and support small- and medium-sized businesses. Technical assistance to the private sector and the Government of Nepal (GON) will help leverage trade and investment opportunities while strengthening enterprise productivity and competitiveness.

Investments in the energy sector will complement Nepal's Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact by modernizing energy systems and enhancing private sector engagement to meet critical infrastructure needs. Funds will help position Nepal as a reliable supplier of renewable energy throughout South Asia. Investments will also support the conservation of Nepal's globally significant biodiversity, a linchpin of its economy.

Nepal's transition to a federal system of government has the potential to increase both internal and regional stability. However, obstacles to this transition have emerged, including corruption, unresolved conflict-related grievances, insufficient local government capacity to provide services, and openings for non-democratic influences from external actors. ESDF funds will address these emerging threats and support Nepal's democracy and sovereignty by promoting transparent and inclusive governance, a free and independent civil society that holds the GON accountable, and strengthened rule of law to deter transnational organized crime and promote human rights. Interventions will support the GON and non-governmental actors to advance anti-corruption reforms; protect media and other fundamental freedoms; promote accountable public financial management systems; encourage more inclusive, transparent, and accountable political parties; enhance social inclusion and mitigate potential violence; support free and fair elections; and increase parliamentary oversight and legislative reform.

Global Food Security Strategy funds will focus on increasing agriculture-led growth to reduce poverty and malnutrition. Funds will expand access to modern agricultural technologies within the private sector, strengthen market linkages, and increase the resilience of rural populations. Interventions will improve nutrition outcomes by supporting increased production and consumption of healthy, safe food and drinking water.

To further ensure sustainable economic development and support Nepal along its Journey to Self-Reliance, ESDF funds will promote inclusive development of Nepal's human capital by supporting the GON's newly formed municipal governments' capacity to deliver quality early grade educational services;

train teachers on evidence-based instructional practices; and reduce gaps in educational outcomes for girls, students with disabilities, and traditionally marginalized groups.

As one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, Nepal depends on humanitarian assistance to ensure continued progress along its Journey to Self-Reliance. To foster effectiveness and accountability for American taxpayer resources, ESDF funds will help Nepal reduce its vulnerability to disasters and improve its domestic response. Technical assistance will build capacity of newly empowered government institutions throughout Nepal's federal system to better manage disaster risks and respond to disasters more effectively. Assistance will broker development of new financial and digital tools for mitigating disaster risk and bolster the role of the private sector and civil society to reduce risk and save lives when faced with the next disaster.

Pakistan ($48.0 million)

The FY 2021 request supports the President's South Asia strategy and advances U.S. foreign policy interests in the region. This request continues a more focused civilian assistance portfolio for Pakistan, supporting core U.S. national security interests and foreign policy objectives such as: helping Pakistan consolidate civilian government control on the border with Afghanistan; supporting civil society; and promoting economic growth, including through partnership with U.S. businesses.

ESDF funds will aim to strengthen civilian government control and stability in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region by working with Pakistan to improve local communities' trust in government, supporting recovery from conflict, and preventing the exploitation of vulnerable communities by violent extremists. In particular, ESDF assistance will support ongoing reforms in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas, which through a 2018 constitutional amendment became the Newly-Merged Districts (NMD) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, thereby extending Pakistan's laws and the judicial system to NMD. In that context, U.S. assistance in the border region will also build Pakistan's capacity to deliver essential education services, strengthen governance and civic engagement, bolster livelihoods, cultivate entrepreneurship, empower women, and link remote areas with the larger economy.

Funds will also continue to support civil society and a range of human rights programs, implemented through the Department of State's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) and USAID. The request will support efforts to advance human rights, gender equality, rule of law, democracy and governance, freedom of expression, labor rights, and religious freedom in Pakistan.

ESDF assistance will continue to support academic and professional exchanges which build capacity and forge lasting connections between Americans and emerging leaders in Pakistan.

The request will improve the capacity of the Pakistani government at all levels to detect, report, and respond to infectious diseases, especially those posing a pandemic threat, including polio.

Funds will foster development cooperation to build economic growth and stability, while also benefiting U.S. businesses by shaping the enabling environment and facilitating trade and investment with a large and growing Pakistani market. ESDF assistance will be used to leverage Pakistan's private sector to promote sustainable development, including public-private partnerships that prioritize innovation.

Sri Lanka ($39.2 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funds will support activities that align with the Indo-Pacific Strategy to improve economic and democratic governance. Assistance in the area of public financial management will support

open and accountable governance and improved economic policy by strengthening institutions engaged in public procurement processes and increasing professional capacity of officials. To improve private sector-led trade and investment, ESDF funds will be used to reduce barriers to market access, lower the cost of doing business, and promote greater competition by reforming procurement, strengthening anti-trust and competition requirements, and promoting standards based on international best practice.

Supported activities will also include assistance to encourage small and medium enterprise development and entrepreneurship opportunities to foster inclusive economic growth; and to strengthen Sri Lanka's commercial capacities to ensure a competitive, transparent framework, and processes for growth. Funds will promote private sector engagement and sound public financial management practices through commercial law technical assistance and targeted trainings for industry experts. Assistance will also provide the Government of Sri Lanka, especially the Port of Colombo, with infrastructure technical support that aims to establish international best practices of commercial port operations and management and increase demand for value-added logistic services.

Funds will be designed to counter malign models of development that undermine good governance, transparency and accountability, international standards, and fiscal responsibility. To reduce corruption, centralized decision-making, human rights abuses, and non-participatory processes, ESDF funds will support democratic governance, public accountability, and rule of law. Work in these three areas will aim to strengthen linkages between institutions, branches, and levels of government related to key governing systems and processes, including the justice sector. To promote greater transparency and accountability, programming will support public participation in, and public information about, those systems and processes.

Activities that increase access to information and build professional capacities also increase opportunities for more Sri Lankans to participate positively in economic and political areas. This contributes to greater resilience, especially for men and women who have been marginalized due to limited access to opportunities. The Mission will use ESDF funds to partner with strong civil society and media partners in order to expand civic education and promote advocacy and oversight of government services and communication. The FY 2021 request will also strengthen cyber awareness and capacity, promote norms of responsible internet governance, and improve national-level frameworks, legislation, and policies on cyber and digital matters. ESDF funds will also support the protection of religious and ethnic minority groups.

Tajikistan ($19.0 million)

U.S. assistance will continue to support the Central Asia Strategy and the U.S. priority strategic goal of helping to maintain Tajikistan's sovereignty, security, and stability, including through improved connectivity among other Central Asian countries and Afghanistan. Programs will build resilience to counter malign influences. Assistance will prevent trafficking in persons, facilitate access to justice and good governance, support independent media, promote civil society development and community interaction among isolated and vulnerable populations, build resilience to violent extremism, and advance government reform at all levels. In communities along the Tajik-Afghan border, U.S. assistance will help improve social services, and promote economic opportunities for small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs, increasing stability in this critical region. Education sector assistance will increase access to higher education, including through grants, and will support reform of primary and secondary education by encouraging modern and innovative instruction methods and helping the government utilize data-driven approaches to budgeting and policy decisions to achieve more inclusive and equitable education outcomes. Programs will improve access to reliable energy, enhance the business and investment climate for U.S. businesses, increase access to markets and encourage broad financial system reforms, and

strengthen the agricultural sector by increasing the productivity and capacity of small- and medium-sized enterprises and their value chains. U.S. assistance will promote sustainable water use and increase access to clean drinking water by supporting local governments and civil society.

Uzbekistan ($27.7 million)

U.S. assistance programs will continue to support the Government of Uzbekistan's (GOU) wide-ranging reform efforts, in the financial, judicial, economic, and educational sectors. Education sector assistance will help reform primary and secondary curricula, teaching methodologies, and administrative structures; it will also expand and improve English-language instruction, which will reduce the influence of Russian language media. U.S. assistance will continue to support implementation of justice sector reforms that will increase the independence and professionalism of the judiciary, including training on new legislation affecting the business sector; programs will also strengthen the defense bar. These reforms will increase protection of human rights, reduce corruption, and improve the business climate.

Economic growth assistance will support programs that will increase Uzbekistan's compliance with international standards, including on intellectual property rights, which will enable Western firms, including those in the United States, to invest and sell goods and services. Reductions in barriers to trade and investment are critical for increased U.S. business opportunities in Uzbekistan. Assuming Uzbekistan has acceded to the World Trade Organization (WTO) by 2021, U.S. assistance will support Uzbekistan's implementation of its WTO commitments. Programs will help increase agricultural sector productivity, promoting a private sector- led economy that can create jobs and reduce outward labor migration, particularly to Russia; and assist Uzbekistan in diversifying its trading partners, enabling the country to become more resistant to pressures from regional powers like Russia and China. Assistance will support development of the country's capital markets; improve the government's budgeting and budget accountability process; and modernize the tax system. The U.S. government will assist the GOU to map its mineral, energy, and water resources in line with Western standards, providing public data that will assist U.S. businesses bidding on any potential tenders.

Funds will support the expansion of civil society by improving the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), strengthening the capacity of NGOs, and increasing their engagement with policy makers on issues. Resources will strengthen journalistic professionalism, improve the regulatory environment for media, and increase media literacy. ESDF funding will support victims of trafficking in persons (TIP), increase the capacity of NGOs and social-service providers to prevent TIP, and enhance cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society. U.S. assistance will also support development of Uzbekistan's parliament into an institution capable of providing meaningful government oversight.

Central Asia Regional ($31.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support the sovereignty and independence of the five Central Asian countries and advance the Administration's Central Asia Strategy through projects that support the C5+1 Initiative, a diplomatic platform that brings together the five states of Central Asia and the United States to address issues of common concern. Funding will support cross-border energy and trade-facilitation activities that will increase Central Asia's access to diverse markets, thereby bolstering their economic independence and supporting Afghanistan's economic integration into the region. Funding will support USAID bilateral efforts and promote regulatory and policy reforms that will improve the investment climate and enable the countries to reduce their reliance on Russian and Chinese investments. U.S. assistance will also strengthen regional trade in energy by supporting efforts to help diversify sources of energy generation and increase energy efficiency.

Funding will also improve the transit of legal goods and services by streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures. Funds will strengthen independent media and increase access to unbiased information, while English language programs will provide the skills to access non-Russian information resources. Focusing on evidence-based practices, assistance will strengthen civil society engagement to improve governance and increase transparency and accountability in the region. Programs will counter trafficking-in-persons. Funds will assist the governments to adopt best practices in repatriation and reintegration of family members and children from conflict zones to avoid them becoming destabilizing agents.

Funds will be used to co-fund assistance programs in cooperation with the European Union, Japan, Korea, and other new donors in Central and Eastern Europe. In addition, the United States will exercise influence and leadership in the region through support for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Central Asia field missions and activities as well as salaries of U.S. experts seconded to work in key OSCE positions; funds will also support OSCE extrabudgetary projects that advance U.S. interests in the region.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($68.2 million)

The President approved the Indo-Pacific Strategy on February 2, 2018, outlining a vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific in which all countries prosper side by side as sovereign, independent states. To further the President's vision, the FY 2021 Request for State South and Central Asia Regional will help create an environment that attracts foreign investment and ensures sustainable economic development while strengthening each country's ability to defend against external coercion. As an integral component of the Administration's Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network initiative, South Asia regional funding will have the added benefit of helping to establish a level playing field for U.S. companies, and provide an alternative to opaque, debt-laden projects that are detrimental to sustained prosperity. Through the Administration's Asia Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy initiative and in coordination with USAID, regional funding will support South Asia's efforts to expand its energy resource supply and access as well as advance power sector development, including liquefied natural gas (LNG). In addition, funding will support the Administration's Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership, enhancing partners' abilities to build secure connections, enable innovation, and protect their networks. Assistance will also strengthen civil society and support greater economic connectivity, including energy, transport, and trade connectivity.

To bolster the above initiatives, regional funds will finance technical assistance that will strive to provide partners with strategic alternatives for sustainable development. Resources may also assist transit and trade, connecting the region and supporting economic growth. In conjunction, funding will work to strengthen regulatory regimes focused on sustainable infrastructure and financing practices that combat corruption and opaque deal-making. Resources may be deployed in concert with India, Japan, and/or Australia to deepen partnerships, ensure lasting success and support an overarching approach to progress. In these cases, funding will support training and other logistical costs to bolster cooperation and promote high standards throughout the region.

To support South Asia's growing energy demands, resources will focus on increasing energy cooperation and improving legal frameworks to build a sustainable system that facilitates energy trading and innovation. Assistance will support LNG supply and infrastructure, enabling partners to efficiently import LNG, and strengthen the capacity of partners' LNG regulators through workshops, exchanges, and focused technical assistance.

A heightened awareness of digital connectivity and cybersecurity importance will allow greater resources to support capacity building and interoperability among partners and with the United States. Funds will advance information and communications technology infrastructure and ensure a competitive market exists where innovation can prosper, having the added benefit of creating a level playing field for U.S. companies and prioritizing transparency. Resources will also expand secure access to the Internet and support emergency incident response coordination, threat recognition and deterrence.

In concert with USAID programming, funding will strive to enhance regional connectivity by promoting the alignment of domestic, regional and international policies and regulations. This effort will eliminate barriers to cross-border trade, encourage competition and establish a cooperative system of trading partners. Resources will support people-to-people exchanges through professional skill development, capacity building opportunities and networking opportunities in order to link young South and East Asian leaders. Funds will then help connect these leaders with U.S. companies and stakeholders that can advance the region's market and place among the international community.

Finally, funds will be used to facilitate program support costs, including program design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

USAID South Asia Regional ($20.0 million)

FY 2021 ESDF funds will support energy trade within South Asia, which is a critical element of regional stability, economic governance, and trade. South Asia's energy security dilemma is one of the major energy challenges of the 21st century, critical to the economic future of almost 1.5 billion people, and to the political future of one of the world's most dynamic regions.

Funds for USAID South Asia Regional will consolidate and advance previous U.S. efforts to increase South Asia's energy connectivity and security. Technical assistance, capacity building and institutional strengthening of both national and regional institutions will allow for demand-driven projects to strengthen regional bodies such as the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation and the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation.

Increasing opportunities for energy sector reform and modernization and electricity trade within South Asia remains critical given ambitious energy supply objectives to meet growing demand, a focus on economic growth and access to energy for marginalized communities; as well as shortages in the region, which will become acute as countries utilize more electricity to fuel prosperity agendas. Regional energy-sharing and diversification will address energy security concerns and accelerate the region's march towards integration and connectivity.

In addition, flexible transaction advisory services will support the development of energy projects through enhanced private sector engagement, including financial services. The development of efficient markets in the region and improved transparent public procurement at the national and municipal levels, key elements of Asia EDGE and the Indo-Pacific Strategy, will enhance cross border electricity trade and drive regional power and gas sector investment.

Western Hemisphere ($760.9 million) Barbados

and Eastern Caribbean ($3.0 million)

The United States is committed to building disaster resilience in the Caribbean region by increasing local capacity to withstand climate shocks and reducing these countries' need to rely on the international donor

community for support. Foreign assistance funds also advance U.S. government interests to improve security on our neighboring "third border". Proposed activities will support the most high-risk communities by partnering with community-level organizations, host-country government partners, and the private sector to strengthen local, national, and regional systems to plan for and build resilience to natural disasters. Funds will advance the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in the Caribbean and programming will be implemented in priority countries that include The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Suriname.

Colombia ($140.0 million)

Assistance for Colombia will help reduce the flow of illicit drugs to the U.S. and support the transition to an inclusive peace after more than 50 years of conflict. ESDF programming will improve the conditions necessary for licit economic growth and sustainable livelihoods – an important complement to overall U.S.-supported counternarcotics programs. Programming will improve regional security by targeting the Colombian government's high-priority, conflict-affected areas and advance peace implementation. Programming will also support the increasing number of Venezuelans displaced in Colombia and Colombians returning home due to the crisis in Venezuela.

U.S. government activities will enhance state presence, access to justice services, citizen participation, and human rights ($23.0 million) in conflict-affected areas, areas with illicit economic activity, and communities with a high influx of Venezuelan migrants; strengthening rural economic development in marginalized communities; and promoting reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens. With $6.0 million, USAID will strengthen transparency and local governance to improve public service delivery in education, health, natural resource management, and licit market networks in rural conflict zones. Support will enhance the Government of Colombia's (GOC) capacity to resolve conflict, facilitate reconciliation through improved justice services to underserved populations, and improve citizen security. U.S. assistance will increase civil society and GOC capacity to foster greater ethnic and gender inclusion and protection of social leaders. Programs will strengthen civil society organizations' capacity to increase women's economic and social empowerment and prevent gender-based violence. Funding of $17.0 million will strengthen civil society and GOC capacity to exercise and advocate for conflict victims' rights and support their full integration into society while expanding victims' access to justice and psycho-social and mental health support.

Private sector engagement will foster socio-economic opportunities and build social cohesion in conflict-affected areas. Funds will support the prevention of youth involvement in gangs, criminal networks, and illegal armed groups. All proposed assistance will comply with applicable legal restrictions on assistance to sanctioned groups. With $10.0 million, programs will foster social and economic inclusion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities through their engagement in peacebuilding, economic and educational opportunities, and respect for ethnic diversity.

With $37.0 million, funding will support increasing the competitiveness of licit agricultural producers and the value of licit products. Assistance will help community organizations, national and local governments, and the private sector to create sustainable socio-economic development initiatives, including land titling, increased internet connectivity, nature tourism, and small-scale infrastructure. With $10.0 million, the United States will continue to support rural financial inclusion with new tools and methodologies to bring formal financial services to previously neglected rural areas. U.S. assistance will also continue to leverage private sector resources to contribute to advance peace and security in Colombia and promote opportunities for U.S. firms.

With $4.0 million, the United States will address the Peace Accord's environmental aspects and combat illicit economies by protecting forests and priority ecosystems; conserving Colombia's rich biodiversity; promoting incentives for environmental stewardship on private and communal lands; and combating deforestation by strengthening environmental law enforcement, subnational land-use planning, and natural resource governance. The United States will also utilize $9.0 million to address the challenges of illegal gold mining – a key financing mechanism for illegal armed groups that has serious effects on the environment and public health. With $2.0 million, the United States will support renewable energy to increase the sector's competitiveness and resilience.

To respond to the increasing number of displaced people settling in Colombia, U.S. assistance will bolster government services, promote community cohesion, and generate economic opportunities in receptor communities. With $16.3 million, the United States will work with the GOC to increase their access into the health, education, and justice systems; improve knowledge of their civil rights, civic duties, and available services; and improve urban planning and citizen security in areas of migrant settlement. With $5.7 million, the United States will increase access to financial services, entrepreneurship opportunities, and workforce development, and jobs.

Cuba ($10.0 million)

The ESDF request for Cuba will support democracy programs that advances a stable, prosperous, and free country for the Cuban people through independent civil society organizations (CSOs) in Cuba that promote democratic values, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. Programs contribute to the goals outlined in the Administration's June 2017 National Security Presidential Memorandum, and activities will provide humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families, strengthen the capacity of independent civil society organizations, and promote the free flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island. U.S. assistance aims to promote values the United States upholds around the world, while supporting the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their futures and reduce their dependence on the Cuban state.

Dominican Republic ($5.0 million)

This ESDF request supports the regional Caribbean Energy Initiative (CEI), which is a part of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in the Caribbean and aligns with the Department of State and USAID's security, diplomacy, prosperity, and energy priorities for the Caribbean region. CEI is also a critical contribution to America Crece, promoting the U.S. model of market-based, sustainable private sector investment, in contrast to the practices of malign actors. CEI focuses on building energy sector resilience across the region, in recognition of the critical role that a steady, reliable energy supply plays in the region's daily economy and in post-disaster recovery.

CEI works to enhance government procurement of liquefied natural gas (LNG), solar, wind, and energy efficiency systems, while supporting expanded U.S. private sector investment in the Caribbean energy sector. Funding will support the development of modern energy policy frameworks, including revision of laws and regulations to encourage renewables integration. CEI will also work to enhance regional and national regulators' capacity to promote substitution of fossil fuels with renewable energy sources such as solar, hydro, and wind, or cleaner sources such as LNG. The program will seek to enhance the capacity of electric utility staff to formulate, implement, and monitor loss reduction plans for targeted utilities. At the project level, CEI will coordinate with the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) and will provide transaction advisers to help develop bankable projects for select countries. Promoting direct project investment in high-visibility infrastructure such as solar panels and modern public lighting for streets and key areas will be a priority focus. The project will also work to strengthen utility planning for resilience to natural disasters and supply disruptions.

Ecuador ($10.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Ecuador will support civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged on a number of key issues, including good governance, transparency and anti-corruption, institutional strengthening, policy dialogue, and decision-making at the local and national levels. Assistance will enhance the technical, financial, organizational, and networking capacity of targeted CSOs and their counterparts within the Government of Ecuador to present and support democratic governance reforms; foster the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes at the local and national levels; and help solidify recent democratic gains in Ecuador. U.S. assistance to Ecuador will continue support for independent media and CSOs advocating for access to public information to enable sufficient oversight of its government.

Haiti ($25.5 million)

Programs will help Haiti to build a stable foundation of transparent and accountable institutions to promote citizen-responsive governance, enforce the rule of law, and protect human rights. Assistance will support economic growth and job creation, particularly in the agricultural and small and medium enterprise sectors that employ the majority of Haitians. Investments in water and sanitation will help decrease the frequency and severity of cholera outbreaks and will contribute to a reduction in waterborne and other diseases. Education programs will assist Haitian educators to effectively teach French and Creole reading skills in the classroom.

The U.S. government will utilize $6.0 million for programs that foster credible and transparent elections and political processes; develop greater technical, analytical, and managerial capacity within Haitian government institutions; and support the creation of a permanent electoral council responsible for building public trust electoral process. Funds will support a longer-term local and central governance capacity development in Haiti, through the use of local resources and alignment with local priorities. Programs will protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, youth, and people living with disabilities in Haiti. Additionally, funds will foster greater collaboration and build the institutional capacity of local partners, specifically in the private sector. Further, assistance will promote an efficient and fair judicial system by helping to reduce prolonged pretrial detention through the expansion of Haiti's first computerized case management system; fostering judicial independence and reform; increasing access to justice through free legal aid to low-income communities and supporting the Haitian government to establish public defenders' offices throughout the country; and advancing key reforms to the penal, and criminal procedure codes.

U.S. assistance will utilize $8.5 million to refine and implement a comprehensive strategy to build resilience, improve food security, and stimulate economic growth. This strategy aims to improve food security by increasing economic growth through market-led agricultural development, strengthening targeted value-chains by supporting local enterprises, farmers, water-users' associations, and research centers. The integration of planned humanitarian and emergency activities with ESDF funded economic growth, agriculture, and nutrition activities will be critical to support resilience-building programming.

Additionally, $3.0 million will create jobs and facilitate international and regional trade through improving competitiveness in the financial sector. Programs will address regulatory issues to improve financial inclusion for the underserved, support export-ready firms; and build the capacity of financial and business advisory services to facilitate greater access to private capital for small and medium enterprises.

U.S. assistance of $4.0 million will support water, sanitation, and hygiene services through infrastructure investments and public information campaigns through Social Behavior Change & Communication activities for Health. Programs will work with the private sector to strengthen the technical and revenue-generating capacity of the National Water and Sanitation Directorate to facilitate its self-reliance. This

will reduce the prevalence of cholera and other water-borne diseases and increase access to safe water and sanitation services.

U.S. government support of $4.0 million will promote early grade French and Creole reading programs that work in the first through fourth grades on a national scale; work with the Ministry of Education to build teacher capacity in reading instruction; generate community support for improved literacy outcomes and increased access to quality education; improve the capacity of the Ministry of Education at the national, departmental, and district levels to provide quality basic education services for its population; and address barriers to quality education with a focus on out-of-school children, social-emotional learning, youth, and those with disabilities.

Mexico ($20.3 million)

U.S. foreign assistance will advance national security interests through capacity building and technical assistance. USAID programs will support the Government of Mexico (GOM) to disrupt transnational criminal organizations, trafficking cartels, and their subsidiaries by strengthening the rule of law, preventing crime and violence in vulnerable areas, protecting human rights, reducing femicides, and promoting transparency and integrity. USAID will partner with government, civil society, and the private sector to address these challenges.

Rule of law programs will increase the effectiveness of the Mexican criminal justice system by helping to increase prosecution rates and plea agreements through more efficient processes. ESDF funding of $8.0 million will support state attorneys general offices and courts to increase their efficiency and effectiveness by developing analytical capacity, improving victims' access to justice, and building public support for criminal justice reforms. Additionally, $5.0 million will improve the GOM's capacity to prevent and prosecute human rights abuses including femicides, provide forensic identification of the disappeared, and strengthen protection mechanisms for journalists and human rights defenders.

With $5.0 million, the United States will support the GOM in expanding civic justice and community policing initiatives to additional municipalities. These efforts increase positive engagement between citizens and law enforcement, relieve the burden on the criminal justice system by targeting lower-level criminality and community disputes, and focus on at-risk youth susceptible to recruitment by organized crime.

ESDF funding of $2.3 million will reduce corruption by supporting key civil society change agents and the GOM to strengthen private sector integrity practices and increase transparency in public procurement. This will promote investment and help level the playing field for U.S. businesses in Mexico.

Nicaragua ($10.0 million)

Programs in Nicaragua will advance efforts to advance democracy and support those defending it. Funds will support democracy, human rights, and governance programs to strengthen civil society's ability to analyze and document human rights violations and governance issues, and to advocate domestically and internationally for transparency, accountability, and civic engagement in Nicaragua. Funds will support independent voices through technical and financial support to journalists, public policy influencers, and media outlets; while promoting more participatory and transparent elections and political processes. U.S. assistance of $3.5 million will provide grants, technical support, and institutional strengthening to civil society organizations to improve their ability to identify and articulate key challenges to governance, the rule of law, and a transparent electoral process ahead of elections planned for November 2021.

These funds will help civil society to advocate for greater government transparency, accountability, and inclusion. Funding of $1.5 million will support human rights and civil society organizations that provide legal support to victims and families of victims of human rights abuses, document abuse; seek justice, accountability, and reparation; educate citizens on their rights; and assist with efforts in transitional justice. Assistance of $1.5 will directly support election and post-election programming in Nicaragua. U.S. assistance of $2.5 million will provide journalists, independent media outlets, and social media influencers with grants and technical assistance to improve the quality and quantity of independent information and integrate non-traditional media tools, including advocacy in international fora and linkages with the Nicaraguan diaspora. Assistance of $1 million will promote civic education in vulnerable areas in crisis and conflict; strengthen youth leadership; and improve security.

Paraguay ($4.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance will aim to foster a culture of lawfulness to improve democratic governance. U.S. assistance will support increases to government efficiency and reduce corruption by working with local stakeholders to strengthen the rule of law, foster a more formal economy, and improve civil society oversight. The United States will provide technical assistance to select government institutions to improve internal controls, transparency and accountability throughout the government. Assistance will focus on strengthening judicial independence, convening stakeholders and enhancing collaboration, and improving efficiency, predictability and quality in the administration of justice. U.S. assistance will also work to strengthen the institutional capacity of local higher education institutions to foster continuous education within the justice system, advance the quality of the legal and related professions, and reinforce ethical standards. The United States will provide technical assistance to the Government of Paraguay to enhance the regulatory framework for improved competitiveness and a better business climate, including assistance for improved domestic resource mobilization and quality of public expenditures. U.S. assistance will also promote licit and formal economic opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized populations, including youth, women and indigenous persons. The United States will support civil society organizations, including media, the private sector and academia, as they oversee and demand greater efficiency, transparency and accountability from the government. Activities will support social behavior change communications campaigns to foster a culture of lawfulness. The U.S. government will continue to build local capacity by implementing its programs almost exclusively through local partners and will harness the power of the private sector to catalyze change and build a culture of lawfulness in Paraguay.

Peru ($27.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support Peru's proven alternative development initiatives, which provide farmers with licit alternatives to coca cultivation and disrupt the influence of transnational criminal organizations that rely on cocaine as a key source of revenue. Activities will help more than 50,000 former coca farmers obtain the assets, skills, and basic services they need to become part of a licit economy (e.g., new crops, farming knowledge, and connections to markets). They will also improve the capacity of Peruvian institutions, such as the national drug control commission (DEVIDA), to more effectively provide services in isolated rural areas where the lack of state presence attracts narcotics traffickers.

Approximately $14.0 million in ESDF would be used to leverage private sector investments to link hundreds of communities harvesting alternative crops with private supply chains and to catalyze increased lending and financial services in post-eradication areas. Additionally, $7.0 million will fund technical assistance to public service institutions, particularly DEVIDA and local governments, to help them more effectively invest domestic resources and provide basic government services in post-eradication areas. USAID will directly support DEVIDA with $6.0 million in direct government-to-government

(G2G) assistance to sustain coca reductions following forced eradication. This will help to improve the effectiveness of DEVIDA's integrated alternative development assistance through more targeted and better managed crop substitution and coordination across public agencies. G2G funding for DEVIDA will progressively decrease over the next five years, solidifying DEVIDA's lead role for all post-eradication assistance by the end of the agreement in 2023, a key step in Peru's journey to self-reliance.

Venezuela ($200.0 million)

The FY 2021 request reflects an assumption that the interim government will make progress by FY 2021 to accelerate a transition to democracy.

Bilateral ESDF requested for Venezuela would continue to support efforts that advance democracy, including longstanding USAID support for the National Assembly. Democracy, governance, and human rights programming described may be expanded to support a democratic transition in Venezuela. Food security programming would address the constraints to domestic availability of food, as well as food access, which has been used by the Maduro regime as an ongoing tool of political control. ESDF-funded activities may also support public sector, private sector, and civil society effort to support a transitioning government to reestablish the health infrastructure.

Funding would support a transitioning government to carry out an energy sector assessment covering two broad needs: infrastructure and institutions. ESDF assistance would support an assessment of the power grid to determine how a transitioning government can strengthen its capacity to stabilize the grid and what rehabilitation/maintenance it can prioritize to increase the availability and reliability of electricity in the short term. Funding would also support a broad-based consultative process to create a comprehensive, transparent power sector development plan to be implemented with the assistance of multilateral banks and donors.

ESDF assistance would allow the U.S. government to support rapid, equitable, and sustainable economic growth by establishing strong economic policies that are crucial to rebuilding Venezuela's legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in a fair, transparent, and efficient manner. This would permit the reactivation of the private sector to support trade and investment, financial sector growth, and private sector productivity.

Additionally, ESDF assistance would support diverse civil society groups that promote democratic checks and balances on a nonpartisan basis and that inclusively promote the values of representative democracy and human rights. Assistance would help defend democratic processes and human rights by enhancing the public's access to information; strengthening democratic institutions; and empowering civic participation. U.S. government programs would aim to strengthen civil society capacity and increase opportunities for Venezuelan nongovernmental organizations and independent media to exercise their rights of association, free expression, and oversight of government actions, including oversight of electoral processes.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($100.0 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ($75.0 million): Activities focus on violence prevention and good governance to address the root causes of insecurity, irregular immigration, and illicit trafficking in the region. This ESDF programming, in coordination with INCLE programming, will create the governance conditions necessary for improved long-term security and prosperity in the region. CARSI programs support governments and citizens as they seek to reduce the significant levels of crime and violence driven by the presence of transnational organized criminal groups and gangs.

FY 2021 CARSI programming will support an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention targeting high-violence communities to build resilience to violence, gang recruitment, and criminality, while also promoting security and justice sector reform that strengthens the institutions responsible for enforcing and administering justice. This includes support for offices of attorneys general, as well as for juvenile justice and diversion programs that provide non-violent, first-time juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration and pathways to rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

In FY 2021, CARSI funds will also:

- Improve the targeting of community-based youth development programs,
- Build innovative public-private partnerships on violence prevention to maximize private sector contributions,
- Support crime and migration observatories,
- Provide training and intervention strategies to policymakers and service providers, and
- Advance research and improve evidence for successful violence prevention interventions to design and implement U.S. foreign assistance.

CARSI ESDF programming benefits all seven countries of Central America. ESDF will support small grant programming, especially for Panama, Costa Rica, and Belize, to address governance and violence prevention.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) ($20.0 million): To increase citizen security and address the root causes of crime, ESDF for CBSI will target the drivers of youth crime and violence to reduce the risk of youth involvement in transnational organized crime. To achieve this, U.S. programs are intended to: (1) strengthen the enabling environment necessary for effective crime and violence prevention; and (2) advance community-level crime and violence interventions. While the strategic approach benefits communities writ large, these program areas primarily target the youth demographic within each country. CBSI funds support the implementation of the Caribbean 2020 Strategy to increase the security and prosperity of the people of the United States and the Caribbean.

To strengthen the enabling environment, CBSI programming will continue to improve the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency in the justice sector across the region. Activities in the Dominican Republic include effectively prosecuting crime and violence cases and reducing corruption. U.S. assistance will also build national and regional capacity to analyze crime data in the Eastern and Southern Caribbean and use this information to develop policies and programs for more effective youth crime and violence prevention.

At the community-level, CBSI programming will partner with communities, local government, and civil society to promote social cohesion, civic engagement, and other positive youth development activities to reduce involvement in crime and violence. Community-level programming strengthens the protective factors and reduces risk factors connected to youth becoming involved in crime and violence. The U.S. government will use crime and violence data to target specific hot-spot communities and/or specific at-risk populations.

Summit of the Americas ($1.0 million): Funding will support outcomes related to the 2022 Summit of the Americas.

Other Funding ($4.0 million): Assistance will support additional Western Hemisphere regional priorities and initiatives. Funding will also include support costs related to tracking of U.S. foreign assistance as well as program monitoring and oversight costs for programs in the Western Hemisphere.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional ($190.7 million)

With $15.0 million, the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program (LAC/RP) aims to tackle the root causes of outward migration and to mitigate crime and violence, by giving young people the education and skills that enable them to thrive in their home countries. Education programming will continue to strengthen the workforce, broaden economic opportunity and help at-risk youth secure better jobs by forging links among employers, higher education, and vocational training institutions and providing access to quality, workforce-relevant education.

With Private Sector Productivity funding, LAC/RP will support programming where private sector partners are interested in contributing to market-based solutions to expand economic opportunity in the region. LAC/RP will support increased private sector engagement in the region by exploring potential regional partnerships, gathering and disseminating evidence and learning, conducting private sector landscape assessments, and offering technical support on structuring partnerships.

U.S. assistance will identify gaps in energy security programming in the region and undertake targeted interventions to achieve energy security and modernization, specifically in the areas of policy and regulatory reform, utility strengthening, and support for distributed generation. By supporting transparent energy sector governance, service delivery, and electricity price reduction, activities will seek to enhance prosperity, job generation, and energy security, ultimately supporting US security through reduced migration.

With Information and Communications Technology Services funding, LAC/RP will promote the U.S. model of open, secure, and reliable digital technologies in line with the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP) in the region as a credible alternative to top-down, authoritarian approaches. Activities may include supporting host governments on digital economy legal and regulatory reform, and engaging the private sector to expand access to digital products and services.

Due to current U.S. policy, the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have made progress toward reducing migrant flows to the United States. We expect these government will take additional actions to further address illegal immigration to the United States. The request includes $175.7 million in regional ESDF that could be used to address U.S. policy objectives in El Salvador, Guatemala, and/or Honduras should those governments continue to take actions to stem illegal immigration to the United States.

USAID South America Regional ($15.5 million)

The regional response to the Venezuela crisis across the region has focused primarily on humanitarian assistance and protection. While these issues remain important, host countries are now turning their focus toward facilitation of the socio-economic integration of the millions of Venezuelans who have emigrated since 2015. South America Regional programming promotes the economic integration of Venezuelans in Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil through support for policy reform, job placement and training, microenterprise creation/strengthening, and access to financial services. FY 2021 funds will provide targeted support to priority national and sub-national government entities to effectively respond to the additional demands associated with integrating Venezuelans who have fled. The majority of recently arrived migrants congregate in specific low-income neighborhoods or districts of a handful of cities in the two countries, which increases strain on local capacity and exacerbates the vulnerability of both migrants and host communities, thus straining the capacity to provide public and social services. The objective is for municipal and regional officials to have the resources and capacity to provide undiminished public services, including health, education, water/waste management, and safety, for the entire local population, not just newcomers. Programs will focus on citizen-responsive governance to improve the quality of

citizen input and ensure more responsive and accountable local governments. Where necessary, U.S. assistance would provide technical support to complementary national-level government entities in order to facilitate improved local government capacity.

USAID Asia Regional ($16.0 million)

Asia has seen strong economic growth but weak regulatory and governance environments, unsustainable debt, and lack of infrastructure constrains further growth and creates opportunities for foreign predatory lending tactics that lead to economic and political dependency. Foreign malign actors have co-opted political leaders and exploited institutional weaknesses, increasing corruption, and offering opaque commercial deals that subvert national sovereignty. These challenges undermine democratic institutions, economic growth, and the stability of countries, and hinder free and fair competition, thus impeding U.S. private investment in Asia's fast-growing markets. Illegal trafficking fuels transnational crime and terrorism, and severe natural resource degradation and environmental threats negatively affect populations and economic growth.

USAID Asia Regional assistance builds capacity for democratic governance and adherence to international rules and standards through programs that promote the integrity of electoral processes, protect human rights, including religious freedom, support media independence and information integrity, strengthen evidence-based policy analysis, and foster anti-corruption. Programs improve economic governance and create trade and investment opportunities for legitimate actors in the infrastructure, energy, and digital sectors. Assistance will also improve capital market regulations to unlock private sector capital investments. U.S. assistance promotes transparent policies and regulations that follow internationally accepted standards, including environmental safeguards, and focuses on supporting water security, legal and sustainable fishing, and combating transnational crime associated with wildlife. Funding will support assessments, special studies, program design, evaluation, and technical support of field missions' democracy and economic governance, education, agriculture and environment programs.

USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) ($34.1 million)

The FY 2021 request of $34.1 million for the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) account will address violence and conflict, instability, advance women's empowerment, and provide dedicated resources to counter violent extremism (CVE) and its root causes. Success in these areas strengthens U.S. national security by creating environments that are conducive to economic growth and fair trade and addresses the drivers of radicalization to violence and instability.

Conflict Prevention and Mitigation ($25.5 million)

When a country faces the threat of conflict or violence, funds will support the timely response of CPS experts with tools for USAID missions that include flexible procurement mechanisms, assessments that identify root causes of conflict and violence, and early-warning data that forecasts future risk of atrocities and violent extremism. These tools will allow USAID missions, in coordination with an embassy's diplomatic and security specialists, to quickly identify the most effective USG response to a looming crisis. Funds will also strengthen the effectiveness of local non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, and private sector entities that are engaged in preventing violent conflict and extremism in fragile communities. In addition to the technical assistance noted above, funds will be used to train development specialists how to design and implement optimally effective programs in peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and CVE that do not unintentionally exacerbate conflict in fragile countries. CPS will furthermore fund collaborative civilian-military research and training in the field of civilian conflict

prevention and mitigation. CPS will also invest in the multi-sectoral mechanisms, specialized tools, training, and staff required to incentivize USAID missions to invest in CVE programs.

Women, Peace, and Security ($8.6 million)

Funds will support implementation of the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), USAID WPS Implementation Plan, as well as the U.S. Strategy to Support the Needs of Women and Girls at Risk from Violent Extremism and Conflict. CPS will work with USAID missions and other Agency operating units to design activities to increase women's participation and leadership in peace and political processes, political transitions, security initiatives, crisis recovery, and efforts to prevent and respond to conflict, radicalization to violence, and violent extremism. Activities will also support the empowerment and protection of women and girls affected by, or at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Funds will invest in research and programming to address the impact of conflict and violent extremism on women and girls, building on work to directly support women's critical engagement in countering extremism and violence, including in Niger, Nigeria, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa Regional Mission, Indonesia, the Philippines, Morocco, Iraq and Albania.

State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) ($5.0 million)

The United States has strong economic and security interests in preventing violent conflict, atrocities, and violent extremism, and stabilizing areas affected by violent conflict. The Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) addresses these challenges with targeted programming that advances core U.S. objectives as set out in the 2017 National Security Strategy. Foreign assistance will enable CSO to address its three lines of effort: 1) monitoring political instability; 2) security sector stabilization; and 3) countering violent extremism in countries of strategic U.S. interest. CSO will program foreign assistance based on the principles of the Stabilization Assistance Review (SAR) and the 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA), to include targeted assistance, burden-sharing, local partnerships, and a division of labor among the Department of State, Department of Defense (DoD), and USAID. The SAR and GFA designated the Department of State as the lead agency for designing fragility strategy and stabilization efforts, USAID as lead implementer of non-security assistance, and the DoD for maintaining a supporting role. CSO collaborates with Department of State regional and functional bureaus, DoD, and USAID in all our prevention and stabilization engagements.

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) ($9.0 million)

Programs will counter terrorism by breaking the life cycle of recruitment and radicalization and building community resilience against the spread of terrorism by groups such as ISIS and al-Qa'ida, their branches and affiliates, as well as racially or ethnically motivated terrorists (REMT). ESDF will be focused on the following activities: counter terrorist narratives and messaging; build capacity of civil society and governments to prevent radicalization and recruitment; strengthen the capacity of governments and civil society to intervene during the radicalization process; and rehabilitate and reintegrate FTFs and FTF families. ESDF assistance will advance these priorities on a bilateral basis, as well through supporting important international CVE institutions, including the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund, the Strong Cities Network, and the Hedayah Center. Programs implemented by these international institutions will also focus on increasing political will and capacity to implement comprehensive and integrated national CVE strategies, initiatives, and programs. Over the long term, these efforts aim to deny terrorist groups new recruits and prevent the emergence of homegrown terrorists, FTFs, and new ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and REMT branches and cells. Funds will also be used to support program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation. A portion of these funds are requested to provide voluntary contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International

Maritime Organization (IMO). These international organizations offer the United States an opportunity to leverage the financial contributions and expertise of other nations to advance American counterterrorism priorities.

USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI) ($640.1 million)

DDI is the hub for integrating innovation and private sector engagement through all USAID programming. DDI implements the new transformational redesign to more effectively advance national security goals, strengthen USAID's core capabilities, and support partner countries on their Journey to Self-Reliance (J2SR). Funds will support key priorities, including:

- Digital Development ($82.0 million): Advances an inclusive and secure digital ecosystems to counter malign influences, advance internet freedom, and enable economic growth in alignment with the National Security, Indo-Pacific, and Clear Choice strategies. Funds will continue implementation of USAID's Digital Strategy, including technical expertise and assistance, training, and country-level digital assessments to improve development and humanitarian assistance outcomes. Funds will also ensure capability for emerging priorities like 5G; develop ground breaking partnerships to build new fiber networks to expand economic opportunities; and develop secure payment technologies that counter corruption and financial threats and support accountable government.

- Women's Global Development and Prosperity ($200.0 million): Supports women's economic empowerment, as a key to meeting development outcomes, with a specific focus on women prospering in the workforce, women succeeding as entrepreneurs, and enabling women in the economy.

- Gender ($7.0 million): Supports a learning agenda to promote promising practices to prevent and respond to a variety of forms of gender-based violence (GBV) across Agency programming and partnerships; build evidence on GBV and technology; and support partnership(s) with the private sector and civil society organizations, including faith-based organizations.

- Financing Self-Reliance (FSR) ($100.0 million): Supports Missions to improve the capacity of partner countries to finance their own development in an accountable, transparent, and effective manner. Funds will improve economic governance and support the generation of greater public revenue, while harnessing domestic and international private resources and investments to fund development needs across all sectors through the FSR framework.

- Private Sector Engagement (PSE) ($21.0 million): Supports the implementation of the PSE Policy and effectively engage the private sector toward shared goals through hands-on technical assistance and advisory services, training, research, and management of the global programs that catalyze broader and deeper partnerships with private sector actors.

- Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) ($76 million): Advances U.S. moral leadership in rule of law, governance, civil society, labor, and political liberties. $10.0 million is included to expand assistance to counter Trafficking in Persons in targeted countries on the Tier II Watch List in the Department of State annual Trafficking in Persons Report.

- Religious Freedom ($10.0 million): Supports USAID's work to promote religious liberty and protect against discrimination based on religious identity or practice.

- New Partnerships Initiative (NPI) ($9.0 million): Engages diverse and underutilized partners through building partnerships with new organizations. NPI will enable countries to plan, resource and manage their own development solutions through strengthened capacity and commitment.

- Environment and Energy ($36.0 million): Guides the Agency's work on the conservation of biodiversity; the sustainable management of natural resources; the management of environmental and climate risks and shocks; energy; infrastructure; the prevention of pollution; land-tenure issues; and improving the physical environment of the city.

- Education ($39.0 million): Provides Agency-wide technical leadership, thought-leadership, research, and technical assistance in basic and higher education. The Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN) engages higher education institutions in researching, testing, and scaling high-impact development approaches and solutions and builds human and institutional capacity between higher education institutions in the U.S. and partner countries in support of the J2SR.

- Innovation ($20.0 million): Engages U.S. and overseas businesses, entrepreneurs, researchers and diverse partners to discover and test innovative solutions to development challenges, through programs like Development Innovation Ventures (DIV), and provide technical assistance to Missions and Bureaus to use open innovative approaches to achieve development objectives. Funding will also support DDI's partnerships with Bureaus and Missions where particular complex challenges in non-permissive or quickly emerging environments require rapid innovative solutions reliant on data analytics, emerging technologies, or novel behavior science approaches.

- Community-led Small Grants ($40.0 million): Reorganizes small grants functions from the Inter-American Foundation and African Development Foundation into USAID.

State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) ($115.0 million)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) ESDF assistance aligns with national security goals, including defeating ISIS and other terrorist groups, by addressing conditions conducive to the spread of national security threats including poor governance, corruption, and human rights violations and abuses. DRL ESDF assistance also leverages multi-government initiatives and public-private partnerships to further increase the reach and impact of the funding. For example, the Lifeline: Embattled Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Assistance Fund receives support from eighteen donor governments to increase the effectiveness of DRL's funds, thereby collectively reaching more CSOs that are under threat or attack for their work.

One of DRL's objectives is to address corruption and crime linked to weak rule of law and impunity for perpetrators of current and past gross human rights violations to help restore the public's trust in their judicial systems and strengthen rule of law. DRL will build on past efforts that have been successful in bolstering emblematic cases of war crimes and gross human rights violations with forensic evidence. Rule of law programs will also work to counter radicalization leading to violence that is caused by an inability to seek redress of human rights violations and abuses. These programs enhance U.S. security and interests by promoting stability. ESDF will be used to help civil society advocate for peaceful reform, more openness in repressive states, and enhanced respect for human rights. Priorities also include advancing religious freedom and protecting victims of religious discrimination. Increased resources for international religious freedom will allow DRL to fund programs for documenting human rights abuses, training journalists to report on religious rights, and supporting law reforms to protect religious freedom. Additionally, DRL will prioritize improving the free flow of information.

With ESDF, DRL will provide rapid responses to closing civic space, democratic openings, and human rights crises through technical assistance programs; assert U.S. leadership through strategic partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society, including faith-based organizations, leveraging collective funds to increase measurable programming outcomes; oppose corruption and improve market-oriented governance to foster economic opportunities for the American people, including supporting independent investigative journalism; and promote uncensored access to the Internet.

State Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) ($50.0 million)

ESDF funding will continue and expand programming under the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP), continue support for the Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF), and significantly scale the Strategic Ports Initiative.

DCCP funding will be used to expand programming to regions beyond the Indo-Pacific, including Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe. EB serves as the coordinator for this interagency initiative, with participation by USAID, Department of Commerce, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im), Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, and the Millennium Challenge Cooperation. Key interventions include:

- Helping U.S. companies win bids for secure information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure through funding feasibility studies and providing technical assistance on procurement best practices. These activities will be conducted in close coordination with development finance, loan guarantees, and political risk insurance offered by OPIC and EXIM.

- Providing training and technical assistance to government officials, regulators and other key stakeholders on ICT regulatory and policy issues to encourage adoption of the U.S. approach to internet governance.

- Providing training and assistance to partner nations on implementing best practices for a national approach to cybersecurity, in order to detect, deter, rapidly mitigate, and respond to international cyber threats and incidents.

The Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF) supports global efforts to improve fiscal transparency and encourage citizen participation in the budgetary process. Priority is given to funding projects in countries which do not meet minimum fiscal transparency standards, as identified in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report (FTR). Specific interventions include:

- Small programs aimed at training civil society and the media on budget processes transparency.

- Larger projects that provide technical assistance to government budget officials to strengthen budgeting and auditing processes.

The Strategic Ports Initiative is scaling for impact. EB is currently piloting a global program to develop a cadre of current operators and future leaders in beneficiary countries to have the skills, knowledge, and tools to ensure free and open access to strategic ports and waterways that align with longstanding U.S. national security interests. By scaling up the initial program in FY 2021, taking advantage of the lessons learned in the pilot phase, and partnering with allies and partners in Europe, East Asia, and Oceania, EB will be able to increase the precision and scale of the SPI’s outcomes.

Through this program, the United States will develop a cadre of current operators and future leaders in beneficiary countries to have the skills, knowledge, and tools to ensure free and open access to strategic

ports and waterways that align with longstanding U.S. national security interests. The initiative will also incentivize the U.S. government to practice geo-economics – the strategic integration of private-sector, U.S. government, and partner government economic and financial instruments into its existing foreign policy toolkit in pursuit of geopolitical goals – to enhance its ability to counter and outmaneuvre acts of economic aggression ranging from state-sponsored theft of intellectual property, high-technology capture through espionage, and economic coercion through export restraints on critical raw materials.

State Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) ($7.9 million)

ENR will utilize ESDF resources to build the technical and human resource capacities of foreign governments to develop, implement, and enforce energy sector policies, laws, regulations, and oversight instruments. Assistance includes building the capacity of ministries of energy, petroleum, and mining; support for independent regulators; and establishing good governance at state owned enterprises in the energy sector and public sector utilities. ENR assistance fosters economic opportunities for Americans by helping governments create firm and predictable legal and oversight environments that provide stability and level playing fields for U.S. companies. It also helps bring good governance to resource sectors in emerging economies and helps host governments develop their domestic resources and increase energy security. ENR assistance interconnects energy systems between countries to strengthen regional energy security and cooperation. ENR will focus ESDF-funded assistance primarily within its global foreign assistance programs:

- The Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) builds the good governance and technical capacity needed to attract private-sector investment. EGCI helps countries manage oil, gas, and mineral resources to promote transparent and market-based energy sectors for economic growth and energy diversification among partners and allies, strengthening global and U.S. energy security.

- The Power Sector Program (PSP) provides technical and advisory assistance to create solvent, reliable, transparent, and sustainable power sectors through investment frameworks, transparent market-based regulation, and innovative financing to reduce the cost of delivered power.

- Energy transformation programs afford strategic opportunities to promote market-oriented policies, and increase access to affordable, efficient, and reliable energy.

State Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) ($65.3 million)

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances foreign policies important for the security and prosperity of the United States, from safeguarding American interests in the world's oceans to advancing international environmental policies that balance economic growth, energy security, and natural resource protection. Through OES leadership, the Department of State plays a preeminent role in advancing U.S. interests in the areas of oceans, environment, science and technology, space, and health that are important to American lives and livelihoods. OES collaborates with U.S. businesses, academia, and non-governmental organizations to inform our efforts and ensure our work achieves U.S. foreign policy goals and brings maximum benefit to the American people. Funding in the FY 2021 request for OES will support the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund ($32.0 million), implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and frameworks addressing chemicals and toxins ($1.5 million), the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency ($21.0 million), UNFCCC/IPCC ($6.4 million), and other programs ($4.4 million).

Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources ($0.6 million)

The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) supports the Secretary's ability to oversee and direct Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) foreign assistance. F leads the coordination of U.S. foreign assistance and advances U.S. national security and development objectives by coordinating policy, planning, performance management and transparency efforts, promoting evidence-informed decision making, and providing strategic direction for the State Department and USAID foreign assistance resources. The requested funding will support F-directed evaluations of foreign assistance programs and collaborative evaluations of critical, emerging or crosscutting foreign assistance issues within State and other agencies. Funding provides for continued activities stemming from the implementation of Department of State's program design, monitoring, and evaluation policy, consistent with the goals of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (FATAA).

Other Funding ($335.0 million)

Diplomatic Progress Fund (DPF) ($200.0 million)

The request will allow the State Department and USAID to respond to new opportunities arising from progress in diplomatic and peace efforts around the world. Funding requested in the DPF provides the State Department and USAID the flexibility to use foreign assistance to support critical diplomatic efforts that may emerge in the future, such as progress on a plan for Middle East peace. Additionally, the DPF may be used in places where additional funding is needed to support progress in advancing countries through the nascent stages of a democratic transition in that country. The creation of this fund sends a clear signal that additional support from the United States can be made available for governments that choose to engage positively to advance peace and/or shared diplomatic goals.

The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) ($135.0 million)

This funding will continue to provide the State Department and USAID the necessary flexibility to respond to unanticipated contingencies arising from terrorism and conflict. The State Department and USAID will use these funds to support activities that align with regional and country-specific objectives to promote stability and recovery and address critical needs, including to further the strategy called for in the Global Fragility Act. Funds will continue to support stabilization and early recovery efforts, ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS while continuing efforts to counter other terrorist or violent extremist organizations. ESDF funding in the RRF will allow the State Department and USAID to support efforts in places like Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen, where the situation on the ground changes rapidly, and flexibility is required.

USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance (PRP) ($13.5 million)

The FY 2021 request will enable PRP's programmatic activities that support the following bureau objectives: 1) define and coordinate USAID's development policy agenda with our stakeholders to advance partner countries' Journeys to Self-Reliance; 2) strengthen the Agency's capacity to plan, resource, and implement innovative and evidence-based programming to best achieve effective and sustainable development results; and 3) promote and expand a culture of learning, evaluation, and accountability for Agency-wide performance, to improve impact, inform decision-making, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources. PRP will support analysis and research on development trends to keep USAID at the forefront of development practice, and fund assessments of policy implementation to implementation and impact. Funds will also strengthen and operationalize Agency capacity to increase partner country self-reliance by further defining and tracking country commitment

and progress, and funding to obtain needed expertise to institutionalize and ensure effective oversight of self-reliance metrics. The FY 2021 Budget will fund PRP to experiment with new and innovative approaches to these functions with Missions and Bureaus across the Agency, which will lead to more adaptive, catalytic, collaborative, and sustainable activity, project, and strategy design, implementation, and decision-making. PRP will strengthen the Agency's international engagement on aid transparency and effectiveness, and support multilateral policy coordination, such as support for the International Aid Transparency Initiative and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, as well as multilateral performance assessments to help ensure that USAID partner organizations have the policies and capacities in place to protect USAID resources and effectively advance U.S. development outcomes.

USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) ($140.5 million)

RFS will lead USAID in implementing measurable solutions to sustainably reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water insecurity. These goals provide the basis for lasting gains that position our partner countries to be resilient and to achieve self-reliance through investments in their own people and national potential.

RFS investments in agriculture-led growth, resilience, multi-sectoral nutrition, and water security and sanitation will focus on global leadership and the provision of technical assistance to missions implementing the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the U.S. Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, the Office of Food for Peace Food Assistance and Food Security Strategy, and the U.S. Global Water Strategy. RFS will promote multi-sectoral approaches and ensure that cross-cutting issues such as youth, gender, natural resource management, climate adaptation, and policy are integrated into programming.

FY 2021 resources will support the advancement of the global food and water security agenda and provide effective, demand-driven support to missions, partnerships with U.S. universities, and key international partners to develop and advance solutions that transform agricultural systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. RFS investments in agricultural research and development will advance critical innovations to help countries, including the United States, meet dynamic and unforeseen changes that impact food security and will position the USG to better anticipate emerging threats. RFS will also work to advance research partnerships on water and sanitation service delivery on systems-based approaches to facilitate sustained service delivery across communities.

RFS will continue to support nutrition and healthy food systems through: generating a supply of and demand for affordable, nutritious and safe foods year-round; empowering women as central players in nutrition; encouraging families to use increased income for health, diet and hygiene; enabling an environment that supports sound food systems; and strategically coordinating and implementing complementary nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive investments. Funding will support critical learning activities for multi-sectoral nutrition, development of an evidence-driven conceptual framework and guidance for food systems and nutrition, development of analytical and research agendas related to multi-sectoral nutrition, and the advancement of essential work on metrics and measurement for multi-sectoral nutrition.

Funding will support resilience investments that are focused on reducing communities' chronic vulnerability to shocks and stresses, including through a $30.0 million Resilience Challenge Fund, to leverage private investment, recipient country, and other donor funding. These investments will be used to strengthen the ability of vulnerable people, communities and countries to reduce, mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses, address the root causes of their vulnerability to help prevent recurrent food crises, reduce future humanitarian needs, and accelerate and protect progress on the Journey to Self-

Reliance. These activities also support U.S. national security objectives by expanding economic opportunities and strengthening governance in areas vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises, instability, and conflict.

RFS funding for water and sanitation will focus on achieving global leadership goals outlined in USAID's Water and Development Plan, and the provision of high-quality technical assistance to missions. Funding will support programming that provides access to sustainable water and sanitation services and promotes key hygiene behaviors, while enhancing the effective management of the water resources that are essential for the sustainable provision of drinking water. RFS will work in collaboration with national governments, development partners, private capital market institutions and local stakeholders to close financing gaps and improve governance structures that enable countries to sustain water and sanitation services.

Through USAID's New Partnership Initiative, RFS investments and private sector engagement will unlock private capital for small and medium enterprises in the agriculture sector to fuel growth and meet unmet demand for financing. These endeavors will strengthen resilience and help markets to supply nutritious and safe food year-round and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation services. RFS will support strategic engagement of the private sector and other partners to align agendas, leverage resources and promote market-led development and sustainable services that advance country self-reliance.

Special Representatives ($17.0 million)

S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues ($7.0 million)

Through its cyber capacity building initiatives, S/CCI builds strategic partnerships that strengthen our defenses against adversaries, and ultimately make the United States safer and more resilient against cyber threats. A stronger and more resilient global information infrastructure will strengthen cyber deterrence by creating doubt in our adversaries that they can achieve their objectives.

Foreign assistance will support the implementation of the National Cyber Strategy. Funds will advance American influence through cyber capacity building programs that will promote an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure cyberspace, and build international cyber capacity to 1) deter and disrupt adversaries in cyberspace, while also ensuring that nations are adopting the framework of responsible state behavior in cyberspace that is based on existing international law and agreed upon norms, 2) strengthen global cybersecurity and build a culture of preparedness, and 3) defend effective and inclusive structures of Internet Governance.

S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues ($10.0 million)

S/GWI foreign assistance programs will promote women's full participation in the economy and in peace and security. S/GWI programs works through a holistic approach, which includes addressing and removing barriers and challenges such as gender-based violence, promoting women and girl's leadership, providing access to justice, and supporting women and girls facing conflict and violent extremism. With training and support for civil society organizations, funds will promote women's participation in peace and security, preventing and countering violent extremism, and advancing women's economic empowerment. Funds will also prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting.

Through its robust monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities, S/GWI aims to enhance the impact of its funding and integrate gender equality and women's empowerment across foreign assistance

programming. S/GWI grantees must demonstrate MEL procedures before receiving funds. S/GWI requires regular reporting from grantees and independent evaluations are required for large projects. S/GWI will continue annual subject matter evaluations for the purpose of learning within S/GWI and across the Department. S/GWI and Posts, when appropriate, review grantee reports for accuracy, progress, and feedback, and supplement these with site visits.

USAID Program Management Initiatives ($2.7 million)

FY 2021 funds will support the Development Outreach and Communications (DOC) program ($1.1 million); Partner Vetting System (PVS) information technology (IT) modernization ($0.9 million); and the Training and Exchanges Automated Management System (TEAMS) ($0.7 million).

The DOC program improves the ability of mission-based Development Outreach and Communications Specialists to promote successful USAID program results, ensure that programs are well communicated to host country audiences, and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. foreign assistance.

Funds will also be used to modernize the PVS IT system by improving essential operational support for the Agency's counterterrorism partner vetting programs, thereby enhancing quality and consistency in service.

To comply with statutory and regulatory requirements, funding for TEAMS will allow continued implementation of humanitarian and development programming in support of national security priorities, while minimizing the risk of diversion to terrorists and their affiliates under the partner vetting program. The program will include a participant training and visa compliance support help desk to monitor USAID-funded beneficiaries in the United States for training. Assistance will also be used to support TEAMS, the IT system, Operations and Maintenance costs.

The Ocean Freight Reimbursement program (OFR) will be funded by the Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI).

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate[1]	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring[1, 2]	OCO[1]	Total[1]			
ESDF Total	**6,508,059**	**1,172,336**	**7,680,395**	**5,234,200**	**7,489,034**	**5,925,600**
Africa	1,432,994	87,594	1,520,588	664,650	*	796,750
African Union	350	-	350	350	*	350
Burkina Faso	2,300	-	2,300	2,300	*	4,300
Burundi	3,000	-	3,000	1,000	*	1,000
Cameroon	4,000	-	4,000	1,000	*	3,000
Central African Republic	3,000	-	3,000	1,000	*	1,000
Chad	3,000	-	3,000	1,100	*	1,100
Cote d'Ivoire	6,000	-	6,000	2,000	*	5,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	37,594	37,594	75,188	42,000	*	45,000
Djibouti	-	9,000	9,000	2,500	*	2,500
Ethiopia	122,900	-	122,900	51,000	*	92,000
Gambia, The	2,000	-	2,000	-	*	-
Ghana	78,200	-	78,200	20,000	*	20,000
Guinea	3,000	-	3,000	-	*	-
Kenya	100,670	-	100,670	43,500	*	39,000
Liberia	55,350	-	55,350	9,200	*	6,200
Madagascar	19,000	-	19,000	3,000	*	3,000
Malawi	56,000	-	56,000	15,000	*	25,000
Mali	60,801	-	60,801	28,200	*	33,400
Mauritania	2,000	-	2,000	1,000	*	1,000
Mozambique	62,016	-	62,016	5,600	*	47,000
Niger	26,000	-	26,000	15,500	*	26,000
Nigeria	74,500	-	74,500	49,000	*	34,000
Rwanda	46,000	-	46,000	12,200	*	12,200
Senegal	63,000	-	63,000	15,500	*	26,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	-	2,000	1,200	*	1,200
Somalia	56,500	-	56,500	43,200	*	43,200
South Africa	3,000	-	3,000	-	*	2,000
South Sudan	56,000	-	56,000	22,200	*	22,200
Sudan	7,500	-	7,500	1,500	*	12,000
Tanzania	45,000	-	45,000	12,600	*	5,000
Uganda	58,257	-	58,257	17,000	*	9,500
Zambia	35,500	-	35,500	5,000	*	5,000
Zimbabwe	22,000	-	22,000	9,000	*	5,000

State Africa Regional	-	31,000	31,000	18,200	*	18,200
USAID Africa Regional	133,435	-	133,435	169,400	*	190,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	47,500	10,000	57,500	3,900	*	3,900
USAID East Africa Regional	30,300	-	30,300	8,200	*	14,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	22,371	-	22,371	6,500	*	6,000

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate[1]	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring[1, 2]	OCO[1]	Total[1]			
USAID Southern Africa Regional	33,950	-	33,950	5,800	*	12,500
USAID West Africa Regional	49,000	-	49,000	19,000	*	19,000
East Asia and Pacific	501,477	-	501,477	433,100	*	600,250
Burma	86,450	-	86,450	47,000	*	86,450
Cambodia	34,500	-	34,500	14,500	*	20,000
China	25,040	-	25,040	-	*	-
Indonesia	63,000	-	63,000	49,400	*	63,000
Laos	19,887	-	19,887	24,000	*	24,000
Marshall Islands	450	-	450	-	*	1,500
Micronesia	450	-	450	-	*	1,500
Mongolia	3,000	-	3,000	3,000	*	6,000
North Korea	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	*	34,000
Philippines	70,000	-	70,000	80,800	*	80,800
Thailand	6,500	-	6,500	5,700	*	11,000
Timor-Leste	16,000	-	16,000	15,000	*	17,000
Vietnam	85,250	-	85,250	51,500	*	86,500
Pacific Islands Regional	20,700	-	20,700	20,500	*	33,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	47,400	-	47,400	103,000	*	105,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	18,850	-	18,850	18,700	*	30,000
Europe and Eurasia	623,994	-	623,994	308,750	*	361,200
Albania	2,990	-	2,990	1,700	*	1,700
Armenia	22,500	-	22,500	4,650	*	14,500
Azerbaijan	8,760	-	8,760	2,100	*	5,000
Belarus	8,600	-	8,600	1,500	*	3,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,499	-	32,499	10,000	*	14,000
Georgia	83,025	-	83,025	38,500	*	38,500
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	750	-	*	-
Kosovo	37,860	-	37,860	20,000	*	27,000
Moldova	47,866	-	47,866	18,000	*	18,000
Montenegro	1,000	-	1,000	-	*	-
North Macedonia	9,890	-	9,890	3,100	*	7,000
Serbia	23,100	-	23,100	6,200	*	10,500
Ukraine	250,000	-	250,000	145,000	*	145,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	77,304	-	77,304	48,000	*	67,000

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,850	-	17,850	10,000	*	10,000
Near East	1,152,358	606,742	1,759,100	1,336,400	*	1,195,350
Algeria	-	-	-	-	*	2,000
Egypt	112,500	-	112,500	75,000	*	75,000
Iraq	-	150,000	150,000	115,000	*	75,000
Jordan	841,908	240,492	1,082,400	910,800	*	760,800

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate[1]	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring[1, 2]	OCO[1]	Total[1]			
Lebanon	112,500	-	112,500	62,200	*	62,200
Libya	-	28,000	28,000	17,800	*	18,000
Morocco	20,000	-	20,000	10,000	*	10,000
Syria	-	40,000	40,000	-	*	-
Tunisia	-	85,000	85,000	31,500	*	31,500
Yemen	-	25,000	25,000	29,600	*	26,350
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)[3]	-	-	-	14,500	*	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	5,000	-	*	-
Near East Regional Democracy[3]	-	-	-	40,000	*	-
State NEA Regional[3]	51,750	35,250	87,000	-	*	84,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	8,700	3,000	11,700	30,000	*	50,000
South and Central Asia	384,065	412,000	796,065	817,800	*	759,500
Afghanistan	-	350,000	350,000	400,000	*	250,000
Bangladesh	89,525	-	89,525	122,200	*	130,500
India	41,500	-	41,500	70,400	*	50,400
Kazakhstan	5,200	-	5,200	-	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	25,000	-	25,000	4,000	*	12,000
Maldives	3,500	-	3,500	6,000	*	16,000
Nepal	75,000	-	75,000	43,500	*	47,500
Pakistan	-	62,000	62,000	48,000	*	48,000
Sri Lanka	40,000	-	40,000	27,200	*	39,200
Tajikistan	28,087	-	28,087	6,800	*	19,000
Turkmenistan	3,800	-	3,800	-	*	-
Uzbekistan	27,390	-	27,390	9,200	*	27,700
Central Asia Regional	30,063	-	30,063	16,700	*	31,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	14,516	-	14,516	63,800	*	68,200
USAID South Asia Regional	484	-	484	-	*	20,000
Western Hemisphere	796,578	-	796,578	516,200	*	760,900
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,000	-	3,000	-	*	3,000
Brazil	11,000	-	11,000	-	*	-
Colombia	187,328	-	187,328	100,000	*	140,000
Cuba	20,000	-	20,000	6,000	*	10,000
Dominican Republic	9,800	-	9,800	-	*	5,000
Ecuador	5,000	-	5,000	1,000	*	10,000
El Salvador	-	-	-	45,000	*	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	65,650	*	-

Haiti	51,000	-	51,000	25,500	*	25,500
Honduras	-	-	-	65,000	*	-
Jamaica	1,000	-	1,000	1,800	*	-
Mexico	45,000	-	45,000	20,250	*	20,250
Nicaragua	11,610	-	11,610	6,000	*	10,000

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate [1]	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring [1, 2]	OCO[1]	Total[1]			
Paraguay	4,000	-	4,000	1,000	*	4,000
Peru	41,000	-	41,000	20,000	*	27,000
Venezuela	17,500	-	17,500	9,000	*	200,000
Central America Regional - TBD	168,390	-	168,390	-	*	-
Organization of American States (OAS)	9,000	-	9,000	-	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	129,450	-	129,450	115,000	*	100,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	60,500	-	60,500	35,000	*	190,650
USAID South America Regional	18,000	-	18,000	-	*	15,500
USAID Asia Regional	16,000	-	16,000	16,000	*	16,000
USAID Asia Regional	16,000	-	16,000	16,000	*	16,000
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	315,960	-	315,960	-	*	-
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	315,960	-	315,960	-	*	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	-	-	-	34,100	*	34,100
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	-	-	5,500	*	25,500
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	-	-	28,600	*	8,600
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	-	2,500	5,000	*	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	2,500	-	2,500	5,000	*	5,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	-	6,000	6,000	9,000	*	9,000
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	-	6,000	6,000	9,000	*	9,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	217,088	12,000	229,088	-	*	-
DCHA - FEWSNet	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
DCHA/ASHA	30,000	-	30,000	-	*	-
DCHA/CMM	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	30,000	-	30,000	-	*	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	89,588	-	89,588	-	*	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	40,500	-	40,500	-	*	-
DCHA/DRG – USAID Advisor for Indigenous People's Issues	3,500	-	3,500	-	*	-
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	4,000	-	4,000	-	*	-
DCHA/PPM	11,500	12,000	23,500	-	*	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	-	409,052	*	640,050

USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	-	409,052	*	640,050
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	192,475	-	192,475	70,700	*	115,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	192,475	-	192,475	70,700	*	115,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	424,430	-	424,430	-	*	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	424,430	-	424,430	-	*	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	24,500	-	24,500	50,000	*	50,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	24,500	-	24,500	50,000	*	50,000

Economic Support and Development Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate [1]	FY 2021 Request
	Enduring [1, 2]	OCO[1]	Total[1]			
ENR - Energy Resources	7,900	-	7,900	7,900	*	7,900
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	7,900	-	7,900	7,900	*	7,900
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	74,700	-	*	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	74,700	-	*	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	49,300	-	49,300	65,300	*	65,300
OES/M Mercury	3,500	-	3,500	-	*	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	2,300	-	2,300	-	*	-
OES/OP Other Programs	5,000	-	5,000	5,200	*	4,400
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	-	21,000	21,000	*	21,000
OES/W Water	2,500	-	2,500	-	*	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	15,000	-	15,000	39,100	*	39,900
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	600	-	600	600	*	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	600	600	*	600
Other Funding	265,000	48,000	313,000	325,000	*	335,000
Development Finance Corporation Transfer	-	-	-	50,000	*	-
Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	-	-	175,000	*	200,000
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	-	25,000	-	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	28,000	28,000	100,000	*	135,000
To Be Programmed	240,000	20,000	260,000	-	*	-
PPL – Policy, Planning and Learning	10,036	-	10,036	-	*	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	10,036	-	10,036	-	*	-
PRP – Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	-	-	13,500	*	13,500
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	-	-	13,500	*	13,500
RFS – Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	-	140,448	*	140,500
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	-	-	140,448	*	140,500
Special Representatives	13,000	-	13,000	8,000	*	17,000
S/CCI – Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	3,000	-	3,000	3,000	*	7,000
S/GWI – Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	10,000	5,000	*	10,000
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	3,104	2,700	*	2,700
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	3,104	2,700	*	2,700

1/ The FY 2019 Actual and FY 2020 Estimate levels include the funding for the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA), Development Assistance (DA), Democracy Fund, and the Economic Support Fund (ESF) accounts.

2/ The FY 2019 Actual level reflects the transfer of $25 million from the ESF account and International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account.

3/ Funding for the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and Near East Regional Democracy is included in the State NEA Regional line for the FY 2019 Actuals and the FY 2021 Request.

Economic Support and Development Fund

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
TOTAL	**3,432,000**	**365,062**	**3,432,000**	**299,214**	**-3,132,786**
MRA	2,027,876	365,062	1,910,645	299,214	-1,611,431
MRA - OCO	1,404,124	-	1,521,355	-	-1,521,355

The U.S. government works toward and supports solutions to population displacement; it engages to build global partnerships that resolve the plight of persecuted and uprooted people around the world and uphold international humanitarian principles. These efforts protect refugees and conflict victims by promoting best practices in humanitarian response and ensuring humanitarian principles remain integrated into U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities. Our humanitarian diplomacy, coupled with and supported by humanitarian assistance, forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to stabilize volatile situations and by strengthening bilateral relationships with key refugee-hosting countries, such as Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jordan, Turkey, and Uganda. State's leadership is essential to finding political solutions while at the same time supporting and maintaining host countries' political will to provide protection and asylum to millions of refugees, to shape global refugee policies, and to ensure that humanitarian principles continue to be respected.

As in the FY 2020 request, and as part of the Administration's commitment to fundamental changes to optimize humanitarian assistance, prioritize funding, and use funding as effectively and efficiently as possible, there is no request in Migration Refugee Assistance (MRA) for overseas humanitarian assistance needs.

Instead, funds for these needs along with funds previously requested in International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account are consolidated in the new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account, discussed separately. Funds in IHA will support all aspects of humanitarian assistance, including shelter, protection, emergency health and nutrition, the provision of safe drinking water, livelihoods support, emergency food interventions, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs and will support the programs of international organizations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, appropriations language under the MRA account gives the Secretary of State authority to transfer funding from IHA to MRA should projected funding for refugee resettlement not be sufficient.

The Budget also more broadly consolidates our fragmented and outdated overseas humanitarian programming, implementation, and oversight of all implementers into one account and into the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) being stood up at USAID. In addition to this budgetary consolidation, the U.S. government will continue to implement a comprehensive strategy to induce other donors to increase funding for humanitarian assistance thereby diversifying international support to humanitarian assistance and making it more sustainable in the long term. The reorganization will also establish a

strong, single U.S. voice to extract optimal efficiency and effectiveness by challenging international and non-governmental relief organizations to maximize the benefit to recipients of assistance.

Please refer to the International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account Appendix for further details on the consolidation of overseas humanitarian assistance funding and programs.

The FY 2021 MRA request of $299.2 million includes funding for the Refugee Admissions program, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (HMI) and the necessary administrative expenses for the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)'s programmatic, policy, and diplomatic work related to humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations, and related diplomatic engagement.

State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) ($299.2 million)

PRM, Administrative Expenses ($40.4 million)

PRM oversees all programs funded through MRA and the MRA appropriation, as well as any funding transferred to PRM from other accounts. The FY 2021 request will ensure monitoring and oversight of these programs as well as provide support to the Department of State's lead role in humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations, and related diplomatic engagement. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salaries, benefits, contract support, overseas administrative support, travel costs, supplies, and related expenses of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world. Through policy development and diplomatic engagement, PRM staff will work with other components of State and coordinate with USAID to advocate for countries to uphold international humanitarian principles that protect refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, stateless individuals and vulnerable migrants as well as to help drive reforms to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the global humanitarian system.

PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel ($5.0 million)

This funding helps provide durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, Near East, and Africa.

PRM, Refugee Admissions ($253.8 million)

The FY 2021 MRA request will maintain support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, which represents a small but key element of refugee protection and an important solution when repatriation and local integration are not possible. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States. The resettlement program focuses on early employment and self-sufficiency.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
International Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,968,000	-	5,968,000	5,968,000

The FY 2021 request consolidates overseas humanitarian assistance programs and funding in a new International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account. This new structure supports the Administration's commitment to deliver fundamental changes to optimize humanitarian assistance, prioritize funding, and use funding as effectively and efficiently as possible by leveraging the comparative strengths of the Department of State and USAID under the authority of the Secretary of State. The $5,968.0 million request will provide humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and natural disasters around the world. (This level excludes U.S. refugee admissions funding, addressed separately.) When combined with all available resources, the estimated average annual funding for 2020 and 2021 overseas humanitarian assistance at the IHA request level is $8.8 billion, allowing the United States to program well above the second highest level ever, and is sufficient to address needs for Syria, Yemen, and other crisis areas.

The new IHA account supports the Administration's commitment to deliver the fundamental changes needed to achieve optimal results both for affected populations and for American taxpayers. As conflict-based crises increase and force multiple displacements of populations within and outside their national borders, the FY 2021 request seeks to significantly improve our ability to respond flexibly by consolidating all overseas humanitarian assistance so that policy and implementation can be seamlessly coordinated across State and USAID to reach affected persons, including refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, internally-displaced persons, and migrants worldwide as well as their host communities. Accordingly, the request consolidates our fragmented and outdated overseas humanitarian programming, implementation, and oversight of all implementers into one account, administered by the newly established Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) at USAID, in recognition of the agency's proven expertise on effective program implementation and oversight. The ongoing merger of USAID offices into BHA demonstrates the benefits from consolidation that underpin the broader FY 2021 account and restructuring proposal.

The request preserves State's overall lead role on foreign policy, diplomatic engagement and policy oversight of international organizations, and State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration's lead responsibilities for refugee legal and protection issues and refugee and migration policy, as well as the U.S. refugee admissions program (USRAP) and other issues outlined in this appendix in the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) section. Funding in the new IHA account will be appropriated to the President and administered by USAID under the authority of the Secretary of State. This restructuring is supported by several independent analyses and builds on State's and USAID's comparative strengths. The new account and organizational structure will enable the U.S. government to respond seamlessly to ongoing as well as new humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable displaced people, including refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and migrants worldwide, and more effectively address the continuum of response, including diplomacy, from relief to conflict resolution and the eventual transition from aid. This restructuring is also critical to establishing a strong, single U.S. voice and message that can extract optimal UN reforms, to induce other donors to do their fair

share, and to resolve ongoing crises. Preliminary details of this proposal, including agency lead responsibilities, were outlined in the FY 2020 State Congressional Budget Justification Appendix. In the interim, State and USAID are seeking to address many of these same challenges through improving coordination of overseas humanitarian assistance. The request also preserves USAID's lead role on policies related to internally-displaced persons, food assistance, and implementation, as well as its role as lead federal coordinator for assistance to respond to disasters overseas. Additionally, the request reinforces USAID's role in operationalizing policies related to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Harnessing their comparative strengths, and under State's overall foreign policy leadership, the Department of State and USAID will hold the following lead responsibilities, recognizing that these responsibilities will continue to require joint State-USAID collaboration to achieve maximum success:

State Bureaus	USAID Bureaus
1. Strengthened Overseas Humanitarian Assistance (HA) Diplomacy 2. Developing and Executing Broad Strategies to Permanently Resolve Protracted Displacement in Humanitarian Crises 3. Achieving Greater Global HA Public Burden-sharing (target of 25 percent U.S. share without higher US financial obligations) 4. Protection Policy, Migration Policy, Overseas Refugees Policy (other than implementation) (advancing these policy objectives in the international system and with other donors) 5. Expanding Private Sector and Non-traditional HA Funding 6. Refugee Admissions Policy and Operations (discussed separately) 7. Overseas Refugee Legal Issues 8. State/F Will Lead Budget Formulation and Approve High-level Strategic Allocations of IHA and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Appropriations and Will Determine the Overall Split Between Funds to be Allotted (both for Ongoing and New Crises) and Held in Reserve for unforeseen contingencies	1. Implementation, Administration, and Management of All Overseas HA: (including e.g., needs assessment, response strategy, program and implementer selection, program scope/design, allocation of allotted funding including contributions to International Organizations, award and reporting requirements, performance, monitoring and evaluation) 2. Management and Oversight of HA implementation by all program implementers (International Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations) including United Nations HA reforms and Grand Bargain follow up 3. HA Implementation and Technical Policy 4. International Coordination (with other donors and actors on implementation and related policy issues) 5. Man-made and Natural Disaster Assistance Policy 6. Food Assistance Policy 7. Relief-Development Coherence Programming and Coordination

IHA-funded programs will be efficient and flexible, promoting stability in the immediate aftermath of a crisis or disaster and laying the groundwork for their Journey to Self- Reliance. Implementers who now have to work with separate USAID and State award systems as well as different reporting, monitoring, and oversight requirements, wasting implementers' and taxpayers' resources, will receive funding for overseas humanitarian assistance from only one consolidated bureau, with one set of requirements designed to optimize outcomes for beneficiaries. In FY 2021, assisted by the proposed restructuring, the U.S. government will continue to improve and implement a comprehensive strategy to induce other governmental donors, as well as non-traditional donors, to increase funding for humanitarian assistance, and improve global public burden-sharing. Diversifying international support to humanitarian assistance

will not only increase the overall amount of resources made available in the face of growing humanitarian needs, but will make the system more sustainable in the long term.

BHA will maintain a strong and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation and response to emergency requirements worldwide, while programs will also work to build resilience and dovetail with development programs and capabilities where appropriate in support of countries' Journey to Self-Reliance.

The restructuring will ensure that needs assessments, humanitarian strategies and operations, implementers' management structures, as well as U.S. government oversight, monitoring and evaluation all reflect U.S. government foreign assistance priorities, including for UN reform that optimizes humanitarian assistance outcomes for beneficiaries and taxpayers.

The request eliminates funding for the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account and for overseas humanitarian assistance previously funded from the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account in favor of consolidated funding in the new IHA account.

The FY 2021 request also continues to eliminate the P.L. 480 Title II account and proposes to use the IHA account to provide food assistance through the most effective and appropriate means for each crisis. IHA resources will support food assistance programming for all vulnerable populations through interventions such as the local and regional procurement of agricultural commodities, procurement of U.S. commodities, market-based assistance, and complementary activities that support the relief, recovery, and resilience of populations affected by food crises.

Specifically, IHA funds will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and flexibly by supporting vulnerable populations impacted by conflict or natural disaster including support to refugees as close to their home countries as possible until they may return home. This support includes all aspects of overseas humanitarian assistance, including shelter, protection, emergency health and nutrition, the provision of safe drinking water, livelihoods supports, emergency food interventions, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs. Emergency food aid can include interventions such as local and regional purchase of food near crises, the provision of U.S. commodities, food vouchers, or cash transfers, and complementary activities that support the relief, recovery, and resilience of populations affected by food crises. Funds will support the programs of international organizations, which may include the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) and certain other administrative expenses will continue to be funded through the MRA account, discussed separately. In addition, the MRA account would allow the Secretary of State authority to transfer funding from IHA to MRA should projected funding for refugee resettlement not be sufficient.

To implement the requirements of P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID uses approximately $1.8 million annually to cover certain recurring and non-recurring costs for providing disaster preparedness assistance in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. These investments lessen the overall cost of disaster response and include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based regionally to coordinate with government officials in both countries, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners.

Humanitarian Assistance Accounts

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate			FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total		Enduring	OCO	Total	
Total	**7,545,910**	**1,988,402**	**9,534,312**	**6,333,062**	**6,297,127**	**3,255,335**	**9,552,462**	**6,267,214**
Emergency Refugee and Migration (ERMA)	1,000	-	1,000	-	100	-	100	-
Food for Peace, P.L. 480 Title II	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	-	1,725,000	-	1,725,000	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	3,801,034	584,278	4,385,312	-	2,661,382	1,733,980	4,395,362	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,027,876	1,404,124	3,432,000	365,062	1,910,645	1,521,355	3,432,000	299,214
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-	-	-	5,968,000	-	-	-	5,968,000

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
INCLE	1,497,469	945,350	1,391,000	1,010,280	-380,720

The FY 2021 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of $1,010.3 million supports U.S. partners in developing their criminal justice systems and capabilities; this helps protect the national security and economic interests of the United States from the impact of crime and instability overseas. INCLE programs address and mitigate security threats posed by illicit trafficking in narcotics, persons, and wildlife, among other pernicious forms of transnational crime. Bilateral, regional, and global programs strengthen the ability of international partners to cooperate effectively with U.S. law enforcement and address the underlying conditions, such as corruption and weak rule of law, that foster state fragility and spur irregular migration to the United States.

The INCLE request prioritizes funding to address the sources of transnational crime (including the production and trafficking of drugs) and the crime and violence that contribute to irregular migration. Specifically, INCLE assistance will aim to build the capacity of partner countries to counter drugs and crime before they reach the United States, in line with the President's Executive Order 13773, Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking and the President's Initiative to Stop Opioid Abuse and Reduce Drug Supply and Demand. INCLE assistance also counters financial crime, cybercrime, and intellectual property infractions that cost the U.S. economy billions of dollars each year. INCLE programming also supports the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Act by supporting women in security. Furthermore, the request supports programs in Asia, the Western Hemisphere, the Near East, and Africa where the United States seeks to reduce instability and ungoverned spaces that provide a foothold for crime, terrorism, insurgencies, and unchecked human rights abuses.

Africa ($42.2 million)

Central African Republic ($1.5 million)

INCLE funds will support ongoing efforts to re-establish and build the capacity of law enforcement and justice institutions in the Central African Republic (CAR). These efforts are central to the mission goals of protecting the population and building criminal justice system capacity in this fragile, post-conflict state. Moreover, INCLE funded programming challenges Russian preeminence in CAR's security sector, offering an alternative approach for support and assistance. INCLE funds will build on current successful INL programming in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program, the UN Multi-dimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR, and the European Union. INL will support training and the provision of equipment to improve the overall professionalization of CAR's law enforcement and corrections sectors. INL will also provide technical assistance to help build institutional and logistical capabilities necessary for the government to restore civilian security services to CAR's provinces. In addition, INCLE resources will support rule of law projects that expand the capabilities and professionalization of justice sector actors (i.e., judges, prosecutors, court clerks and staff, lawyers) as judicial institutions and functions expand state authority to CAR's provincial cities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($1.5 million)

Effective and professional civilian law enforcement is essential to build criminal justice institutions that support stability in the DRC and Great Lakes Region, combat international criminal syndicates financed by mineral, timber, and wildlife trafficking, and secure critical supply chains in natural resources for U.S. industry. INCLE support will focus on professionalization of the Congolese National Police (PNC). Vast parts of the DRC lack functioning law enforcement entities, and armed militias in those areas pose a security threat and engage in illegal trans-border trafficking of minerals, wildlife, and timber to fund their illicit activities. INCLE funding supports community-oriented policing training for the PNC to enhance citizen security, combat natural resource trafficking, and alleviate security vacuums in under-governed spaces. The program addresses training gaps, the lack of proper equipment and infrastructure, and promotes increased cooperation between the police and the communities in which they operate. Program activities include training, mentoring, equipping, and facility renovations that are intended to increase PNC basic skills levels, promote best management practices, and investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking.

Ethiopia ($3.0 million)

Ethiopia is a regional political leader in East Africa and a major air transport hub with direct links to the United States. Transnational criminal organizations and other bad actors may exploit the opening of Ethiopia's economic markets and the relaxation of previous authoritarian tactics by security forces. In addition, continued unrest in neighboring Somalia coupled with inadequate control of Ethiopia's borders enables the flow of arms, people, and ideology, threatening Ethiopian and regional stability. INCLE funds will improve the organizational, operational, and tactical capacity of the Ethiopian Police, so that officers are able to prevent and respond to critical incidents, investigate complex crimes, combat systemic corruption, investigate transnational and other serious crime, and effectively prepare cases for prosecutions. Specific assistance may include training, technical assistance, and equipment to federal and regional police units, judges, and prosecutors pertaining to increased capacity for criminal investigations, public corruption, and criminal justice policies and procedures.

Kenya ($3.4 million)

Kenya is a vital U.S. partner in East Africa. It is among the largest economies in East Africa, the region's financial hub, and a leader in regional politics and security affairs – including the fight against al-Shabaab. INCLE assistance will increase the capacity of the Kenyan criminal justice sector institutions to promote civilian security, combat corruption, and counter transnational organized crime (TOC). INCLE funded programs will offer training and technical assistance to both police and civilian organizations which provide external oversight for the Kenyan National Police Service. The goal is to reduce police abuse and promote increased public trust, and cooperation with the police. Assistance will also build specialized capacity for combating TOC, including narcotics trafficking. Finally, INCLE assistance will promote strong linkages between and among key Kenyan criminal justice institutions such as the National Police Service, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the Kenya Prisons Service. The implementation of FY 2021 INCLE assistance will result in an increasingly capable and integrated Kenyan criminal justice sector, better able to address evolving threats and collaborate with U.S. counterparts on cases with a U.S. nexus.

Liberia ($3.0 million)

Fragile state institutions in Liberia create vacuums in security and governance that undermine citizen security, leaving space for criminal elements and unrest to thrive. Assistance to civilian law enforcement

in Liberia increases the accountability and professionalism of the National Police, Drug Enforcement Agency, and other law enforcement organizations. INCLE assistance helps maintain security and stability, and coordination on joint security issues, such as TOC. INCLE resources will also strengthen access to justice, improve the ability of the justice sector to prosecute and adjudicate crime, and reduce pre-trial detention rates. INCLE-funded activities may include technical assistance, training, and material support to civilian law enforcement agencies to strengthen their capacity to prevent, detect, and investigate crime through standardized procedures, enforce security and laws, protect citizen rights, coordinate internal security issues, and work with the United States and regional partners on TOC. Funds will also support the management and operational control of law enforcement entities and institutionalize ongoing training and professional development of Liberian law enforcement. Funds will further support the training and development of justice sector actors, and improve court administration and records management

Nigeria ($3.0 million)

As the largest country and economy in Africa, Nigeria faces criminal, security, and TOC challenges that threaten U.S. allies, regional security, and U.S. domestic economic and security interests. U.S. assistance will focus on promoting stability and countering these threats by providing support to Nigeria's law enforcement and justice sector institutions. U.S. assistance helps Nigeria improve civilian security forces' relationship with citizens, protection of human rights, and treatment of prisoners and detainees in accordance with international standards. INL's justice sector reform program aims to ensure citizens have access to justice within fair, efficient, and effective justice sector institutions. The request will fund training and technical assistance to increase the Government of Nigeria's capacity to maintain a safe, humane, and transparent penal system, to prevent and respond to public corruption, to enhance the capacity of lawyers, judges, and other court actors to administer justice, and to build civil society's capacity to monitor and influence government anticorruption efforts. INCLE resources will promote law enforcement reform and development through activities such as providing: 1) training, equipment, and technical assistance to the Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency to build their capacity to identify, interdict, and investigate criminal networks involved in drug trafficking, and 2) training to Nigerian law enforcement, including the Nigeria Police Force, on community policing, human rights, policing in conflict environments, crime detection, prevention, and investigative techniques that are needed to support law enforcement reform.

Somalia ($1.8 million)

Somalia remains a platform for al-Shabaab and extremist groups to attack the region, and civilian security forces lack the skills and equipment necessary to counter this threat while also promoting civilian security. The FY 2021 request will support security sector reform through the development and improved governance of the criminal justice sector. These reforms will increase the effectiveness of Somali law enforcement actors to prevent, investigate, and respond to serious crimes. Assistance will be directed to police entities, including those at the federal and Federal Member State (FMS) level. These efforts will complement gains made by the African Union Mission to Somalia and provide stabilizing security services to regional populations. Activities will include training, mentoring, and/or equipping, and will complement and augment assistance to the more specialized Criminal Investigations Division (CID) of the Somali Police Force and mentoring and training at the Attorney General's Office.

FY 2021 funding will support recruitment of additional police, basic and advanced training, course development, forensic support, facility refurbishments, and other enabling equipment. Assistance will support mechanisms, to ensure entities with the mandate to respond to major incidents, coordinate effectively with other security and justice sector actors, including judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers, to ensure those cases which meet evidentiary standards are lawfully prosecuted. Programs may

also enhance information and intelligence sharing mechanisms for communication with relevant security institutions, with the goal of establishing CID units in each FMS. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the police sector to recruit, retain, and manage civilian security forces will support the Federal Government of Somalia to provide basic security and access to justice throughout the country.

State Africa Regional ($25.0 million)

The East Africa Transnational Organized Crime program focuses on the growing threat from TOC as a product of continent-wide illicit markets and weak rule of law institutions. Porous borders, under-resourced enforcement authorities, and increasingly diffuse and advanced trafficking networks are challenges to combating TOC in the region. INL will reduce TOC by training law enforcement officials to conduct investigations and prosecutions and by improving partner nation legal frameworks.

Across West Africa and the Sahel, the West Africa Regional Security Initiative will build law enforcement capabilities; prevent, deter, and disrupt TOC including drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking; reform security and justice sector institutions; build foreign partner capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crime; and improve the management of correctional institutions. Assistance will also leverage improved partnership with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests and address transnational threats, while mitigating threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region. Particularly in the Sahel, funds will promote stability, including by improving citizen cooperation with law enforcement. To consolidate efforts to improve security in West Africa and address shared challenges facing coastal states and the Sahel, this request will fund activities in the Sahel previously part of the Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership.

The Combating Wildlife Trafficking program will strengthen the ability of partner countries in Africa to disrupt illicit wildlife supply chains and counter crimes that facilitate the involvement of criminal organizations in wildlife trafficking in key source and transit countries. These programs strengthen criminal justice partners to prevent, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime in order to thwart transnational criminal organizations and subsidiary organizations.

East Asia and Pacific ($33.1 million)

Burma ($1.2 million)

Burma's weak institutions, porous borders, and internal conflict have created an environment that allows transnational criminal activity, including illicit opium cultivation, narcotics and synthetic drug production, illicit trafficking, corruption, and money laundering to flourish. Transnational criminal organizations operating in Burma's border states threaten the stability of the Indo-Pacific region and trafficking networks of Burmese amphetamine-type stimulants are expanding distribution networks to include Bangladesh, Australia, Japan, and beyond. U.S. assistance will help build counternarcotics, law enforcement, and justice sector capacity to assist in the development of a criminal justice system capable of upholding the rule of law, combating transnational threats to regional and global partners, and protecting human rights. Specifically, INL assistance will increase the capacity of the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) to detect and interdict narcotics production and trafficking while also working with public health officials and community members to develop demand reduction programs to address Burma's growing drug use epidemic. Programs will also promote legislative and regulatory reforms and will continue to build the capacity of institutions such as the Union Attorney General's Office and the Anti-Corruption Commission to investigate and prosecute transnational and domestic crime that threatens Burma's stability and makes it more susceptible to foreign malign influences. INL assistance will also support enhanced bilateral law enforcement cooperation through training and mentorship by U.S. law

enforcement agencies. Law enforcement initiatives will also enhance the institutional capacity of the MPF and other institutions through training and technical assistance on trafficking in persons, corruption, core policing skills, and law enforcement management.

Indonesia ($5.0 million)

TCOs operating in Southeast Asia threaten U.S. allies and partners in the region. Indonesia's porous maritime borders make it a transit point for many TCOs. Indonesian law enforcement and justice sector entities struggle to interdict and prosecute TCOs operating across Indonesia's vast archipelago and its more than 17,000 islands. INL assistance will build Indonesia's law enforcement capacity, increase its maritime domain awareness, combat transnational crime, and strengthen rule of law institutions. INL assistance will increase the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) ability to reduce demand for and interdict illicit goods, including through capacity building related to counternarcotics and anticorruption efforts as well as pursuing organized criminal groups, cybercrime, and related topics. Programs will improve the capacity of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges to address transnational crime. They will also improve the capacity of GOI maritime stakeholder agencies to monitor and interdict maritime crime in Indonesian waters and improve the overall maritime law enforcement capacity of maritime agencies through capacity building and infrastructure development. Funding will provide specialized technical training and equipment to counternarcotics officers to increase their ability to investigate drug trafficking cases and enhance the GOI's ability to reduce demand and rehabilitate drug users. Programs will also address transnational crime through legislative and regulatory reform, policies, procedures, standardization, accreditation, and training within the criminal justice sector.

Laos ($3.0 million)

INL programming will build the capacity of Laos' law enforcement and border security agencies to combat transnational crime and malign influence to protect Lao territorial integrity and sovereignty, particularly along the Mekong River. Programming will focus on combating trafficking of persons, drugs, wildlife, and other illicit goods; money laundering; anti-corruption; riverine security; border security; and law enforcement in special economic zones. Activities may include non-lethal equipment donations, construction, and infrastructure development. Funds will advance U.S. goals and interests by improving Laos' weak border security and investigative capacity to help Laos counter increased threats from TOC and other malign actors. INL will expand upon current programs to build the capacity of key agencies and departments to better prepare the Government of Laos to protect its sovereignty and independence. Additionally, INL will work with public health professionals and policy makers to support drug demand reduction efforts, and potentially, alternative development programs. INL programming will also build the capacity of Laos' prosecutors, judges, and legislators to strengthen legal frameworks, prosecutions, and adjudications. Programming may include, but is not limited to, training and technical assistance on basic prosecution skills and specialized prosecutions of complex transnational criminal cases, cooperation between law enforcement and prosecutors, case-based mentoring, and law drafting assistance. INL may also work with regulatory authorities in Laos to ensure that provisions are in place to oversee vulnerable sectors, such as casinos, special economic zones, and banking, which are some of the primary venues for money laundering.

Philippines ($3.9 million)

Assistance will improve Philippine capacity to deliver citizen security, maintain the rule of law, and address criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. These programs will help the Philippines fight transnational crime and counter malign influences. Rule of law programs will strengthen Philippine justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve ability to

efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; and combat transnational crime such as trafficking, cybercrime, corruption, and financial crimes. Activities may include prosecutorial and judicial development, developing training institutions, specialized training and mentorship for justice and law enforcement officials, training on human rights and ethics, technical assistance for institutional capacity building, support for policy development and reform efforts, and support to civil society. Law enforcement programs will build the capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to combat transnational and domestic crime in a transparent, accountable manner that respects human rights. Maritime law enforcement programs will build the capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdiction operations, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, and improve domain awareness. Activities may include non-lethal equipment donations and infrastructure development. Counternarcotics programs will support Philippine capacity on drug demand reduction, focused on prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and policy development; programs may also provide training, technical support, and non-lethal equipment donations for units focused on interdicting drugs trafficked across international borders.

Thailand ($2.1 million)

INL assistance will provide Thailand, an important U.S. security partner, with tools to address emerging crime trends and develop capabilities closer to U.S. standards in the areas of law enforcement and rule of law. INL will continue to support training and technical assistance to Thai law enforcement agencies to enhance their ability to conduct investigations of complex transnational crimes and bolster support for U.S. nexus investigations. U.S. assistance will focus on investigations of drug trafficking; trafficking in persons; financial crimes, including money laundering; cybercrime; development of intelligence and evidence to build larger cases against transnational criminal organizations; effective collection and analysis of forensic evidence (crime scene investigation); and combating public corruption. INL will also continue to build the capacity of Thai prosecutors and judges to prosecute and adjudicate transnational and complex domestic criminal cases effectively with a focus on providing training on the prosecution and adjudication of cybercrime. INL will also support the development of strong relationships and improved coordination between law enforcement and prosecution authorities.

Vietnam ($3.7 million)

Assistance will enhance the security and stability of Vietnam, an emerging U.S. partner in a key strategic region, by countering transnational crime and malign influence to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific. Assistance will improve Vietnamese capacity to provide maritime and citizen security and rule of law, as well as address criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. Assistance will improve Vietnam's capacity to provide maritime and citizen security and strengthen the rule of law, as well as counter criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. Maritime law enforcement programs will build the capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdictions, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, and improve maritime domain awareness. Terrestrial law enforcement programs will build the capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies to combat transnational and domestic crime in a transparent, accountable manner that respects human rights. Activities may include non-lethal equipment donations, construction, and infrastructure development. Rule of law programs will strengthen the Vietnamese criminal justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve the ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; and combat transnational crime. Activities will focus on building the capacity to interdict, disrupt, and dismantle trafficking networks and investigate and prosecute transnational crime. Activities will also focus on supporting Vietnam's legal and judicial reforms to strengthen the rule of law and promote evidence-based practices.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($14.3 million)

The United States supports a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" region through programs and policies organized within security, governance, and economic pillars. Core strategic interests in the region include maintaining U.S. influence as a counterbalance to the People's Republic of China, sustaining important alliances and partnerships, ensuring freedom of the seas and peaceful resolutions of maritime disputes, and adherence to international law as outlined in the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the Indo-Pacific Strategy. East Asia Pacific (EAP) regional assistance addresses many of these key themes including aligning greater resources to dismantle transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and countering cyber criminals. Participation of our allies Thailand and the Philippines; emerging partners Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia; and strategically significant countries such as Burma, Laos, and Mongolia, strengthens regional capacity to uphold the rule of law and improves resilience against external malign influence. Through regional law enforcement assistance, INL strengthens border security, which in turn fosters economic integration and freer licit trade. INL programs help limit the illicit trafficking that funds TCOs and improve cross-border law enforcement coordination and investigation standards to enable countries in the region to investigate increasingly complex TCO activities and support U.S. law enforcement efforts. INL will also sustain the successful regional programs to combat wildlife trafficking and cybercrime. Regional maritime activities strengthen partner maritime law enforcement capacity, domain awareness, and regional cooperation to fight transnational maritime crime and reduce geopolitical tensions.

Europe and Eurasia ($30.0 million)

Albania ($1.3 million)

INL assistance will help Albania combat transnational crime, including illegal trafficking in persons and narcotics, and address underlying drivers of instability and transnational crime, to include corruption, weak rule of law, and ineffective institutions. Continued U.S. engagement will bolster criminal justice capacity to dismantle transnational criminal organizations and develop more capable partners for U.S. law enforcement in combating Albanian involvement in global narcotics trafficking. Programming will focus on improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice sector and strengthening the rule of law to prevent democratic backsliding. Programming will continue to enhance law enforcement detection and interdiction capabilities, improve the operational capacity of intelligence-led police investigations, and strengthen the professionalism of institutions for sustained reform. Programs will enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and the establishment of oversight mechanisms. Assistance will continue to build on judicial reform by strengthening newly established justice sector institutions, including a special prosecution unit, the High Prosecutorial Council, and the National Bureau of Investigation, to successfully prosecute and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases. Programming will build the institutional capacity of the Albanian state corrections service to reduce corruption and effectively manage its offender population with a focus on high-risk offenders. Programs will strengthen civil society's role in promoting justice sector reforms and accountability, all of which will foster a collaborative approach to justice reform.

Armenia ($1.5 million)

INCLE funding will further U.S. national security objectives by countering TOC, malign foreign influences, particularly from Russia, systemic corruption, illicit drug trafficking, and instability. Assistance will support programs that enhance Armenia's ability to identify and counter international money laundering and other financial crimes, and strengthen links with U.S. justice organizations, including the FBI and DEA. Programs will increase the capacity of the Armenian government to promote

the rule of law and build independent, accountable, and effective institutions and actors in the justice system. Funds will support Armenia's efforts to modernize its law enforcement and criminal justice sectors, including institutional reform to create a climate where the rule of law is consistently, fairly, and transparently applied. Assistance will also play a key role in ensuring that the new Armenian government – which has an explicit anticorruption and pro-reform mandate – promotes anticorruption reforms, raises awareness of civilian legal rights and processes within communities, leverages civil society expertise and influence, and expands access of citizens to capable and professional legal representation. All these efforts will help counter malign Russian influences that helped protect and sustain the corrupt previous government.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($2.3 million)

INCLE funded programs will enhance national and regional stability, reduce vulnerabilities to malign influence, and further Western integration by strengthening the rule of law and improving Bosnia and Herzegovina's ability to combat organized crime and corruption. INL assistance will strengthen key criminal justice sector institutions at the state, entity, and cantonal levels and help advance fundamental reforms while building specialized capabilities. Funds will improve the effectiveness and accountability of police, judges, and prosecutors through the provision of training, equipment, advisory support, and case-based mentoring. Programs will support efforts to strengthen criminal justice legislation, improve border security, fight organized crime and corruption, combat smuggling and trafficking in persons, and improve the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of cyber and financial crimes. Training programs will help officials tackle corruption-related offenses such as money laundering, bribery, abuse of office, and procurement fraud and better use administrative tools, such as asset seizure and forfeiture, to disincentivize crime. INCLE assistance will help increase cooperation among law enforcement agencies, investigators, judicial institutions, and regulators. INL programs will work through international organizations to increase understanding of justice sector challenges and promote reform; engage with emerging leaders to build strong relationships and foster Western democratic norms; and partner with non-governmental organizations to broaden our outreach to students and youth. INCLE funds will promote civil society's active engagement in justice sector reform and anticorruption activities, improve citizens' trust in the justice sector, and support measures to reduce corruption among law enforcement and justice sector officials.

Georgia ($1.8 million)

Programming will bolster Georgia's efforts to combat the growing TOC problem in the Caucasus, strengthen cooperation between U.S. and Georgian law enforcement, and reduce vulnerability to malign Russian influences. Programs will help build the capacity of law enforcement authorities to investigate complex crimes, respond to critical incidents, fight human trafficking, and build strong leadership, management, and administration within Georgia's rule of law and justice organizations based on Western standards. Programs will also promote cooperation to address and dismantle the organizations that use Georgia as a major narcotics trafficking corridor. Assistance will help reform criminal justice sector institutions, including prosecutors, criminal defense attorneys, and judges, to bolster the rule of law and strengthen Georgia's ability to prosecute TOC, reduce corruption, and increase judicial independence. Funding will support efforts to advance criminal procedure reforms and continue programs to enhance public understanding of the criminal justice system and develop strong community-based relationships with local law enforcement through engagement with civil society. Assistance will build the capacity of probation and corrections officers to safely and humanely incarcerate offenders based on risk and need and to prepare offenders for eventual reintegration into society. INL will continue to provide equipment donations and technical guidance, training, mentoring, and strategic capacity-building activities.

Kosovo ($3.7 million)

U.S. assistance will promote a stable, independent, and secure Kosovo able to combat transnational crime, including illicit narcotics and human trafficking. U.S. engagement will continue to advance Kosovo's post-conflict stabilization trajectory and preparation for Euro-Atlantic integration. Rule of law assistance will serve to bolster the ongoing political process aimed at normalizing relations with Serbia and integrating Serbian parallel structures in Kosovo, which carry enduring stabilizing effects for the region. Peace and security assistance will reduce space both for foreign malign actors and non-state actors to engage in destabilizing tactics and exploit vulnerabilities to facilitate transnational criminal networks or foment radicalization. U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity and professionalism of the criminal justice sector to further reduce and manage case backlogs and ensure due process; support legislative reforms to strengthen deficiencies in the criminal code; and enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and establishing oversight mechanisms. Programs will strengthen capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes. Programming for law enforcement entities will strengthen the ability to detect and interdict transnational crime and build the professionalism of institutions for enduring reform. As Kosovo continues to implement the Dialogue with Serbia, programming will support the integration of Kosovo-Serb police, judges, and prosecutors in Kosovo's institutions. Assistance will support Kosovo Corrections Service efforts to implement reforms to safely and humanely manage its offender population, including returned or repatriated foreign terrorist fighters. Assistance programs will strengthen citizen demand and access to justice through partnerships with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Moldova ($1.4 million)

INCLE funding will support Moldova's efforts toward Euro-Atlantic integration and reduce Moldova's vulnerability to Russian pressure by supporting modernization and essential reforms in the justice and law enforcement sectors; increasing authorities' capacities to combat corruption and transnational crime, including trafficking in persons; and expanding access to justice in Moldova, especially for vulnerable populations such as victims of gender-based violence. Programming in the law enforcement sector will improve the quality of criminal investigations and modernize recruitment, selection, and training processes and facilities for law enforcement officers, to include the newly established Joint Law Enforcement Training Center. Funds will build the capabilities of border police, corrections officers, and specialized units such as Cybercrime and the Fulger Brigade. Justice sector assistance will support Moldova's efforts to implement priority reforms, including through support and assistance to the Prosecutor General's Office, the Superior Council of Prosecutors, and recently established government bodies that focus on fighting corruption and transnational crime. Funding will support reforms and improvements at the National Institute of Justice, which provides initial training and continuing education to judges and prosecutors. Assistance will increase civil society's capacity to engage in reform processes in the justice and law enforcement sectors; combat corruption; and support the government's efforts to fight transnational crime. In addition, INCLE funding will support legal education to help ensure that the next generation of Moldovan legal professionals are prepared to practice law and ensure access to justice, including through participation in international moot court competitions and improving legal reasoning and writing skills.

Montenegro ($1.1 million)

INCLE funding will enhance Montenegro's ability to combat organized crime, corruption, trafficking in persons and narcotics, and other transnational crimes, thus reducing its vulnerability to external malign influences and strengthening its continuing efforts for full Euro-Atlantic integration. Assistance will strengthen the rule of law and modernize the country's law enforcement agencies and judicial

institutions. Programs will provide training, mentoring, and targeted equipment donations to enhance the effectiveness of the Agency for the Prevention of Corruption, the Office of the Special State Prosecutor, the Center for Training of the Judiciary and Prosecution, the Special Organized Crime and Corruption Unit, and the Special Police team. This will include work with the Ministry of Justice to support legislative reforms and the development of Montenegro's prosecutor-led investigative system, including fostering enhanced cooperation between police officers and prosecutors and strengthening judicial adjudicative skills. Assistance will continue to promote a multi-institutional approach to fighting crime across state agencies; using modern investigative techniques and methods; improving forensic skills and capacities of the police; and improving the international cooperation with law enforcement agencies of other countries. Programs will also promote regional cooperation in fighting cross-border crime and will include training for criminal justice officials on international legal cooperation.

North Macedonia ($1.2 million)

INCLE funding will help North Macedonia build resilient rule of law institutions as the country moves toward NATO integration and EU accession. INCLE programs will bolster the capabilities of Macedonia's fragile institutions to combat corruption, illicit trafficking, and organized crime. U.S. assistance will continue to advance justice sector reforms to fight corruption through professional, trusted and accountable rule of law institutions and strengthen the transparency and integrity of North Macedonia's justice institutions, including the Special Prosecutor and specialized investigative teams located within the offices of the Chief Prosecutor. Law enforcement assistance will strengthen partner institution interdiction and detection capabilities and foster effective investigations to improve prosecution and adjudication of serious crimes. Funding will help combat TOC and build the capacity of prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement entities to investigate and combat terrorism and cybercrime. INCLE funds will strengthen corrections management by providing basic equipment and training to corrections officers in order to better manage high threat offender populations. U.S. assistance will also improve the skills of legal professionals to effectively implement the adversarial Criminal Procedure Code and successfully try complex crimes, as well as engage civil society and international organizations to hold criminal justice institutions accountable and improve citizen access to justice.

Serbia ($1.4 million)

INCLE funding will focus on strengthening Serbia's justice sector institutions, supporting rule of law reforms required for greater Western integration, and reducing Serbia's vulnerability to Russian influence. Programs will enhance Serbia's ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute complex crimes most often related to corruption and organized crime through a combination of training, advisory support, mentoring and technical advice, and targeted equipment donations. These programs will improve Serbia's ability to tackle corruption and organized crime by implementing a more proactive approach to criminal investigations including the greater use of law enforcement task forces and investigative teams. INCLE funding will enhance Serbia's border security and promote greater regional cooperation to combat transnational crime, cybercrime, money laundering, financial crimes, smuggling, and human trafficking. INL assistance will help modernize and transform managerial, administrative, and operational practices of key criminal justice sector institutions, including prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, courts, and judicial training institutions. Funding will also support Serbia's efforts to draft and implement criminal justice legislation, further develop anti-corruption units and interagency task forces, implement judicial reform, and improve cooperation between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and related justice sector agencies. INCLE-funded programs will work with government institutions, international organizations, and civil society to improve the transparency and accountability of the justice system, thereby bolstering public confidence in the rule of law.

Ukraine ($13.0 million)

INCLE assistance contributes to U.S. efforts in Ukraine to build a reliable, resilient, and self-reliant security and economic partner that shares Western values and norms. On NATO's eastern frontier and Europe's geographic center, Ukraine is pursuing a path of Western integration despite determined Russian aggression that includes intense military, political, and economic pressure and the pernicious influence of deeply rooted corruption and pervasive media propaganda. INL assistance improves Ukraine's capacity to combat TOC and increases collaboration between U.S. and Ukrainian law enforcement actors. Programs will continue to support the Ministry of Internal Affairs, particularly the State Border Guard Services of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine, to align with Euro-Atlantic standards and dismantle domestic and global transnational threats. Assistance will also focus on rule of law and criminal justice reform, such as strengthening specialized anticorruption agencies to address high-level public corruption and advancing nationwide re-attestation efforts of Ukraine's entire prosecution service. Assistance will continue to support access to justice programs for the citizens of Ukraine, including programs that engage civil society to demand accountability and transparency from the Ukrainian government through court monitoring, reporting on corrupt actors, and human rights advocacy. INCLE funds will continue to transition away from establishing new agencies and institutions to sustainment of the critical reforms already implemented while expanding those reforms to the regions. INL will continue to provide targeted equipment donations and technical guidance, training, and strategic capacity-building activities that leverage Ukraine's considerable investment of its own resources.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($1.4 million)

INCLE funding deters and disrupt transnational corruption and criminal activity that facilitates foreign malign influence in European nations and undermines stability. The Balkans Regional Rule of Law Initiative supports regional training on law enforcement and justice sector reform among partners in Southeastern Europe including Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. The program enhances the capacity of criminal justice systems in these countries to deter and combat transnational crime, organized crime, and corruption as well as support sustainable legal reforms that promote accountability, transparency, and compliance with Western standards. The Countering Corruption and TOC Program will improve the ability of criminal justice institutions in Central and Eastern Europe to address complex financial crimes, money laundering, cybercrime, corruption, and other TOC. Assistance will also promote good governance, including by engaging civil society, and increase cooperation between U.S. and European law enforcement agencies. Assistance will strengthen respect for rule of law, reduce corruption, and enable partners to pursue effective law enforcement and justice sector responses to malign Russian interference in the region.

Near East ($18.7 million)

Egypt ($1.6 million)

Assistance in Egypt supports a professional and accountable criminal justice sector in order to maintain and promote the country's stability, by supporting a government that is responsive and technically able to diminish opportunities for criminal groups to turn to extremist activity. FY 2021 funding will support INL programs to increase capacity of the criminal justice sector entities to effectively and efficiently investigate and prosecute crimes while upholding human rights. Assistance may include specialized skills training for judges, prosecutors and Ministry of Justice officials and support for case management and court administration.

Iraq ($1.0 million)

Building and enhancing lasting civilian security partnerships in Iraq is critical to promoting stability and building more capable and productive partners for U.S. law enforcement. FY 2021 INCLE assistance will strengthen Iraq's law enforcement skills and criminal investigative capacity to improve internal stability, security and prevent the re-emergence of violent extremist organizations. INCLE funds will also assist Iraqi counterparts to better prosecute and prevent such crimes, and address threats posed by violent extremists, including elements of the Iranian-influenced Shia militias. Specifically, FY 2021 funds will provide advanced training, advising, technical assistance, and limited amounts of equipment to build additional specialized skills through targeted programs to help the Ministry of Interior agencies, including the Organized Crime Directorate and Criminal Evidence Directorate address destabilizing issues including organized crime and illicit finance/counterterrorism finance. These skills will also allow Iraqi counterparts to effectively conduct investigations of complex financial crimes to reduce organized crime and combat terrorism through professional, evidence-based investigative approaches that respect the rule of law.

Lebanon ($6.2 million)

Lebanon is at the forefront of U.S. efforts to counter Iran's malign influence in the Middle East. INL's Lebanon program strengthen the capabilities of Lebanon's Ministries of Interior and Justice, Higher Judicial Council, and Internal Security Forces (ISF) to prevent, respond to, and adjudicate terrorism and criminal offenses. The U.S. partnership with the ISF and criminal justice sector through INCLE assistance helps bolster stability and responsive governance in Lebanon.

U.S. assistance will help the ISF become more responsive to the public's internal security needs and enhance the ability of criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective services. Programming will consist of training, advising, and limited equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup, facilitate law enforcement modernization and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.

FY 2021 INCLE assistance will fund the modernization of Lebanon's law enforcement through the continuation of the Expanding Police Professionalism Program, established to develop more effective policing outside of the greater Beirut area. FY 2021 funds will also continue to support the professionalization and modernization of the ISF academy, delivery of specialized skills training, and support advanced stages of the ISF IT Integration Project.

FY 2021 INCLE funds will also support reform throughout the Lebanese Ministry of Justice and Higher Judicial Council. INCLE programs will support efforts to increase effective judicial oversight and management, administration, accountability, transparency, and caseload management to increase public confidence in the judiciary and reduce Lebanon's pre-trial detainee population, which will alleviate prison overcrowding and reduce opportunities for radicalization.

Libya ($0.4 million)

INL programming supports the efforts of Libya's Government of National Accord to maintain regular operations and more effectively govern its vast territory in order to stave off opportunities for extremist groups to threaten the country and diminish regional stability. FY 2021 INCLE will fund programming that promotes a well-functioning and accountable criminal justice system by supporting tailored and appropriate law enforcement and corrections initiatives. U.S. assistance will also serve to improve

information sharing between U.S. and key Libyan law enforcement partners. Specifically, INCLE assistance will provide technical assistance and advisory opportunities to enhance the Ministry of Interior's policing capacity in Tripoli and expand its reach to other key areas. Funding for corrections projects will address the role of prisons in minimizing opportunities for the radicalization of vulnerable groups.

Morocco ($1.5 million)

INL supports Morocco's continued democratization and decentralization efforts through programming to professionalize its criminal justice institutions at the national, state, and local levels. U.S. assistance is targeted to promote Morocco's efforts as a regional leader on combating national and transnational crime, thereby contributing to regional stability. FY 2021 INCLE funding will support Moroccan law enforcement professionalization through advanced training and mentoring opportunities as well as projects to increase the capacity of investigative techniques across the criminal justice sector. INL will partner with the Justice sector to promote an independent judiciary through training and advisory opportunities for judges and prosecutors and projects to improve court administration. INCLE assistance will continue initiatives in the corrections system and effectively and efficiently manage prisons, improve security for staff and inmates, and support the development of Morocco's correction department to serve as a regional leader and exporter of prison management best practices.

Tunisia ($8.1 million)

INCLE funding will support holistic criminal justice sector reform efforts critical to promoting stability and security as Tunisia continues to consolidate its democratic transition. FY 2021 INCLE funding will support programs that enable the continued evolution of Tunisia's civilian law enforcement institutions into organizations that are more effective, inclusive, accountable, and transparent to the public. Activities may include advanced training, advising, and complementary equipment; training may focus on increasing communication between the police and the public, improving the investigative abilities of the Security Forces, and maintaining a law enforcement training curricula reflective of international best practices. Assistance will support the independence and accountability of the judiciary to improve its capacity to process criminal cases efficiently and increase the citizenry's access to justice; and enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion. Activities may include training and advising on prison and court administration and case management and will promote the coordination between the courts and prisons for the transport, rehabilitation, and reintegration of prisoners.

South and Central Asia ($84.0 million)

Afghanistan ($60.0 million)

INL plays an integral part in U.S. efforts to create conditions for a political settlement, lasting stability, and security in Afghanistan by combating the vast narcotics trade, whose proceeds fuel corruption, violence, terrorism, and insurgency in Afghanistan and beyond. Anti-government actors and other non-state armed groups derive significant financial benefit from poppy cultivation, production, and trafficking. This narcotics-derived revenue increases corruption, undercuts the licit economy, and damages trust in public institutions – all of which undermines the peace process. Afghan rule of law institutions remain fragile. INL assistance helps develop the capacity that builds citizen confidence in these institutions and ensures that they serve traditionally disadvantaged sectors of society.

Afghanistan remains the world's largest source of illicit narcotics, accounting for approximately 85 percent of the global illicit opiate supply and most of the Canadian market, in addition to producing methamphetamine and cannabis. Programming focuses on direct support for Afghan-led drug interdiction operations, including funding for the elite Sensitive Investigative Unit and the National Interdiction Unit and supporting the UNODC Container Control Program to prevent drug trafficking by combatting illicit shipments of precursor chemicals. Funding will also support on-going efforts to promote alternatives to poppy production, modest demand reduction and awareness activities, enhancing regional cooperation, research and analysis, and limited Afghan-led eradication and public information efforts.

INL corrections sector assistance is developing a sustainable Afghan government capacity to manage safe, secure, humane and transparent correctional facilities. This increased capacity ensures the Afghan government is able to incarcerate and manage criminals, especially extremist and national security threat inmates who pose a credible threat to the Afghan public and U.S. national security interests, and advance corrections reforms in a secure and humane environment.

Afghanistan's justice sector remains vital to efforts to combat pervasive corruption, which reduces confidence in government and channels material support to the insurgency. INL continues to prioritize reforms focused on increasing the Afghan state's self-sufficiency. Funding will support programs which strengthen the capacity of Afghan criminal justice sector institutions to fairly enforce the law and disrupt criminal networks, focusing on the nexus between crime, narcotics, and terrorism. INL programs also encourage governance reforms in the justice sector that are critical to ensuring stability and maintaining gains in key areas such as women's access to justice. Programming supports gender justice initiatives, including projects to combat crimes involving gender-based violence, as well as efforts to aid the professionalization of Afghan law enforcement and justice sector personnel through legal education reform and expanding opportunities for women in the justice sector.

All of these programs help to develop more trustworthy Afghan institutions capable of supporting the rule of law, attacking criminality and the illicit economy, encouraging economic alternatives to the narcotics trade, and addressing its social consequences in the aftermath of a political settlement.

Pakistan ($14.0 million)

INCLE funding in Pakistan supports civilian criminal justice institutions that make Pakistan and U.S. interests more secure from terrorists and criminals. INL support for civilian law enforcement, rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics will help Pakistan expand access to justice and enforce the rule of law nationwide.

A majority of resources will go towards training and equipping law enforcement agencies operating along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border as they work to expand civilian policing presence. U.S. assistance will be particularly important along the Afghanistan border in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas, now newly merged districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, as Pakistan transitions the region to civilian governance and introduces mainstream Pakistani concepts of law and policing. In support of these recently enacted political and judicial reforms, INL will focus on expanding law enforcement and justice sector systems in these under-governed areas where criminal and extremist networks thrive, including supporting the recruitment and retention of women in law enforcement. Funding will also allow INL to train prosecutors and judges to extend the criminal justice system into these former tribal regions and provide civilian-led law enforcement to residents under a mainstream Pakistani legal system.

Finally, INL will fund corrections and counternarcotics assistance to Pakistan. The Pakistani penal system operates at nearly 200 percent capacity and will benefit from corrections training and exchanges to support a safe, secure, and humane corrections system. Training and equipment will be provided to

Pakistan's counternarcotics units to scale-up interdiction efforts along the border with Afghanistan and southern coastal areas along major trafficking routes.

Central Asia Regional ($6.0 million)

INCLE will support programming in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Rich in natural resources and sitting astride historical trade and transit routes to Russia, China, Iran and Afghanistan, Central Asia remains strategically important to U.S. interests. It is vulnerable to exploitation by narco-terrorists who traffic in illicit narcotics and persons, generating income for their operations, or recruitment of disaffected individuals by ISIS to become foreign fighters. INL programming, which supports connectivity and stability throughout the region, also counters foreign malign influences that seek to exploit weak criminal justice institutions vital to promoting the rule of law, as well as combating corruption, transnational crime, and terrorism. INL programming reduces the writ of TOC, promotes the rule of law, and increases connectivity through regional initiatives, including the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center and regional anti-money laundering programs, among others. INL will enhance its criminal justice reform and anticorruption programming, promoting law enforcement reform through community policing initiatives, which deepen law enforcement respect for human rights, stabilize vulnerable communities, and counter violent extremist messaging. To address narcotics and other illicit cross-border flows, INL will support border security initiatives in the region as well as trafficking-in-persons initiatives focused on investigation and prosecution of traffickers.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($4.0 million)

South Asia's security and stability are vital to U.S. national security. The countries of South Asia face threats from violent extremists and TCOs, as well as challenges to their sovereignty and independence from malign foreign influences. INCLE funding will enhance the security and stability of this region through capacity building in eligible countries: Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. INCLE funds will provide technical assistance, training and other support to investigate and prosecute complex crimes. Assistance will support law enforcement entities to improve institutional standards and to investigate complex transnational crimes, including trafficking of narcotics and people and, where possible, improve interagency cooperation. The funds will also support cross-border training to improve regional law enforcement information sharing and cooperation, and potentially activities that strengthen border and maritime security. INL will support justice sector programs to strengthen the region's prosecution and adjudication of transnational and complex domestic crime and build more effective and transparent criminal justice institutions. INL will continue to develop partnership with India to combat transnational crime and support implementation of programs with common interests.

Western Hemisphere ($452.9 million)

Colombia ($237.5 million)

Colombia is the world's largest producer of cocaine and the source of 92 percent of the cocaine seized in the United States. In response to substantial increases in coca cultivation and cocaine production and the strong political will of President Duque to combat narcotics, the INCLE request seeks to increase U.S. assistance to enable the Colombian government's ambitious integrated eradication strategy. This is necessary to counter the dramatic increase in coca cultivation and meet our shared goal of cutting coca cultivation and cocaine production by 50 percent by the end of 2023.

INCLE programming's strategic objective is to support the achievement and sustainability of the 2023 goal through robust support for drug eradication, interdiction, aviation, rural security, criminal justice, and rural development investments, particularly in vulnerable areas of significant narcotics production and trafficking activity. U.S. assistance helps Colombia fight drug traffickers and other criminal organizations by increasing the government's capacity to investigate and prosecute money laundering, drug trafficking, human rights violations, and other priority crimes, and to share its expertise with regional neighbors.

Counternarcotics assistance will support Colombian strategies to reduce coca cultivation and reduce the amount of cocaine leaving Colombia, through eradication, interdiction, and related aviation support programs led by Colombians. It will provide crucial maintenance support and technical assistance to the Colombian National Police (CNP) to assist in the operation of a fleet of U.S.- and Colombian-titled aircraft for counternarcotics and law enforcement missions. While the Colombian government will bear the majority of eradication costs, INL will provide training; advisory, logistics, aviation, and security support; equipment; blade hours to transport eradicators, security personnel, and cargo to eradication sites; base construction and improvement; and independent eradication verification. INL will provide technical, logistical, and advisory support to the Colombian-led aerial eradication program. INCLE assistance will strengthen Colombia's land, maritime, and riverine narcotics interdiction forces to seize and destroy narcotics and plan and execute operations against high value narcotraffickers. Funds will aid Colombia in implementing targeted demand prevention and drug treatment programs. INL eradication programs will complement assistance for long-term sustainable livelihood development in rural Colombia.

Law enforcement and corrections assistance will expand Colombia's state presence by building police capacity in rural areas, particularly those of narcotics concern; help Colombia address systemic issues in its overcrowded and struggling correctional system; and bolster the CNP's ability to continue to export ecurity expertise to critical partners throughout the Western Hemisphere. INCLE's rural security assistance brings sustainability to joint U.S. and Colombian efforts to reduce coca cultivation levels through eradication. In partnership with the CNP, INL will construct or refurbish police bases and stations in key geographic zones of high coca cultivation and cocaine trafficking levels. In municipalities surrounding new police bases and stations, INL will provide community policing and engagement assistance to help the CNP establish a positive relationship with local populations. Enhancing police-community relations will aid the CNP in providing general citizen security services as well as gathering intelligence on criminal networks to better target missions against high value targets. INL will provide institutional development assistance to strengthen CNP oversight and transparency, enhance recruitment efforts, and expand in-service training opportunities.

Funds will build technical and professional capacity within the Colombian criminal justice system to investigate and successfully prosecute complex crimes including transnational crime, corruption, human rights, and environmental cases; increase government transparency and accountability; and provide targeted justice sector interventions in priority geographic zones of narcotics concern.

Transnational crime assistance will expand Colombia's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and financial crimes and support justice sector efforts to deny criminal groups revenue derived from illicit activities, including narcotics trafficking and environmental crimes. Assistance will improve Colombian efforts to investigate and prosecute complex money laundering investigations, increase trade-based money laundering seizures and investigations at key ports of entry, and develop judicial capacity to adjudicate financial crime cases. U.S. assistance will combat illegal mining and continue to educate the public on the nefarious relationship between illegal mining and other TOCs.

Ecuador ($7.0 million)

The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to support the Government of Ecuador in improving its operational capacity to prevent, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate high-impact TOC cases, in an effort to disrupt criminal networks, and mitigate threats to U.S. national security interests. A particular focus will be reducing the flow of Colombian cocaine through Ecuadorian territory on land and at sea. The program will reduce drug trafficking-related crime and violence as well as the regional flow of precursor chemicals for narcotics processing to and from neighboring countries. INCLE assistance requested for Ecuador will promote cross-border cooperation and collaboration with both Colombia and Peru to tackle cocaine production and trafficking issues regionally.

INCLE assistance will provide support to specialized units comprised of police, investigators, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector personnel, as well as military officials with counternarcotics duties. INL will continue counternarcotics partnerships with the Ministry of Government and the Ecuadorian National Police, providing training, equipment, and mentor-based technical assistance via contracted advisors as well as the Colombian National Police under the U.S.-Colombia Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation. INL will support the Ecuadorian Coast Guard in its mission to reduce maritime-based cocaine trafficking and fuel smuggling. INL will continue providing counter-TOC support to Ecuadorian justice sector institutions with specialized training and technical assistance to enable them to effectively carry out the prosecutorial and judicial functions required to address the full life cycle of criminal activity.

Haiti ($5.4 million)

INL's main strategic objective is to promote a stable and secure Haiti to stem irregular migration to the United States and disrupt illicit drug trafficking and other transnational criminal activity that threatens U.S. national security. Haiti remains a transit point for cocaine from South America destined for the United States and other markets. Haitian gangs are engaged in international drug trafficking and other criminal activities that threaten Haiti's stability. INCLE assistance will continue the development of a professional and accountable Haitian National Police (HNP). Our goal is a strong, self-sustainable, and apolitical HNP that is able to manage Haiti's internal security following the transition of the United Nations presence in Haiti from a peacekeeping mission to a Special Political Mission in October 2019.

INCLE funding will support embedded advisors, training, equipment and materials, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure improvements to benefit the HNP. INL will strengthen the HNP's administrative, strategic planning, and operational capabilities. INL will continue to support the HNP's efforts to deter illicit drug trafficking, improve Haiti's border security, and combat transnational crime by providing technical assistance and equipment to HNP specialized units. Programming will support INL's ongoing efforts to improve prison management reform through training for Haiti's Prison Administration (DAP), subject matter expert assistance to improve prison management, and limited equipment and materials for prison facilities.

Mexico ($41.0 million)

Through the Merida initiative, INL's main strategic objective in Mexico is to dismantle transnational crime that continues to fuel the opioid crisis in the United States. Mexico is the origin of most of the heroin and methamphetamines used in the United States, is a transit route and producer of fentanyl, and a key transit route for cocaine. U.S. assistance supports our partnership with Mexico to achieve the objectives under the President's E.O. 13773 – Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking. INCLE funding will address priority

security challenges, including reducing the supply of heroin and synthetic drugs like fentanyl, dismantling TCO networks and their illicit finances, strengthening border security and migration controls, and reducing impunity for transnational crime. INCLE assistance builds the capacity of Mexican law enforcement and security institutions to enable effective delivery of fair, efficient, and accountable justice. Our goal is to create sufficient capacity and generate will of the Mexican authorities to effectively combat transitional crime and narcotics trafficking, thus enhancing the safety, and security of the United States.

Counternarcotics programming will strengthen Mexico's capacity to reduce the cultivation, production, and trafficking of illicit drugs by helping Mexico institutionalize the use of data and intelligence to plan and implement sustainable eradication and interdiction efforts. Key programs include support and specialized equipment for Mexican efforts to better target, analyze, and eradicate poppy fields. Counternarcotics programming includes securing borders and ports against the movement of drugs and other illicit goods and the diversion of precursor chemicals, through the provision of canines and non-intrusive inspection technology and the facilitation of improved procedures for bilateral scanning and information sharing at strategic ports of entry. Key programs will improve Mexico's capacity to screen migrants; secure land, air, and seaports of entry; and conduct interagency operations against TCOs, including through biometrics information sharing, the establishment of Mexican interagency task forces, and training to advance joint operations with U.S. law enforcement.

INCLE funding will assist Mexico to advance more impactful criminal justice outcomes. Key programs may include case mentoring and training for federal prosecutors in specialized counter-TCO units as well as data-driven comprehensive training and equipment for state-level prosecutors. INCLE rule of law programs will support Mexican efforts to sustain international accreditation of forensics labs in all 32 Mexican states, and train forensic scientists to provide effective expert witness testimony in the courtroom.

Citizen security and law enforcement programming will strengthen Mexico's capacity to promote accountability, professionalism, integrity, and adherence to due process among Mexico's 350,000 federal, state, and municipal law enforcement personnel. Key programs may include support to Mexico's efforts to professionalize its police forces through training that leads to formal certification. INCLE funds will support Mexico's efforts to accredit police academies, emergency communication centers, law enforcement agencies, and prisons to international standards.

Transnational crime programming will improve Mexico's capacity to target the illicit profits of TCOs to reduce their incentive to traffic narcotics to the United States. Key programs may include technical support, equipment, and training to Mexican federal and state financial intelligence units.

Peru ($40.0 million)

INL's main strategic objective in Peru is to combat TOC and disrupt the flow of drugs and other illicit goods to the United States. Peru is the second largest producer of cocaine in the world, and Peruvian cocaine is transported to South American countries for domestic consumption or for onward shipment to the United States, Europe, and Asia. TCOs and remnants of the guerilla insurgency Shining Path continue to operate in Peru, especially in areas with limited or non-existent government presence, including the Valley of the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro Rivers (VRAEM), which account for two-thirds of Peru's total potential cocaine production and where the Peruvian government commenced eradication operations for the first time in late 2019. INCLE assistance in Peru enhances the security of the United States by supporting Peruvian efforts to dismantle TCOs profiting from drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting, trafficking in persons, and illegal mining and logging crimes; and enhance the rule of law and combat corruption.

Counternarcotics programming will reduce the availability of cocaine in the global market through eradication, interdiction, and capacity building. U.S. assistance will support the eradication of illicit coca in partnership with Peru's coca eradication agency, CORAH, particularly in high-yield areas including the VRAEM. INCLE funds will provide aviation support for eradication, interdiction, and alternative development operations, as well as other law enforcement activities. These funds will support existing aviation requirements while the negotiations to nationalize the aviation program with the Peruvian government continue.

INCLE counternarcotics assistance will coordinate and train joint security force units, including vetted units and counternarcotics units working in hostile areas like the VRAEM. Funds will provide training and equipment for law enforcement units to strengthen patrolling, interdiction, and investigation of illegal mining and other associated transnational crime in remote areas like Madre de Dios and Puno. Assistance will improve Peru's ability to secure and modernize its ports of entry and reduce the trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband via the ports. INL will also support efforts to reduce illicit drug demand in Peru, targeting vulnerable populations.

INL will strengthen Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets linked to drug trafficking, illegal mining, public corruption, and other predicate crimes. Funding will provide capacity building, technical assistance, and mentoring to Peruvian interagency justice sector operators investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating these cases. U.S. assistance will train and equip the Public Ministry's Office of Strategic Criminal Analysis and increase Peru's financial forensics capabilities.

Rule of law programming will support Peru's transition to the accusatory judicial system and build capacity to combat transnational crimes and corruption through training and technical assistance programs that aid police, prosecutors, judges, public defenders, and other justice sector officials adapt to their roles in the accusatory system and increase interagency coordination.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($122.0 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): INCLE funds address security deficits in Central America that drive migration and drug flows. Through an integrated approach of institutional reforms, information-sharing, and the enhancement of host-country capabilities, INL strengthens Central American partners' ability to seize record levels of drugs, dismantle criminal networks, combat gang violence, partner with U.S. law enforcement, and strengthen criminal justice institutions.

Counternarcotics programs will strengthen the capabilities of vetted units, specialized task forces, and interdiction units through equipment, training, and advisory support for maritime and land interdiction, narcotics investigations, and related efforts. INL expects to nationalize the helicopter program in Costa Rica and continue to work towards full nationalization in Panama. Programs build capacity to secure borders and ports against transnational crime and control irregular migration.

Programs will deter TCOs from infiltrating the United States by addressing weak criminal justice institutions, corruption, and impunity. Efforts will support the priority of enhancing information sharing and regional security coordination with Mexico; build Central American ability to use forensic evidence, including to prevent and address human trafficking in the region; and enable police and prosecutors to address transnational threats including money laundering, gangs, corruption, and human smuggling. Efforts will support asset forfeiture regimes, which are critical to cutting off gangs and TCOs from funds and other resources derived from illicit activities.

Citizen security and law enforcement programming will address insecurity driving migration to the United States. INCLE assistance strengthens law enforcement partners, including border enforcement units and interagency vetted units, improving their ability to work with U.S. counterparts on cases with a nexus to the United States. With FY 2021 funding, INL will focus on targeted locations of highest crime and highest levels of out-migration.

Rule of law programs will ensure transparent criminal justice systems capable of investigating, prosecuting, and convicting criminals. Efforts will support attorneys general, specialized task forces, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector actors through technical assistance, including Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisors, training, and equipment. INCLE support for attorneys general has played an important role in the fight against gang members in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through a regional model aimed at multilateral information-sharing and operations.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)**:** INL's main strategic objective through CBSI is to prevent trafficking and crime in the region from impacting the United States. The Caribbean represents our "third border" and is a trafficking route for cocaine destined for the United States. The INCLE request will support CBSI programming to build the law enforcement and justice sector capacity of partner nations to combat crime and violence, and to promote regional cooperation and information sharing among CBSI nations and the United States.

Civilian police reform programming will build the capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit trafficking and other crime that threatens regional security. INCLE assistance will support police reform, security sector activities and reforms, and regional cooperation, and may provide technical assistance and mentoring, training, and equipment. Counternarcotics assistance will improve regional drug interdiction and investigation capacity, continue to deter the trafficking of drugs through the Caribbean, and improve regional coordination. Activities may include the provision of technical assistance and mentoring, training, and equipment for partner nations and regional institutions, including specialized counternarcotics units. Financial crimes assistance will undercut the profitability of drug trafficking and related transnational crime by strengthening partner nation capabilities to fight corruption, investigate and prosecute money laundering, and investigate, manage, and dispose of seized assets. Justice systems and institutions assistance will strengthen partner nation criminal justice sector institutional capacity, through the provision of training, technical assistance and mentoring, and equipment. This may include support for corrections reform or development.

State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) ($302.3 million)

Cyber Crime and IPR ($5.0 million)

Funds will support capacity building to address gaps in key partner countries' cybercrime and intellectual property rights legal frameworks, enforcement, and prosecution. Inter alia, INL will place International Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property advisors around the world to provide and coordinate U.S. training assistance, mentor partner enforcement agencies, and foster cross border cooperation. Funds will be used to advance cybercrime policy initiatives that strengthen international cybercrime cooperation.

Demand Reduction ($8.0 million)

Reducing global demand for drugs addresses U.S. national security interests due to the close correlation between drug use and criminality, violence, gangs, and insurgency. Funds will support programs for persons inside the justice system who use drugs through various types of alternatives to incarceration and

treatment interventions. U.S. promotion of balanced, evidence-based narcotics control policies through program initiatives will bolster and advance U.S. policy positions and objectives in multilateral fora. The program will develop and disseminate effective drug use prevention, treatment, and recovery practices in targeted countries of strategic interest to the United States. Funds will support the development and delivery of training programs for criminal justice and health workers; drug-free community coalitions; anti-drug networks; and, empirically based outcome evaluations designed to reduce drug use and its impact on related problems, such as crime. Additionally, programs will focus on alternatives to incarceration and treatment intervention programs and related problems, such as crime and co-morbidity.

Drug Supply Reduction ($12.5 million)

Funds will support programs that combat the opioid epidemic and global proliferation of synthetic drugs. INCLE assistance will support efforts to reduce global supplies of synthetic drugs as one of the Administration's top drug control priorities. The Drug Supply Reduction program will promote the development of new tools to disrupt the synthetic drug supply chain and will enhance global engagement and coordination. Programs will combat supplies of drugs and precursor chemicals that are fueling drug overdose deaths in the United States. Programs will build partner capacity to share information on emerging drug threats and disrupt illicit supply chains; accelerate the imposition of controls on dangerous substances; develop tools to disrupt illicit drug sales over the internet and interdict drugs distributed through the global mail and express consignment courier systems. The program will support efforts to detect, quantify, and understand drug use and toxic adulterants and dismantle organizations trafficking illicit drugs.

Fighting Corruption ($3.0 million)

Funds will build capacity to prevent foreign corruption and strengthen enforcement, building stronger foreign partners and facilitating international cooperation to stem corruption before it affects the United States and its interests. Funds will address gaps and complement bilateral programs on a regional and global level to build partner skills to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate transnational corruption cases, foster civil society engagement, and strengthen implementation of international standards. Programs may inter alia provide case-based mentoring, build relationships between civil society and law enforcement, and offer regional trainings to facilitate cross-border cooperation and build specialized skills in complex financial crime and asset recovery to address the transnational nature of this crime. INL will deter corruption and reinforce country-level reform through support to the implementation of INL-coordinated visa revocation/denial authorities.

Global Crime and Drugs Policy ($4.5 million)

Funds will support the international legal architecture that enables the United States to implement critical drug control, anticorruption, and anti-crime objectives, including attacking illicit synthetic drugs that are fueling the opioid crisis and dismantling TOC syndicates, pursuant to E.O. 13773. Programs will hold countries accountable to multilateral treaty frameworks on drug control, anticorruption, and TOC; ensure INL's international organization partners comply with oversight and monitoring requirements; and conduct research on global trends to inform INL's diplomatic and programmatic engagement. Funding will support global and regional treaty-based and policy-making institutions that hold foreign governments accountable to their commitments, including through multilateral review mechanisms on anticorruption and TOC. Programs will also provide cross-cutting support to UNODC and OAS global programs to ensure these organizations function as effective implementing partners for all INL operating units, including by operating a worldwide network of field offices and central Secretariat; providing

internal oversight and accountability; and serving as platforms for smaller countries to share the financial burden of providing assistance to developing countries.

ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy ($35.0 million)

Funds will support six international academies that provide training on a range of criminal justice sector reform topics and law enforcement techniques focused on TOC and criminal networks. The program builds not only the capabilities of individual countries, but also the regional networks that are essential to strengthening detection and investigation of TOC. In addition, ILEA programs develop strategic relationships between foreign officials and U.S. federal law enforcement agencies.

Inter-regional Aviation Support ($28.6 million)

Funds will sustain centralized aviation services that support INL's counternarcotics and law enforcement aviation programs including management and oversight of technical areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, maintenance, and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities. Support includes INL's Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) which ensures the safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the INL aircraft fleet deployed and operated to provide aviation support to various INL country programs.

International Organized Crime ($10.0 million)

In support of E.O. 13773, programs will build criminal justice capacity and partnerships to disrupt TOC, including financial crimes and money laundering and cyber-enabled TOC, by strengthening laws, enforcement, and cross-border cooperation, and developing capacities to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases. Funds will strengthen partners' ability to disrupt illicit wildlife supply chains and combat crimes that facilitate wildlife trafficking. Activities may include bilateral and multijurisdictional training and other technical assistance to strengthen interdiction, law enforcement and investigative functions, prosecutorial and judicial capacity, and legislative reform, providing equipment, and fostering regional collaboration.

IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support ($2.0 million)

A critical component of the Administration's peacekeeping reform priorities is raising the bar for the performance of troops and police deployed to peacekeeping missions, thereby maximizing the U.S. investment in UN peacekeeping as a viable tool for global security. Police in UN missions help to strengthen U.S. security by promoting and providing civilian security in chaotic and unstable environments that can be breeding grounds of corruption, crime, and even terrorism. Funds will be used to support activities that sustainably enhance the operational effectiveness of police deploying to peacekeeping and stabilization operations, for example, enhancing professionalism and respect for human rights. Capacity building investments also benefit law enforcement effectiveness and professionalism in the deploying country's domestic context. Examples of program activities include embedded advisors to assist with development of management, logistical, and administrative deployment process; specialized trainings that enable effective operations; and trainer and unit command staff development.

Knowledge Management ($8.0 million)

This program (formerly known as Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership) combines criminal justice subject matter expertise, program design, learning, and training to create and disseminate knowledge, measure results and maximize the impact of INL's foreign assistance and diplomatic engagement. Funds

will support expertise in criminal justice issues including law enforcement, justice, corrections, port and maritime security, drug science, gender, and emerging transnational crime and criminal justice issues. Funds will support partnerships with U.S. federal, state, and local criminal justice organizations, and research institutions to support and augment INL's advisory, training, and research capabilities. Funds will also support monitoring and evaluation, research for evidence based programming, and continued professionalization of INL training and staff development including through standardization of training, instruction systems design, learning management systems, and distance and e-learning courses.

Program Development and Support ($185.7 million)

Funds requested for Program Development and Support will ensure sufficient management and oversight to administer and oversee INL programs across the globe. Requirements funded by PD&S include, but are not limited to, personnel, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, monitoring and evaluation, and other support services. In FY 2021, INL will consolidate all PD&S costs into a single budget line. This will allow the Bureau to quickly and readily respond to policy and administrative changes at post, while providing greater efficiency while managing and sustaining the bureau's worldwide operations.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) ($22.0 million)

Human trafficking is a foreign policy priority as it threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. The TIP Office's foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution, protection, and prevention, as well as partnerships. Priorities for FY 2021 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report with the primary goal of assisting countries on the lower tiers with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. The Office advances U.S. leadership by demonstrating U.S. expertise and influence in the anti-trafficking field and by catalyzing the efforts of a range of global actors

Other Funding ($25.0 million)

Diplomatic Progress Fund (DPF) ($25.0 million)

The development of the DPF will be used for emergent issues that could include progress on irregular migration in Central America, political transition in Venezuela, civilian security and rule of law assistance in the West Bank, or other policy priorities. For assistance to West Bank, INL will coordinate with the U.S. Security Coordinator and the Government of Israel to support the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of the Palestinian Authority (PA) Security Forces; the Attorney General's Office and Public Prosecutors; and the PA Ministry of Interior through training, technical assistance, equipment, programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request[1]
INCLE Total	**1,497,469**	**945,350**	**1,391,000**	**1,010,280**
Africa	77,850	49,900	*	42,185
Central African Republic	4,500	2,000	*	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	2,000	*	1,500
Ethiopia	4,000	-	*	3,000
Kenya	7,000	4,700	*	3,400
Liberia	6,000	6,000	*	3,000
Nigeria	7,000	4,000	*	3,000
Somalia	3,000	2,000	*	1,800
State Africa Regional	42,350	29,200	*	24,985
East Asia and Pacific	57,125	22,300	*	33,120
Burma	3,500	2,000	*	1,200
Indonesia	10,625	3,900	*	5,000
Laos	4,000	-	*	3,000
Mongolia	2,000	-	*	-
Philippines	7,000	4,700	*	3,870
Thailand	2,000	1,200	*	2,050
Vietnam	6,000	4,500	*	3,700
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	22,000	6,000	*	14,300
Europe and Eurasia	93,900	36,000	*	30,040
Albania	4,100	1,500	*	1,300
Armenia	7,000	1,500	*	1,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,000	3,000	*	2,300
Georgia	5,700	3,000	*	1,800
Kosovo	10,500	5,500	*	3,650
Moldova	6,800	2,500	*	1,400
Montenegro	6,200	1,500	*	1,050
North Macedonia	5,100	1,500	*	1,200
Serbia	4,500	1,500	*	1,400
Ukraine	30,000	13,000	*	13,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	8,000	1,500	*	1,440
Near East	37,501	60,500	*	18,735
Egypt	2,000	2,000	*	1,550
Iraq	5,601	3,000	*	1,000
Lebanon	10,000	6,200	*	6,200
Libya	1,000	1,000	*	435
Morocco	5,000	3,000	*	1,500

Tunisia	13,000	10,000	*	8,050
West Bank and Gaza	600	35,000	*	-
Yemen	300	300	*	-
South and Central Asia	165,050	124,350	*	84,000
Afghanistan	87,800	95,000	*	60,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request[1]
Bangladesh	2,000	-	*	-
Kazakhstan	4,000	-	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,000	-	*	-
Nepal	2,000	-	*	-
Pakistan	40,000	21,000	*	14,000
Sri Lanka	4,000	-	*	-
Tajikistan	6,000	-	*	-
Uzbekistan	5,000	-	*	-
Central Asia Regional	6,500	5,350	*	6,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,750	3,000	*	4,000
Western Hemisphere	564,250	484,000	*	452,900
Argentina	2,500	-	*	-
Colombia	170,000	209,000	*	237,500
Ecuador	7,000	5,000	*	7,000
Haiti	15,000	8,000	*	5,400
Mexico	110,000	56,000	*	41,000
Peru	32,000	34,500	*	40,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	227,750	171,500	*	122,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	264,650	146,300	*	302,300
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	10,500	-	*	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	12,000	3,400	*	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	5,000	*	5,000
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	8,000	*	8,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	10,000	*	12,500
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	3,000	*	3,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	2,900	*	4,500
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	30,000	*	35,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	42,000	25,500	*	28,600
INL - International Organizations	7,000	-	*	-
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	14,500	*	10,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	2,000	*	2,000
INL - Knowledge Management	-	-	*	8,000
INL - Program Development and Support	46,000	42,000	*	185,700
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	61,000	22,000	*	22,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	-	*	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	36,000	22,000	*	22,000
Other Funding	176,143	-	*	25,000

Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	-	*	25,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	25,000	-	*	-
To Be Programmed	151,143	-	*	-

1/ In the FY 2021 Request, Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds are requested centrally in INL. PD&S funds are not requested bilaterally.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
TOTAL	**864,550**	**707,150**	**895,750**	**753,550**	**-142,200**
NADR ATA	182,000	182,550	182,000	202,350	20,350
NADR CCIF	-	-	25,000	-	-25,000
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	-
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
NADR CTF	12,500	-	12,500	-	-12,500
NADR CTPF	108,500	-	84,500	-	-84,500
NADR CWD	196,500	206,400	227,550	229,700	2,150
NADR EXBS	62,000	64,900	64,000	67,000	3,000
NADR GTR	70,000	72,000	70,000	74,000	4,000
NADR IAEA	94,800	88,000	94,800	88,000	-6,800
NADR NDF	35,000	5,000	30,000	4,000	-26,000
NADR RRF	23,000	-	25,000	-	-25,000
NADR TIP	43,000	50,000	42,800	50,000	7,200
NADR WMDT	6,250	7,300	6,600	7,500	900

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE ($202.4 million)

ATA assistance provides training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring and advising to enhance partner nations' law enforcement and justice sector counterterrorism capacities. Assistance enables our partners to deal more effectively with security challenges within their borders; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. ATA law enforcement capacity-building includes, but is not limited to, counterterrorism investigations, explosives detection (including canine teams) and bomb disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, aviation and border security, hostage negotiation, cyber security, forensics and biometrics, information sharing, terrorist watchlisting and screening, community policing, terrorism prosecution and adjudication, and the management of terrorist inmates. The ATA Program also supports regional training centers in Afghanistan, Jordan, Kenya, Senegal, and the Philippines, as well as training exercises. The RTCs conduct exercises that are intended to help a more targeted set of partner nations improve their capabilities across the counterterrorism law enforcement spectrum. This includes the ability to prevent, prepare for, track, and respond to terrorist incidents; apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorist actors; engage with communities in areas where terrorists are active; and secure borders. A portion of this

funding is used for program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Africa ($30.5 million)

Kenya ($5.5 million)

Funds will continue to help professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement community. ATA will provide funding to build capacity in the areas of land border security (especially the country's border with Somalia), counterterrorism investigations, and counterterrorism crisis response -- with an emphasis on strengthening the skills, commitment, and knowledge necessary to conduct operations in accordance with international human rights conventions.

Somalia ($4.0 million)

ATA will support the continued training and mentorship of the Somali Police Force (SPF), including but not limited to Joint Investigative Teams and the Police Information Unit, and civilian security authorities to deter, detect, disrupt, and respond to terrorism-related threats. Assistance will focus in particular on building the skills necessary for the SPF to adopt a more proactive posture focused on countering improvised explosive device (IED) operations and networks, bombmakers, and facilitators. Training and mentoring will include specialized instruction, exercises, and field mentoring focused on good practices and standard operating procedures. Programming will promote sustainable and professional counterterrorism investigations and operations that are conducted in compliance with international human rights law to support prosecutions conducted within a rule-of-law framework.

State Africa Regional ($21.0 million)

PREACT and TSCTP ATA programs will enhance the capacity of law enforcement partners to address terrorism challenges within and across their borders effectively and within a rule-of-law framework. ATA funding will improve partner nations' capabilities across the counterterrorism spectrum including their ability to prepare for, track, respond to, apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorists, while respecting human rights, engaging vulnerable communities, and securing borders. Funding may be used to support skills training, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment relevant to addressing specific threats, gaps, and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Funding may also be used to support counterterrorism law enforcement training exercises.

East Asia and Pacific ($13.6 million)

Indonesia ($4.5 million)

The ATA Program will provide counterterrorism training and equipment to Indonesian law enforcement officers in order to build the Indonesian National Police's capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. Areas of strategic focus include building capacity in crisis response, countering IEDs, investigations and information sharing; managing security organizations and institutions to prevent terrorist safe havens; training line officers and their supervisors in the use of less lethal tactical measures; and promoting Indonesia's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.

Philippines ($5.5 million)

The ATA Program will deliver counterterrorism training and related equipment grants to enhance the strategic and tactical skills, as well as the investigative capabilities, of the Philippine National Police (PNP). The ATA program will center on sustaining and institutionalizing the capacity provided to the PNP in crisis response, soft target protection, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and police special

operations. In addition, ATA training will build PNP capacity to conduct counterterrorism investigations, including cyber forensic investigations. A portion of funding will support the establishment of an ATA Regional Training Center in the Philippines.

Thailand ($1.6 million)

ATA assistance will build Royal Thai Police and other law enforcement agencies' capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats, with a focus on building counter IED, investigative, and border security capacity.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($2.0 million)

ATA funding will focus on CT priority countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand, as well as on other countries that are members of ASEAN, to build their capacity to counter terrorist activity, including terrorist transit, as well as terrorist mobilization and radicalization. Funds may also be used to support EAP partners' participation in courses at the ATA Regional Training Center in the Philippines, as well as counterterrorism law enforcement training exercises.

Near East ($27.9 million)

Egypt ($1.5 million)

FY 2021 ATA assistance will provide training and equipment to Egypt's Ministry of Interior to help improve its ability to counter and respond to ISIS and other terrorist activities. The training may focus on aviation security, including canine detection teams, proper handling of IEDs and other specialized EOD, cyber investigative capabilities, and tactical medical training.

Iraq ($6.0 million)

As part of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist organizations, to include and to counter Iranian proxies in Iraq, FY 2021 ATA funding will focus on strengthening the capabilities of Iraqi law enforcement through continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies, including the Iraqi Ministry of Interior; law enforcement in key locations such as Baghdad, Anbar, and Erbil; and Kurdish law enforcement. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and specialized units to counter IEDs, interdict and detect movement of terrorists across borders, respond to terrorist threats and other critical incidents, and investigate such incidents, focusing on evidence collection and internet and digital investigations.

Jordan ($6.8 million)

ATA will improve Jordanian law enforcement's ability to protect critical infrastructure, safeguard borders and ports, including airports, integrate and further develop counterterrorism investigative skills, and respond to crises and terrorist threats. FY 2021 ATA funding will also help strengthen Jordan's domestic counterterrorism training programs, instructor cadres, and institutions to position Jordan as a training leader capable of assisting other partners. Some funds may also be used to support operational and support costs to maintain ATA Regional Training Centers based in Jordan.

Lebanon ($5.0 million)

ATA will support U.S. regional security goals, including to counter Iran's malign influence, by building sustainable law enforcement capacities to counter and respond to terrorist threats and activities in

Lebanon. Training will focus on countering IEDs, protection of national leadership, and related investigations and prosecutions of terrorists, to include protecting crime scenes and collecting evidence. FY 2021 ATA may also be used to build border security capacities to enhance the capacity of law enforcement to prevent terrorist activity across Lebanese borders.

Libya ($1.0 million)

As conditions permit, as part of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist organizations, FY 2021 ATA funding will support programs to build the capacity of Libyan law enforcement, such as within the Ministry of Interior, to counter and respond to ISIS and other terrorist threats. Training may focus on investigations, critical incident response, border and aviation security, and related counterterrorism capabilities.

Oman ($1.0 million)

FY 2021 ATA funding will support counterterrorism programs such as crisis response and border security programs in partnership with the Government of Oman. These courses, mentorship, and equipment will focus on building Oman's ability to conduct advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement investigations, response and detection techniques aimed at reducing the ability of terrorists to plan and operate in Oman. ATA will also focus on enhancing the capacities of operational components of Oman's law enforcement in terms of crisis response, exercise development, aviation security, and training skills.

Tunisia ($2.0 million)

FY 2021 ATA funding will focus programs that build the capacity of Tunisian national police units and National Guard counterterrorism and intervention units through targeted courses in strengthening the security of land, maritime, and air borders; crisis response; and interagency coordination. ATA will also focus on building capacities to protect critical infrastructure, police special operations, and police investigative capabilities.

Yemen ($2.6 million)

As conditions permit, FY 2021 ATA funding will be used to build and train civilian law enforcement units capable of securing borders, apprehending terrorism suspects, investigating terrorist crimes, and prosecuting terrorism cases. This may include training for police and other law enforcement, to ensure that counterterrorism operations are conducted in keeping with rule of law and respect for human rights. The program may also focus on border security training and technology to disrupt and deter terrorist travel.

State NEA Regional ($2.0 million)

ATA programs will enhance the capacity of partners' law enforcement to support specialized and advanced civilian counterterrorism law enforcement, including by improving prosecutorial and judicial training, and will provide some equipment to strengthen the capacity of partner nations' law enforcement to counter terrorism. Regional funding within this account allows the United States to address transnational counterterrorism gaps and emergent threats that often require substantive regional coordination and cooperation. Specific activities may include building the capacity of law enforcement to conduct counterterrorism operations, protect soft targets, secure borders, screen against known and suspected terrorist travelers, enhance airport and aviation security, and conduct counterterrorism investigations and prosecutions. Funding may also be used to support counterterrorism law enforcement training exercises.

South and Central Asia ($27.2 million)

Afghanistan ($20.0 million)

ATA will build the capacity of Afghan law enforcement to detect and respond to terrorist incidents through training, equipment, and mentorship. They may also build law enforcement capacity to improve checkpoint management in the international zone and increase regional cooperation and shared interoperability at border and transit points. Resources will support training and equipment for the Afghan Interior Ministry's primary counterterrorism response units and elite units responsible for protection of Government officials. These trainings include specialized counterterrorism courses in crisis response/SWAT, EOD, and explosive incident countermeasures, management of special and public events, border controls and fraudulent document recognition, instructor development, and protection of soft targets. Funds may also support the ATA training center.

Central Asia Regional ($1.2 million)

ATA funds will be used to build the capacities of law enforcement in Central Asian countries to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats. Funding will support specialized capacity-building activities focused on improving border control, interdicting terrorist transit, and enhancing counterterrorism investigative capabilities. Where appropriate and feasible, funding will support regional joint border security trainings and exercises, including addressing threats related to the return of foreign terrorist fighters.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($6.0 million)

ATA funding will improve the capability of elite law enforcement partners in the region to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. ATA funding will focus on developing host nation capabilities such as terrorism investigations, including cyber and forensics; counter-IED; crisis response; soft targets protection; aviation and border security, including traveler screening systems; and the prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration of terrorists. Funding may be used to support training programs, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment relevant to addressing emerging terrorism threats, as well as gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations.

Western Hemisphere ($1.9 million)

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($1.9 million)

ATA will build law enforcement counterterrorism capacity with key partners in the region. This assistance will support targeted training, equipment, and programming specifically designed to improve the capability of host government law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries.

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) ($101.3 million)

Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) ($45.1 million)

These funds will support key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism law enforcement challenges. Engagement is intended to reinforce the need for states to adopt a comprehensive approach to build law enforcement – including criminal justice – capacities to counter terrorism within a rule of law

framework and with respect for human rights. Funds will build law enforcement and financial sector stakeholder capacity to isolate, detect, disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute those involved with terrorist financing networks. Funds will also be used for program support and administration.

Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund ($56.2 million)

These funds will continue to enable the United States to sustain the programs generated by CTPF in prior years. These funds will allow State to maintain pressure on ISIS outside of the Core, decimate a resurgent al-Qa'ida, and crack down on Iran-sponsored terrorism. State will continue to focus on building law enforcement capacity to combat terrorism in key countries, including by strengthening related justice sector and correctional capacities, where there is a high active threat or high risk of threat expansion, willing partners, and an opportunity to have a defined impact with large-scale, multi-sector programming. Target countries may include: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq (including the Kurdish Regional Government), Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, and Tunisia, among others. Working closely with the Intelligence Community and interagency partners, State will carefully assess where the U.S. homeland is likely to face the most serious threats, what critical gaps are preventing our partners from disrupting and dismantling these networks, and where our capacity building efforts are likely to yield the greatest impact in advancing national security objectives and the National Strategy for Counterterrorism. Funds will also be used for program support and administration and monitoring and evaluations.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORGANIZATION'S PREPARTORY COMMISSION (PREPCOM) ($31.0 million)

State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC) ($31.0 million)

CTBT International Monitoring System ($29.0 million)

The NADR-CTBT-IMS sub-account helps to fund the continued fielding, operation, and maintenance of the state-of-the-art IMS, a global network of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide sensing stations designed and optimized to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The network is now more than 90% complete, and providing regular and reliable data to member states. This data serves as an important supplement to U.S. National Technical Means to monitor for nuclear explosions (a mission carried out by the U.S. Air Force), and serves as an irreplaceable source of nuclear explosion monitoring data.

CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions ($2.0 million)

The NADR-CTBTO-PREPCOM sub-account supports funding for projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the International Monitoring System (IMS) and International Data Centre (IDC) which processes and analyzes IMS data, and develops products for use by member states.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION ($229.7 million)

The CWD program will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). CWD activities will mitigate security and public safety risks

associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly secured and maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD will also confront the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting ERW victims. CWD enduring priorities for FY 2021 will include improving the security and safety of existing stockpiles and reducing excess, unstable, and poorly secured stockpiles, including stockpiles of MANPADS, which threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies, particularly in Southeast Europe, Africa's Sahel-Maghreb region, and in the Western Hemisphere; continuing clearance of ERW to promote stability in areas of key foreign policy concern such as Afghanistan, Iraq, and Yemen; continuing clearance of U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; helping Ukraine to counter the effects of Russian aggression by clearing ERW in and near the conflict zone and improving physical security and management of Ukraine's munitions storage facilities; countering China's malign influence in Africa and Asia through high-visibility, high-impact demining efforts; and reducing the threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

Africa ($23.0 million)

Angola ($4.0 million)

CWD assistance will support efforts to identify and dispose of obsolete Angolan conventional weapons and ammunition at risk of accidental detonation or pilferage, including Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS). CWD programs will also train security forces in stockpile management and build or refurbish priority storage facilities to protect their serviceable stockpiles. These funds also would support continued removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) that prevent displaced Angolans from returning home, constrain agricultural activities and safe movement, and hinder the Government of Angola's efforts to establish an ecotourism industry in the Okavango region. In addition to the humanitarian value of such efforts, they further serve as a public diplomacy tool in a region facing malign influence.

Burkina Faso ($1.5 million)

Violent extremist organizations have increased their operations in northern and eastern Burkina Faso and have seized weapons and ammunition during attacks on Burkinabé security forces. CWD assistance will continue to upgrade the security of SA/LW and ammunition storage facilities, focusing on at-risk remote outposts, in order to prevent illicit diversions and contribute toward regional and U.S. counterterrorism efforts. Funding will also support training storekeepers in stockpile management, weapons marking, and the destruction of excess munitions.

Chad ($1.0 million)

CWD assistance in Chad will mitigate threats of Chad state-held munitions from diverting to malign actors in the Sahel region, Lake Chad Basin, Central African Republic, South Sudan, and other countries by providing logistical and financial support to specialized border interdiction units. Funding also will support the construction or refurbishment of munitions storage facilities, prioritizing remote sites most vulnerable to attacks. CWD programs will also support stockpile management training and the destruction of excess SA/LW and ammunition.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($4.0 million)

The porous borders between the DRC and its neighbors facilitate arms smuggling that fuels conflicts, and within the DRC, poorly secured stockpiles are vulnerable to attacks by malign actors. Consequently, the availability of illicit SA/LW poses a significant challenge to peace and security in the DRC and undermines U.S. national security interests in the region. CWD assistance will support the destruction of large and poorly secured stockpiles of Cold War-era SA/LW and ammunition, focusing on the northeastern provinces that are vulnerable to accidental explosions and looting by armed groups. CWD programs will also prevent illicit diversions by upgrading the physical security of storage facilities, training security and defense forces in stockpile management, and marking state-held weapons to improve accountability. In addition, CWD funds may support continued humanitarian demining operations in the northeast that will stabilize conflict-affected communities, prevent civilian casualties, and return land to productive use.

Mali ($1.0 million)

Mali continues to suffer from widespread terrorist activity in the central and northern regions, undermining U.S. national security interests and requiring a costly international response. Terrorists in Mali frequently loot weapons and ammunition from security force stockpiles to sustain their operations. CWD assistance will prevent illicit diversions by constructing or rehabilitating storage facilities to improve their physical security and provide training in stockpile management to improve accountability and prevent accidental explosions. Where possible, programs will also destroy excess SA/LW and ammunition.

Mauritania ($0.5 million)

CWD funds will improve Mauritania's ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles by constructing or refurbishing storage facilities, training security force personnel in stockpile management, and where possible, destroying excess weapons and ammunition, including Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS). The goal of this effort is to reduce the likelihood that Mauritania's weapons and ammunition stockpiles fall into the hands of violent extremist organizations and criminal elements.

Niger ($1.0 million)

Since 2015, Niger has witnessed a significant increase in terrorist activity from organizations such as AQIM, ISIS, and Boko Haram. Alongside widespread illicit SA/LW trafficking through the country, Nigerien Defense and Security Forces (NDSF) face several management challenges of these weapons including looting from poorly secured stockpiles, a lack of destruction and marking capacity, and poor recording and tracing capabilities. CWD assistance will upgrade the physical security of storage facilities and build NDSF capacity to manage their stockpiles according to international best practices, including the routine destruction of at-risk, unserviceable, and excess munitions.

Somalia ($4.0 million)

CWD assistance will build or refurbish storage facilities in South Central Somalia, prioritizing remote sites most vulnerable to attacks by Al-Shabaab, and provide training in stockpile management to professionalize the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) security forces and improve accountability. These efforts support broader U.S. national security objectives to degrade Al-Shabaab and prepare the FGS to gradually assume its own security. Funding will also support mobile teams that find and destroy

abandoned and poorly secured munitions caches, in coordination with local authorities, to prevent Al-Shabaab and other VEOs from harvesting the explosives to create improvised explosive devices.

South Sudan ($2.0 million)

Extensive landmine, cluster munition, and other Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination across South Sudan forces land to remain uncultivated and discourages refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning home. Former Equatorial states, which produce the majority of the country's food, as well as the northeast region remain heavily contaminated. Assuming a permissive security environment, CWD assistance will support humanitarian demining operations that return land to productive use, facilitate the safe return of IDPs and refugees, and enable broader humanitarian assistance. These efforts will support international efforts to stabilize South Sudan and prevent civilian casualties.

Zimbabwe ($1.5 million)

Zimbabwe has dense anti-personnel minefields along the Mozambican and Zambian borders. CWD assistance will continue manual and mechanical clearance operations in the northeast and east along the Mozambican border. Funding will also continue to support a mine detection dog team that significantly increases the efficiency of survey operations and drives down clearance costs. Continued demining operations will enable socio-economic development in remote border areas, prevent human and animal accidents, and contribute to a positive relationship with the people of Zimbabwe. These programs will also include targeted mine-risk education sessions and may include limited victims' assistance.

State Africa Regional ($2.5 million)

CWD assistance will improve weapons and ammunition management in the Great Lakes region, benefiting Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania. The Great Lakes region contains vast stretches of porous, unguarded borders, across which SA/LW proliferation routes are rampant and illegally armed groups can move freely. CWD programs will provide cost-efficient interventions, such as steel arms lockers, to improve the security of vulnerable stockpiles and prevent illicit diversions. Funding will also support stockpile management training and the destruction of excess weapons and ammunition. These activities will complement bilateral efforts in the DRC and Somalia to deny munitions to terrorists, and will protect U.S. national security and economic interests. In addition, some assistance may support national security priorities within the continent, such as in countries urgently requiring physical security assistance but lacking an established bilateral program.

East Asia and Pacific ($47.0 million)

Cambodia ($7.0 million)

CWD assistance will support the clearance of ERW in high-priority areas to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national ERW goals. Funding will support projects in the areas of capacity building, survey, and clearance. Demining activities will focus on landmines in Western Cambodia and U.S. -origin UXO in Eastern Cambodia leftover from the Vietnam War. In addition, this funding will support the completion of a comprehensive survey of contamination in the east, the absence of which makes the full extent of contamination unknown. Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of ERW that continue to inflict civilian casualties and limit access to economically viable land. By addressing UXO in the eastern part of the country and minefields in the west, U.S. assistance will promote human safety and economic development.

Laos ($25.0 million)

CWD assistance will focus on removal of U.S.-origin UXO. Funding will support projects in the areas of capacity building, survey, clearance, victim assistance, and risk education. Survey and clearance in Xieng Khoung, Savannahket, Attapeu, Champasak, Saravane and Sekong Provinces will remain a top priority, however expansion into other provinces will occur as funding allows. Funding for capacity development with the Government of Laos will enhance its ability to manage residual UXO contamination in a sustainable and independent manner. Funding for survey and clearance as well as capacity development will support the adoption of survey methods that better define and manage the highest-priority contaminated areas for clearance assets. These survey methods will enable Laos to clear UXO faster and to hasten the completion of U.S. efforts to make Laos safe from UXO. Assistance will also support victim's assistance and mine risk education to mitigate the impact of UXO on school children, their families, and communities.

Vietnam ($11.0 million)

The aim of CWD assistance in Vietnam is to support the development of Vietnam's government to independently manage UXO contamination in the country while finding and removing UXO contamination in the highest-priority areas. Capacity development activities will focus on the development of the Vietnam National Mine Action Center through the provision of a Technical Advisor and direct support for information management. UXO survey and clearance operations will focus in Quang Tri and Quang Binh provinces. Assistance aims to support the Quang Tri Provincial government in its goal of the province becoming UXO impact-free by 2025. Success in Quang Tri and the best practices developed there will be transferred and shared with operations in Quang Binh. Parallel to large-scale ERW survey and clearance operations, assistance will also support mine risk education through education sessions at the provincial level and integration into the curriculum at the national level, respectively.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($4.0 million)

CWD assistance will support landmine and UXO survey and clearance operations throughout the EAP region, especially the Pacific Islands. Assistance will support the improvement of host nation capacities to the point that they are able to prioritize CWD activities and are equipped to deal with residual UXO threats. Funding may also support programs that improve host nations' capabilities for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) of SA/LW stockpiles.

Europe and Eurasia ($13.0 million)

Albania ($0.8 million)

The CWD program will work to destroy the remaining stockpiles of unstable, surplus, and obsolete ammunition in line with Albanian Ministry of Defense and U.S. government priorities. The program will support projects to ensure that state-held stockpiles are safely stored and secured so as not to fall into the hands of nefarious non-state actors or deteriorate to the point of instability. Additionally, funding may be used to reduce threats to civilians' safety and economic livelihood posed by ERW and UXO through clearance operations.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($3.3 million)

The CWD program will support national efforts to reduce BiH's stockpiles of conventional munitions and assist the armed forces with developing the capacity to perform these processes on their own. This work will directly support priorities to Defeat-ISIS and other terrorists in Europe where unsecured weapons and ammunition have been illicitly diverted and used in prior terrorist attacks in Western Europe, in addition to also being funneled into the Middle East from the Balkan region. It will also support the destruction of surplus ammunition including artillery, rockets, missiles, bombs, and mines, as well as projects to ensure that BiH's SA/LW are properly stored and secured in line with international best practices and standards. Finally, CWD funds will support humanitarian mine action projects at high-priority sites to reduce the impact of landmines and other ERW on affected communities.

Georgia ($1.0 million)

The Georgia CWD program will target remediation of ERW posing pressing humanitarian threats, counter Russian-malign influence in non-government controlled territories, and prevent the illicit diversion of munitions into the wrong hands. Georgia continues to face threats from old and deteriorating Soviet-era munitions stockpiles, ERW from inter-ethnic and intra-national conflicts in the regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, and landmine contamination at Red Bridge along the Georgia-Azeri border. Over 21,500 explosive items including landmines, cannon rounds, artillery projectiles and 250 kg aircraft bombs have been safely removed and destroyed, an estimated 80,000 items remain in Georgian stocks, many of which are in unstable condition. Limiting access to and destroying these remaining hazardous materials is critical as the United States supports Georgia's efforts to modernize its defense and move toward Euro-Atlantic institutions. This funding may also be used to target other CWD needs in Georgia and non-government-controlled territories including ERW clearance.

Kosovo ($1.0 million)

The Kosovo CWD program will recover land for productive use, help set Kosovo on a path for ascension to Euro-Atlantic institutions, resettle populations back to Kosovo, remediate ERW from the 1999 U.S. and NATO cluster munitions bombings, and help Kosovo achieve its goal of becoming a stability exporter. This assistance will accelerate clearance by funding larger land release tasks and further integrating Albanian and Serbian demining teams in Northern Kosovo. In addition to sustaining ongoing clearance of U.S. and NATO-origin contamination, this funding may also be used to build the capacity of Kosovo Security Force (KSF) explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams to address residual contamination on its own after U.S. assistance is graduated. The Kosovo CWD program will sustain ongoing clearance of landmines and other ERW remaining from the breakup of Yugoslavia and U.S. and NATO airstrikes in 1999. Kosovo remains hampered as a partially recognized state, is one of the poorest countries in Europe, and has one of the highest per capita quota of foreign terrorist fighters traveling to Syria and Iraq; making U.S. government engagement and assistance critical to ensuring Kosovo's development continues.

Serbia ($1.0 million)

CWD funding will support continued multi-year, multi-donor stockpile reduction projects, supporting upgrades and refurbishments at government-owned munitions storage sites, courses aimed at bolstering the national PSSM capacity, and continued clearance of ERW, with an emphasis on NATO- and U.S.-origin UXO. Serbia's stockpiles are at a high risk of diversion and ultimately have the potential to end up in the hands of nefarious non-state actors, therefore fueling the terrorist threat in the Balkans and Western Europe. CWD will also focus on NATO strike sites from the 1999 bombings over Serbia that still contain

NATO- and U.S.-origin cluster munitions and prevent productive use of land by local populations. To address both, CWD will fund the disposal of excess and obsolete state-held weapons and ammunition, provide safety and security upgrades to weapons and ammunition depots, and clear contaminated land of landmines and other ERW to return to productive use.

Ukraine ($6.0 million)

CWD funding in Ukraine will continue to support conventional ammunition and landmine destruction projects to decrease the nation's stockpiles of unstable and obsolete munitions. Additionally, resources will support battle area clearance of landmines and other ERW in eastern Ukraine, build a national capacity in landmine clearance efforts, and sustain Ukraine's PSSM and SA/LW practices and standards to fill the gap where the Ukrainian armed forces are not able to support. Funding will also rehabilitate priority munitions depots, which suffer from inadequate security and insufficient storage condition. These sites are vulnerable to accidental explosions, sabotage, and theft. This work is critical to preventing unplanned storage depot explosions, which threaten civilians and reduce Ukraine's stockpiles necessary for self-defense. Continued support for the ammunition and landmine destruction project, as well as support for humanitarian mine action activities in Ukraine are an integral part in maintaining positive U.S. government relations and to ensure Ukraine holds firm on their position against Russian aggression.

Near East ($50.4 million)

Iraq ($40.0 million)

CWD assistance will support the urgent survey and clearance of landmines, improvised explosive devices, unexploded ordinance (UXO), and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) in areas of Iraq liberated from ISIS. Survey and clearance operations will prioritize critical infrastructure damaged, mined, or booby-trapped by ISIS to deny local populations the delivery of healthcare, power, clean water, governance, and education. These activities will play a pivotal role in facilitating continued stabilization operations in Anbar and Ninewa Governorate by the Government of Iraq and international organizations, will restore access to social services, and facilitate the return of displaced Iraqis, including persecuted Iraqi minority communities. Funds will also support the survey and clearance of legacy ERW contamination in northern and southern Iraq and the delivery of mine risk education to the whole of Iraq. All activities will be coordinated with the Iraq Directorate for Mine Action, the Iraqi Kurdish Mine Action Authority, and other stakeholders operating in the stabilization space.

Jordan ($0.4 million)

CWD assistance will support ongoing victim assistance programs that provide vocational training, psycho-social support, and medical and rehabilitative care to Jordanians and Syrian refugees that are victims of explosive remnants of war and landmines, so they can be reintegrated into their local communities. Funding may also be used to provide physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) support for Jordan's ammunition and explosive storage warehouses, in exchange for the reduction of unserviceable/beyond shelf life stockpiles of MANPADS and anti-tank guided missiles.

Lebanon ($6.0 million)

CWD assistance will enable the clearance of landmines, cluster munitions, and other ERW in Lebanon as well as strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) capacity to safely and effectively manage ammunition. Demining operations will focus on clearing ERW from high priority areas in southern

Lebanon and North Lebanon Province as well as clearing improvised explosive devices and other ERW left by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and other violent extremist organizations (VEOs) as well as UXO from LAF and Syrian operations against these VEOs around Arsal and Ras Baalbek in northeast Lebanon. All demining operations will be complemented by the delivery of mine risk education to Lebanese men, women, and children living and working in areas impacted by ERW contamination, increasing awareness and reducing the likelihood of deadly accidents. Assistance will also strengthen the LAF's ability to safely and securely manage ammunition and increase operational readiness through a series of training sessions and facility upgrades. CWD assistance will play a critical role increasing the LAF's readiness, strengthening civilian security, returning fertile farmland back to productive use, enabling communities in northeast Lebanon displaced by VEOs to return to their homes and farms, and creating new economic opportunities for locals who may otherwise be forced to turn to Hizballah for economic support or employment. This assistance will benefit a wide cross section of Lebanese society while boosting the legitimacy of the LAF and reinforcing their role as a force for stability in Lebanon. All activities will be closely coordinated with the LAF and Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC).

Libya ($2.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue to build the capacity of the Libya Mine Action Center (LibMAC) to coordinate Libyan and international demining efforts. A capable and professional LibMAC is critical to accrediting demining operators, providing quality assurance and quality control, tracking progress, and prioritizing clearance tasks to meet the most pressing humanitarian and stabilization needs. CWD funding will also support humanitarian demining to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance and stabilization activities in high-priority, highly contaminated cities, such as Sirte, Benghazi, and Tripoli. Depending on political developments and opportunities, CWD funds also may support excess SA/LW and ammunition destruction to prevent illicit diversions to actors of concern.

Yemen ($2.0 million)

CWD assistance will facilitate the survey and clearance of landmines, IEDs, UXO, and other ERW across Yemen as well as capacity building training for Yemeni mine action authorities and mine risk education for Yemeni civilians living in, or planning to return to, areas effected by ERW. Assistance will also enable to provision of medical treatment, prosthetics, and vocational training to Yemeni civilian mine victims. This assistance will play a critical role strengthening civilian security, enabling the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, facilitating the restoration of basic services, creating economic development opportunities, and laying the groundwork for the safe return of displaced communities. Additionally, CWD support will be used to develop the technical capacity of the Aden-based Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) to manage information associated with mine action and coordinate demining operations implemented by NGOs, contractors, and Yemeni government entities. This capacity building assistance will play an important role increasing the efficiency of operations to clear the unprecedented number of Houthi mines planted during the ongoing conflict as well as lay the groundwork for more cost-effective and well-coordinated post-conflict demining operations.

South and Central Asia ($33.3 million)

Afghanistan ($20.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue addressing the widespread, indiscriminate threat of landmines and other explosive hazards in Afghanistan. PM will conduct conventional weapons destruction and related activities, including humanitarian demining, survey, munitions destruction, physical security and stockpile management, mine-risk education, victim assistance, and national capacity building for the mine

action program of Afghanistan. In addition to CWD, funds will support community-based demining projects in areas recently liberated from insurgent control and left heavily contaminated with a variety of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). Funding will support a workshop for implementing partners, U.S. government stakeholders, and international donors to discuss lessons learned, challenges, successes, and the way forward on humanitarian mine action activities in Afghanistan.

Kyrgyz Republic ($2.0 million)

PM will provide Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) assistance in the Kyrgyz Republic. Funding will complete the upgrade and renovation of existing explosive storage houses; develop host nation institutional and operational capabilities to manage stockpiled munitions; and support demilitarization and destruction of large-caliber conventional ammunition, munitions and man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS). A range of training activities to professionalize the military ordnance corps such as – identification, handling, storage and destruction of explosive munitions and conventional ammunition; identification, handling, storage and destruction of small arms and light weapons will enhance host nation capacity and advance U.S. foreign policy interests in the Kyrgyz Republic as it contributes to regional security assistance goals and objectives.

Sri Lanka ($8.0 million)

CWD assistance will support efforts to safely and efficiently identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and UXO from contaminated areas in north and east Sri Lanka. Funding will support ongoing efforts to achieve Sri Lanka's goal of becoming mine impact-free by 2021 and enable clearance of areas that support the nation's reconciliation process, including the high-security zones of Jaffna, as well as ongoing clearance of heavily contaminated areas of Mannar, Jaffna, and Kilinochichi. Funding will support capacity building for the national mine-action sector in Sri Lanka and assist the Sri Lankan military to improve its mine-clearing skills, which will contribute to future United Nations peacekeeping operations or other international mine-clearance operations. Finally, PM will work with international NGOs to provide support for Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) of national stockpiles of conventional ammunition.

Tajikistan ($2.5 million)

CWD assistance will support the transition and nationalization of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program. This program develops host nation institutional and operational capacity to manage stockpiled munitions; survey and clear suspected and confirmed hazard areas; and support destruction of excess, large-caliber conventional ammunition, munitions, and MANPADS. Funding will also support integrated cooperation on explosive hazards program by developing a regional center of excellence for targeted capacity development and technical assistance in reducing and responding to explosive hazards.

Uzbekistan ($0.8 million)

Uzbekistan retains a legacy stockpile of munitions and large caliber ordnance that has already reached the manufacturer limit for safe storage, use, and disposal. CWD assistance will support development and nationalization of the Uzbekistan Mine Action Program. This program develops host nation institutional and operational capacity to manage stockpiled munitions; survey and clear suspected and confirmed hazard areas; and support the destruction of excess, large-caliber conventional ammunition, munitions, and MANPADS. Funding will also support regional cooperation with the remediation of non-standard explosive hazards.

Western Hemisphere ($20.0 million)

Colombia ($14.0 million)

CWD funding in Colombia will support efforts to survey priority municipalities and clear high-impact minefields from landmines and other ERW while simultaneously strengthening the government's ability to efficiently coordinate and manage nation-wide demining operations. Specifically, funding will support both civilian and military humanitarian demining organizations to conduct operations in priority locations across Colombia. Funding will also support the ongoing quality management program to facilitate the return of cleared land to productive use and ensure that clearance operations are conducted in accordance with national and international standards. Lastly, funding will facilitate the embedding of technical advisors within Colombia's national mine action authority to transfer knowledge and assist the Colombian program to become increasingly self-sufficient.

Peru ($1.0 million)

CWD funding will support national efforts to reduce Peru's stock of conventional weapons, including confiscated or excess firearms, ammunition, and ordnance, and assist the armed forces to develop the capacity to safely and securely manage state-held stockpiles without external assistance. This initiative will protect civilian security by preventing unplanned explosions at deteriorating storage facilities. The Peruvian Army has expressed an interest in developing a fully trained explosive ordnance disposal capacity capable of supporting international peacekeeping operations, and CWD funding will support Peruvian efforts to develop that capacity by facilitating both classroom and technical training. Additionally, CWD funding will support physical security enhancements to the most at-risk Peruvian stockpiles. Peru's stockpiles are at a high risk of diversion, and disposing of obsolete and expired weapons supports the military's modernization while also mitigating the risk of theft and subsequent regional proliferation.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($5.0 million)

CWD funding will help countries throughout the region to mitigate and reduce illicit diversion of SA/LW from state-held stockpiles to drug trafficking organizations, criminal gangs, and other destabilizing actors. Funding will support a regional approach that mitigates the pilferage, and subsequent regional proliferation, of weapons by improving the management of state-held weapons in both source countries and countries with known trafficking routes. Specifically, CWD funding will support the destruction of confiscated or excess weapons, ammunition, and ordnance; training to strengthen partner countries' capacity; and the provision of physical security upgrades to vulnerable depots. CWD assistance will be prioritized for partner countries most at risk of weapons proliferation including, but not limited to Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Ecuador and Peru.

Other Funding ($25.0 million)

The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) ($25.0 million)

Funds requested for the Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF) under NADR – Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) will provide the State Department the ability to respond to unanticipated contingencies arising from terrorism and conflict. The State Department will use these funds to address demining, explosive ordnance disposal, and mine risk education campaigns to pave the way for humanitarian and stabilization assistance and the safe return of displaced populations to communities liberated from ISIS. In other cases, funds may be used for stockpile management to ensure that legitimate

security forces can safely and securely manage their arms and ammunition. Maintaining this funding in the RRF allows us to support efforts in places like Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen, among other areas, to clear the explosive remnants of war, creating the conditions for local communities to safely rebuild in the wake of the devastation caused by ISIS.

State Bureau for Political-Military Affairs (PM) ($18.0 million)

Requested centrally managed CWD resources support activities vital to national security by reducing the dual threats of illicit availability and accidental explosion of conventional munitions, as well as supporting foreign policy goals to remediate UXO. This Request supports a continuing priority program to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective reduction. This funding also will cover global CWD capacity building efforts, including developing training aids and international standards to assist partner nation security forces improve PSSM capacity; increase public awareness about the U.S. government's ongoing role in CWD through various public diplomacy mechanisms; continue emergency response funding to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots and safely remove and dispose of materials following catastrophic detonations and other incidents at these facilities; other operations to address emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs world-wide; and administrative expenses (including program management staffing support; programmatic evaluations; program-related travel; in-country program management through locally employed staff; subject matter expert field deployments; and miscellaneous administrative fees for processing grants, contracts, and other cooperative agreements). The centrally managed funds also cover the cost for three direct-hire civil service staff to perform inherently governmental CWD program management duties. This funding complements bilateral, multilateral, and regional CWD programs in more than 40 countries that reduce threats associated with landmines and other ERW; destroy poorly secured, unstable, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles; and improve PSSM and related practices to reduce the threats of illicit weapons proliferation and humanitarian disasters.

EXPORT CONTROL AND RELATED BORDER SECURITY ASSISTANCE ($67.0 million)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program protects U.S. national security by building partner capacity to: prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems; disrupt and interdict illicit transfers of conventional weapons; and secure foreign borders and ports of entry against risks that threaten U.S. citizens and interests. EXBS aims to strengthen strategic trade controls systems and improve the front line and investigative capabilities of border security organizations. The program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as countries through which such items are likely to transit. The EXBS program also works to improve national capabilities to prevent transfers and/or the illicit acquisition of WMD and related dual-use items, conventional arms (including MANPADS and anti-tank guided missiles), and explosives to malign state actors and terrorist groups.

Africa ($1.5 million)

State Africa Regional ($1.5 million)

Regional security in Africa is a national security priority for the United States, as threats of violent extremism, illicit smuggling, and proliferation activities involving state and non-state actors undermine good governance, stability, and economic partnerships. EXBS funding will assist partners to develop

stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port control, and border security to combat these challenges. This includes technical assistance and industry outreach to build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies at key ports of entry, and to protect the integrity of border infrastructure. Activities will include enforcement cooperation with customs, border guards, and port control authorities to build capabilities to interdict trafficking in arms and components of WMD, as well as technical assistance to governments and key industries (including shipping and banking sectors) to encourage adoption and implementation of legal, regulatory, and fiscal counter-proliferation mechanisms. Targeted funding will support partner country participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities. EXBS regional programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate WMD and countering Russian aggression and malign influence. EXBS will also forge new partnerships in Africa to build sub-regional or regional consensus on strategic trade controls through organizations such as ECOWAS and the African Union, and provide targeted engagements addressing other high-threat priorities, including maritime smuggling and the transshipment of weapons among violent non-state actors in East Africa, the Horn of Africa, the Gulf of Guinea, and the Sahel.

East Asia and Pacific ($3.1 million)

Indonesia ($0.7 million)

Indonesia is a potential supplier state for proliferators who attempt to acquire strategic items and is a growing transit/transshipment hub given its expanding port infrastructure and porous maritime boundaries. EXBS will continue working with the Government of Indonesia to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control (STC) system and border controls capable of denying terrorists and countries of concern access to sensitive commodities and technologies. As its STC system develops, EXBS will provide training to enhance the capabilities of Indonesia's licensing system. EXBS will provide targeting and risk management training to improve the capabilities of Customs officers to identify high-risk commercial transactions and detain and seize illicit shipments. Further, EXBS will provide Customs and law enforcement agencies with training on countering threats to transportation and border security, as well as on identifying WMD components and materials.

Philippines ($0.4 million)

The Philippines has proliferation-related challenges due to its location along major regional sea lines of communication, high-volume ports, a maturing industrial base enabling more sophisticated manufacturing processes, pharmaceutical and chemical sectors, and nuclear research facilities. There are also various terrorist and insurgent groups operating in the country. In FY 2021, EXBS will continue to work with the Government of the Philippines to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system and border controls capable of denying terrorists and countries of concern access to advanced technologies. With EXBS assistance, the Philippines passed a Strategic Trade Management Act (STMA), implementing rules and regulations for the Act, and published a national control list. EXBS will continue to assist in providing licensing training and equipment, infrastructure development, and industry outreach activities to ensure the successful implementation of the STMA. EXBS will provide counter-proliferation investigations training and assistance for targeting and risk management capabilities to the Bureau of Customs. EXBS will also work to modernize and professionalize the Philippine Coast Guard, and will support Philippines' leadership and participation in regional and global activities and conferences aimed at building international best practices.

Thailand ($0.5 million)

Thailand's expanding economy and emerging industries, influence among Lower Mekong countries, and the anticipated increase of regional trade, coupled with Thailand's own increasing economic aspirations, create a pressing need for effective strategic trade controls in Thailand. EXBS will work with the Government of Thailand to address the gaps in Thailand's legal and regulatory framework, licensing practices and procedures, and enforcement capabilities so that Thailand is better able to address proliferation-related and other threats in the region. EXBS will provide equipment and training to law enforcement agencies to enable them to address trade in dual-use items, conventional arms, and components and technologies that are used in WMD programs. EXBS programming will also continue to focus on strengthening the capabilities of, and cooperation between, Thailand's maritime and riverine law enforcement agencies to enable them to identify, and respond to vessels identified as high-risk for illicit activities.

Vietnam ($0.4 million)

Vietnam presents a growing risk as a transit-transshipment hub for proliferation-sensitive items as well as a burgeoning supplier of strategic goods and technologies. Vietnam's busy, and relatively unregulated ports and land borders are vulnerable to sanctions evasion and proliferation activity. EXBS will use FY 2021 funds to continue to work with the Vietnamese government to develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system and border controls capable of denying terrorists and countries of concern access to advanced technologies. EXBS will provide equipment and training to law enforcement agencies to enable them to address trade in dual-use items, conventional arms, and components and technologies used in WMD programs. EXBS will also improve the targeting and risk management capabilities of enforcement agencies to enable them to identify high-risk transactions, and to work with Vietnamese Customs to modernize the curriculum and equipment in their Customs academy.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($1.0 million)

In support of regional nonproliferation and border security priorities, EXBS assistance will strengthen strategic trade control systems including by helping partner nations draft and enact legislation, build licensing systems, conduct outreach to proliferation-relevant industry, and strengthen enforcement capacities. EXBS will work with partner governments and regional organizations to build capacity to detect and interdict illicit transfers, implement targeting and risk management systems, and strengthen implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions as well as promote greater maritime security in the region. EXBS regional programming will emphasize countering the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate WMD.

Europe and Eurasia ($5.6 million)

Ukraine ($4.0 million)

EXBS programming in Ukraine supports U.S. national security policy to counter Russian aggression, build stability in the region, and prevent proliferation of WMD to adversaries' weapons programs. Funds will help ensure that Ukraine, a member of the four multilateral export control regimes, has a solid and well-developed strategic trade control system that can control the transfer of advanced technology and military goods to end-users of concern. Achieving this goal will require helping Ukraine to secure its eastern land and maritime borders with Russia to prevent transfers of strategic technologies, technical assistance on strategic trade control laws and licensing systems, and outreach industries involved in strategic trade. Equipment and training, in areas such as cargo targeting and risk management, for

Ukraine's enforcement authorities will help Ukraine build its strategic trade control system and make it a more reliable trading partner for Western countries. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Ukraine's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities. Funding may also be used to support oversight costs including technical assessments and impact evaluations. EXBS will provide training and assistance to Ukrainian law enforcement to help counter use of WMD in Ukraine.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($1.6 million)

As ISN realigns the EXBS Program to concentrate on the Administration's highest national security priorities, it proposes to shift most EXBS bilateral programming to regional and global accounts to enable more agile assistance. Thus, FY 2021 EUR Regional funds will be used for: 1) bolstering Georgia's border and maritime capabilities, improving Turkey's enforcement capabilities, and improving the strategic trade control systems of key partners; 2) countering Russian aggression and malign influence by advancing border security, reform, and resiliency in Russia's neighbors; 3) indigenizing regional enforcement training capabilities and providing sustainable capabilities to countries identified for close-out of EXBS assistance; 4) promoting mentorship by countries with mature strategic trade control systems and/or unique training capabilities; and 5) supporting regional and cross-border initiatives designed to combat WMD proliferation and diversion of conventional arms. Additionally, EXBS regional programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate WMD.

Near East ($11.8 million)

Egypt ($2.0 million)

Instability in neighboring countries coupled with porous borders have resulted in the flow of arms and malign actors into Egypt, as well as the training and financing of terrorist elements. FY 2021 EXBS funding will support the Egyptian Ministry of Defense elements that are focused on patrolling remote desert regions along the Sudan and Libya borders. These units are also responsible for interdicting illicit materiel, weapons, explosives, and foreign terrorist fighters transiting Egypt. Additional support will go to training Egyptian officials to effectively counter the proliferation of WMDs and conventional and nonconventional weapons, and prevent illegal smuggling at Egypt's land, air, and maritime border points of entry. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Egypt's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Iraq ($1.5 million)

Iraq is an important U.S. security partner in the Middle East, especially as part of efforts to counter Iran's malign influence in the region and ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS. FY 2021 EXBS funds will help implement a comprehensive approach with the Government of Iraq regarding border security at key crossings with Jordan, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and other locations in Iraq to prevent the illicit movement of goods and people. Assistance will provide training and equipment to Baghdad, Basrah, and Erbil airports to support effective inspections and detection to counter proliferation and other illicit trafficking activities via air borders and increase the security of air shipments and passengers. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Iraq's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Jordan ($3.2 million)

As part of the U.S. partnership with Jordan on national security issues such as ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS and advance Middle East peace, EXBS, with FY 2021 funding, will deepen U.S. cooperation with Jordanian law enforcement and border security officials. Assistance will support border enforcement training, and critical equipment to counter the proliferation of WMD and related items and conventional arms and explosives, and to prevent illicit trafficking at, and between, border points of entry. Training activities address legislative and regulatory gaps in Jordan's transit and trans-shipment laws, including outreach to various Special Economic Zones, to ensure that strategic trade control legal reforms meet international standards. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Jordan's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Lebanon ($0.8 million)

The EXBS program aims to strengthen the border enforcement capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and Internal Security Forces (ISF) to deter, detect, and interdict WMD and other weapons-related contraband that may be trafficked across Lebanon's border with Syria. EXBS will continue to partner with the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency to bolster existing counter-WMD efforts in Lebanon and will partner with U.S. Transportation Security Agency and the U.S. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to assess and improve air border security at Lebanon's only international airport. EXBS will provide legal and policy support, in coordination with the European Union, to: build Lebanon's strategic trade control system; enhance professionalization of a cadre of LAF and ISF trainers to provide both agencies an indigenized Frontier Border Security and Interdiction curriculum and course; provide specialized border interdiction tactical training for LAF officials staffing Syrian border zones; fund an air border security assessment of Beirut-Rafic Hariri International Airport; and provide specialized air border security training for airport officials. Finally, EXBS will sponsor Lebanese officials' participation in regional and global informational exchanges.

State NEA Regional ($4.4 million)

Regional security in Africa is a national security priority for the United States, as threats of violent extremism, illicit smuggling, and proliferation activities involving state and non-state actors undermine good governance, stability, and economic partnerships. EXBS funding will assist partners to develop stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port control, and border security to combat these challenges. This includes technical assistance and industry outreach to build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies at key ports of entry, and to protect the integrity of border infrastructure. Activities will include enforcement cooperation with customs, border guards, and port control authorities to build capabilities to interdict trafficking in arms and components of WMD, as well as technical assistance to governments and key industries (including shipping and banking sectors) to encourage adoption and implementation of legal, regulatory, and fiscal counter-proliferation mechanisms. Targeted funding will support partner country participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities. EXBS regional programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop or proliferate WMD and countering Russian aggression and malign influence. EXBS will also forge new partnerships in Africa to build sub-regional or regional consensus on strategic trade controls through organizations such as ECOWAS and the African Union, and provide targeted engagements addressing other high-threat priorities, including maritime smuggling and the transshipment of weapons among violent non-state actors in East Africa, the Horn of Africa, the Gulf of Guinea, and the Sahel.

South and Central Asia ($6.4 million)

Afghanistan ($1.0 million)

EXBS will continue to provide essential support to the Afghan government to develop strategic trade controls legislation and implementing regulations, improve existing enforcement curriculum and training, and foster regional cross-border collaboration. EXBS will provide training and equipment to Customs and related border security law enforcement entities to improve the capabilities of Customs officers to identify high-risk commercial transactions and detain and seize illicit shipments. EXBS will focus on developing the capacity of the Customs training academy to train officers to detect WMD, components, and precursors. This multifaceted approach to assistance aims to assist Afghanistan in meeting international obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540.

India ($0.8 million)

EXBS funding will build on India's multilateral export control regime memberships by promoting the government's outreach with industry to ensure compliance with export licensing regulations and increase awareness of the risks of diversion to proliferation programs. India's status as a Major Defense Partner as of September 2018 increases its access to, and production of, dual-use high-technology commodities. A corresponding increase in effective trade controls for these goods, including intangible transfer of technology, is an important nonproliferation objective for the United States. Funds will support increased export enforcement action, including cargo screening in air and seaports, considering India's growth in trade. Specifically, EXBS will support Indian Customs' ability to target and identify dual-use commodity cargo, as well as to facilitate cross-border coordination with neighboring trading partners. EXBS will also support India's leadership and participation in regional and global activities aimed at training international best practices.

Kazakhstan ($0.8 million)

Kazakhstan is an important nonproliferation partner and a major overland trade corridor with exponential increases in transit of cargo containers projected over the next five years. Given Kazakhstan's strategically significant neighbors, rapidly growing transit system, and Soviet-era nuclear history, there is a high risk that state actors such as Iran and the DPRK could exploit Kazakhstan's extensive borders to further build their illicit WMD and ballistic missile programs. Construction of the Border Reconnaissance Instruction Center (BRIC) will be completed in 2020 at the Border Guard Service Academy in Almaty, providing a national and regional training institution for enhanced border security, nonproliferation, and radiation source identification training courses. EXBS funding will further work on the Academy's core curriculum, including counter-IED (improvised explosive device) training for Afghan customs officials. Additional support will go to training Kazakhstani officials to effectively counter the proliferation of WMD and prevent illegal smuggling at Kazakhstan's land, air, and maritime border points of entry. In addition, the Kazakhstan government will adopt a new, comprehensive Export Control Law in 2020, and EXBS will continue a series of consultations/workshops to assist the State Revenue Service's Export Control Enforcement Agency with implementation of the legislation and export control risk management system. Work with the Ministry of Investments and Development on a sustainable national enterprise outreach program will support adherence with the legislation. EXBS will continue supporting UNODC's Container Control Program, including development of the Almaty Airport Port Control Unit.

Pakistan ($0.7 million)

EXBS will work with Pakistan to raise its strategic trade control system to international standards, including its ability to license proliferation-sensitive goods and adhere to best practices. EXBS will foster Pakistan's international border cooperation with neighbors and assist its enforcement agencies to better detect, investigate, and interdict illicit trafficking in conventional weapons, WMD and their delivery systems, and other items of proliferation concern. EXBS assistance will focus on cross-border cooperation with regional neighbors such as Afghanistan.

Sri Lanka ($0.4 million)

EXBS will continue to support the Government of Sri Lanka to stem the proliferation of WMD) and related commodities by helping to establish an export control system that meets international standards. FY 2021 funds will support legal and regulatory training to assist in drafting and facilitating the adoption of effective strategic trade control legislation and regulations that meet obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540. EXBS will continue to build the capacity of the Customs Department to develop its training curricula and deliver enforcement training independently. Further, EXBS will continue to train the Coast Guard to counter the WMD threat and enhance Sri Lanka's ability to become a regional maritime security leader. EXBS will provide training and assistance to Sri Lankan law enforcement to help counter terrorist use of WMD in Sri Lanka.

Uzbekistan ($0.7 million)

Uzbekistan presents proliferation risks because of its potential role as a supplier and transit hub for dual-use, nuclear and radiological materials, and other WMD materials. EXBS will support Uzbekistan's development of a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for strategic trade controls that meets international standards, including through adopting a national control list in line with the multilateral export control regimes. FY 2021 funds will be used for the following: enhance export control legislation to address transshipment of goods; assist Customs and Border Guard Service in implementing a pre-arrival declaration system in order to have advance knowledge of goods; assist Uzbekistan's inspection, detection, and interdiction capacities and training efforts; enhance Uzbekistan's licensing practices; and improve enterprise outreach with proliferation-relevant industry. EXBS funding will also continue supporting UNODC's Container Control Program, including establishment of additional Port Control Units at Uzbekistan's ports of entry.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($2.1 million)

EXBS will work with countries in the region to strengthen strategic trade control implementation and export enforcement capabilities in order to meet international nonproliferation standards and adherence to UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540. The steadily increasing volume of transit and transshipment of container traffic also poses an increased risk for diversion of strategic trade within this region. FY 2021 activities will include: technical assistance for regulatory and border enforcement programs; legal and regulatory best practices and sanctions workshops in cooperation with the World Customs Organization; UNSCR 1540 implementation workshops in cooperation with the UN Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament; training on air cargo, seaport, and land crossing threat interdiction; and cross-border counter-IED (improvised explosive device) interdiction exercises, to include low-tech threats. EXBS will also seek to identify programming opportunities to support the U.S. pressure campaign against the DPRK, counter Russian aggression and malign influence, and counter other Great Power competition.

Western Hemisphere ($2.1 million)

Mexico ($1.0 million)

The EXBS program advances U.S. security by helping foreign government partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, in order to prevent WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons. EXBS assists the Government of Mexico in the areas of legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, interagency coordination, and international cooperation. Funds may be used to support acquisition of equipment and attendance at EXBS-related multilateral and regional events, including seminars and conferences. EXBS will work with other bureaus and departments to develop efficient border security measures in Mexico to interdict illicit traffic, combat transnational criminal organizations and violent extremist organizations, and increase capacity, transparency, and professionalization of security and law enforcement institutions to improve their performance.

Panama ($0.4 million)

EXBS funding supports Panama's efforts to develop a coherent, nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system that meets international standards. Panama implemented a Presidential Decree on strategic trade controls and national control lists for dual-use or military goods, but there are gaps in the Decree that must be filled. Failure to do so may limit the ability to conduct risk analysis and cargo targeting for counter-proliferation purposes. This continued weakness in Panama's ability to exercise adequate control over strategic commerce in transit and transshipment through the Panama Canal or Panamanian territory makes Panama a target country for those intending to do harm to the United States. Panama is a strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce; nearly 70 percent of the maritime shipping containers that pass through the Panama Canal originate from or are destined for U.S. ports. EXBS helps Panama refine its strategic trade management system through: 1) completion and implementation of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, licensing, investigations and prosecutions protocols; 2) outreach to private companies to secure commitment to strategic trade controls compliance; 3) building capacity among licensing and enforcement agencies for risk analysis and the detection and interdiction of WMD and WMD-related equipment, materials, and technologies; and 4) leveraging the emerging strategic trade management experiences of regional partners to enhance regional inter-governmental collaboration. EXBS will work with other bureaus and departments to develop efficient border security measures to interdict violent extremist Organizations and illicit traffic, combat transnational criminal organizations, and to increase the capacity, transparency, and professionalization of security and law enforcement institutions.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($0.7 million)

EXBS funding will address broad U.S. nonproliferation goals by strengthening strategic trade control systems to meet international standards in key partner countries in the region. In addition to bilateral programs in Mexico and Panama, EXBS will work with WHA nations that are important to global nonproliferation norms and threats and that impact regional adherence to the multilateral export control regimes. EXBS will target key bilateral opportunities to strengthen legal/regulatory, licensing, industry outreach, and enforcement as well as work towards regional mentorships, partnering opportunities, conferences, and equipment. EXBS will utilize international best practices and international and regional expertise to facilitate program goals. EXBS programs will also develop national capabilities to implement and enforce UN Security Council Resolution sanctions regimes, guard against the illicit

activities of violent extremist and terrorist organizations and proliferation-related activities by Iran and the DPRK, and counter Russian aggression and malign influence.

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($36.5 million)

The EXBS program continues its strategic realignment of resources to become more threat-driven, cost-effective, and impact-focused to better address the highest threats to U.S. national security, to include threats emanating from the competitive behavior of Russia and China, and the malign activities of the DPRK and Iran. This realignment necessitates a shift of bilateral resources to regional and centrally-managed accounts to achieve greater agility to dynamically impact a country's capability with the application of limited assistance resources.

Requested funding of $36.5 million for the EXBS Global Account will support programming to build regulatory and border security capabilities of foreign partners to: detect and disrupt WMD, conventional arms (including MANPADS and anti-tank guided missiles), and explosives-related procurement networks; deny the DPRK and Iran access to advanced nuclear weapons and missile technologies; effectively combat ISIS and other violent extremist organizations; enforce sanctions; focus on degrading Iran's ability to transfer weapons and related materials to foreign terrorist fighters; and impede terrorist efforts to obtain WMD explosives precursor materials.

To achieve these objectives, EXBS will:

- Improve regulation of the transfer of strategic commodities to counter proliferation of WMD and illicit trade in conventional weapons by helping partners develop effective capacity to license transfers of strategic goods through mentoring, training, process refinement, and institution building;

- Work with industrial supplier states to advance implementation of controls and development of screening mechanisms that prevent transfer of technologies and scientific expertise that will advance China's military capabilities;

- Conduct targeted outreach to improve adherence to multilateral export control regime guidelines and lists and enforce sanctions against the DPRK, Iran, and Russia;

- Strengthen air and containerized cargo security through improved cargo and passenger interdiction methods, counter-improvised explosive devices training, and chemical and biological weapons training in order to reduce terrorist threats to public transportation sectors, and to advance resilience and response capabilities of border security institutions;

- Enhance partner country targeting, risk assessment, analytical, investigative and commodity identification capabilities through targeted training, best practice visits and exchanges, and provision of online and electronic systems and tools;

- Help partners establish mechanisms to share enforcement information and provide mutual assistance on strategic trade control cases to strengthen investigative capabilities and effectively prosecute violations;

- Conduct global, regional, and thematic events, including technical exchanges and conferences that build partner capacity on pressing nonproliferation issues, including emerging technologies, preventing forced technology transfer, and proliferation financing;

- Leverage the clout and access of international and multilateral organizations, such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization, and the multilateral export control regimes, to support their capacity to establish and implement international norms for strategic trade controls and customs enforcement;
- Promote cross-border cooperation between partner countries through multilateral training and exercises;
- Provide and maintain surveillance, detection, and inspection equipment, and targeted support for border infrastructure upgrades;
- Encourage advanced partners to serve as mentors and strengthen regional training hubs; and
- Improve transportation security screening and aviation safety for high threat countries, especially those serving as a last point of departure for the United States.

EXBS Global funds will support administrative and cross-cutting efforts including:

- Deployment of in-country Advisors and locally employed staff to engage partner governments and coordinate capacity-building activities in support of mission implementation;
- Development of program assessments and evaluations;
- Development and deployment of updated training curriculum and tools;
- Development of a cadre of foreign and domestic specialized technical experts to deliver technical consultations and customized mentoring to supplement bilateral assistance;
- Creation of new assessment methodologies, threat analysis models, and program evaluation tools;
- Support to international and multilateral organizations to help EXBS partners meet international strategic trade enforcement norms; and
- Program administration and support including domestic staff, travel and operations.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION ($74.0 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($74.0 million)

The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program seeks to prevent proliferator states and terrorist groups from developing or acquiring WMD materials, equipment, expertise, related delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons that could threaten the U.S. homeland and our allies abroad. Requested FY 2021 funding will enable GTR to:

- Disrupt the financial and material flows that fund the DPRK's missile and nuclear programs through capacity-building engagements with partner countries, open-source investigations into North Korean sanctions evasion activities, and other specialized efforts. These efforts include: engaging flag registry states to detect and de-flag DPRK-linked vessels involved in ship-to-ship transfers of coal and refined petroleum in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions; training financial intelligence units, government regulators, and private industries to identify and report DPRK proliferation finance activities.

- Prevent Iran from acquiring the capability to develop intercontinental ballistic missiles by helping partners block Iranian WMD procurement networks from accessing the international financial system and training foreign industries to conduct know-your-customer due diligence to prevent the transfer of proliferation-sensitive technology to Iran. Program activities would include: providing due-diligence training for key industries to halt the transfer of technologies that could be used to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile; training maritime authorities and port inspectors to detect and deny port access to Iranian shipping networks that transfer proliferation sensitive technology; and providing counter proliferation finance training to prevent illicit Iranian financial procurement activities.

- Counter proliferator states, such as China and Russia, seeking to acquire WMD-relevant material, equipment, and expertise, proliferate advanced conventional weapons to states of concern, transfer sensitive dual-use knowledge, and/or acquire emerging technology in order to pursue destabilizing activities. Program activities would aim to: disrupt Russian and Chinese sales of advanced conventional weapons to states of proliferation concern; prevent China's efforts to develop and enhance WMD and related delivery systems by exploiting universities, private companies, and research institutions through forced technology transfer, theft and other illicit transfers of intellectual property, and commercial mergers and acquisitions; prevent China and Russia from using exports of civilian-nuclear technology to weaken nuclear safeguards; prevent proliferator states from advancing WMD programs by disrupting access to WMD procurement, financial, logistical, and expertise networks; deter the asymmetric dissemination of WMD materials and disrupt proliferator state malign influence campaigns by enhancing foreign partner capability to identify, detect, and report on the use of chemical, biological, or radiological weapons and counter efforts to undermine nonproliferation norms.

- Mitigate global biological threats by denying terrorist groups and proliferator regimes access to biological expertise, materials, and equipment that could be used to develop and disseminate biological weapons. Program activities include: working with partners to identify and disrupt bioterrorism plots that require minimal expertise or access to bioscience materials and infrastructure; preventing illicit actor access to, or acquisition of, weaponizable pathogens and related dual-use equipment; engaging scientists and related experts to identify and mitigate the exploitation of emerging and advanced technologies for biological weapons purposes; and building robust biosecurity capacity.

- Detect radicalized or coerced personnel at sensitive facilities in order to prevent the diversion of nuclear material, technology, and expertise.

- Strengthen partner country abilities to detect and prevent chemical attacks, proliferation of chemical weapons (CW), and secure the chemical supply chain from terrorist groups and proliferator states. Program activities would aim to: prevent the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and other non-state actors from conducting mass-casualty CW attacks by training stakeholders to prevent the sale of precursor chemicals and CW-relevant equipment, disrupt the transfer of CW expertise to prevent proliferator states from developing or advancing an offensive CW program; and train partner governments, academia, and private industry to secure weaponizable chemicals and detect radicalized personnel to prevent non-state actors from developing CW capabilities.

GTR regularly reviews WMD and WMD-related delivery system threat trends and may devote resources to new countries or regions in response to emerging threats. Funding will also support administrative and travel costs in support of GTR programs.

IAEA VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION ($88.0 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($88.0 million)

ISN's Voluntary Contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) enables the IAEA to be a key U.S. partner in the global effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism. The IAEA depends heavily on the U.S. Voluntary Contribution for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being diverted for military purposes. The Voluntary Contribution provides support to improve the analytic capabilities of the Department of Safeguards to rapidly analyze all available information for indications of clandestine activity. It also provides equipment and other capital infrastructure, the ability to analyze nuclear samples and information from a variety of sources, and expertise and training to support IAEA inspections. Requested FY 2021 funding will ensure that the IAEA has sufficient resources to monitor and verify nuclear activities in Iran and is prepared to return to North Korea if needed. Finally, our Voluntary Contribution includes funding for human and animal health, agricultural productivity, food security, water resource management, environmental issues, nuclear power infrastructure development, and other technical cooperation projects in support of promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies and furthering U.S. policy and nonproliferation objectives.

The U.S. Voluntary Contribution will:

- Provide crucial support for the IAEA's Department of Safeguards, including the development and procurement of equipment, training of inspectors and staff, analysis of nuclear material and environmental samples, and the maintenance and enhancement of its information technology infrastructure.

- Provide resources to support the IAEA's role in maintaining robust monitoring and verification of Iran's safeguards obligations as well as its nuclear commitments under the JCPOA.

- Support the implementation of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan for 2018-2021 and other IAEA activities that help keep weapons-usable nuclear and radiological material out of the hands of terrorists and other non-state actors.

- Support implementation of initiatives resulting from the IAEA 2020 ministerial-level International Conference on Nuclear Security as well as supporting the first review conference of the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material scheduled for spring 2021.

- Support IAEA efforts to: promote a systemic approach to nuclear safety, including improved regulation; strengthen radioactive waste management; ensure safe transport of radioactive material; and strengthen control of radioactive sources.

- Help the IAEA assist countries interested in nuclear power generation to develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue it under high safety, security, and nonproliferation standards.

- Support implementation of IAEA projects under the IAEA Technical Cooperation program that helps Member States use nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes and expands U.S. influences, achieves U.S policy goals, and encourages countries to adopt and adhere to safety, security and nonproliferation commitments.

- Support efforts by the IAEA to improve and streamline its management and personnel policies, including through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the provision of cost-free U.S. experts.

- Support improvements to the IAEA's Agency-wide enterprise information technology platform needed to efficiently carry out its work. ISN will work with the IAEA to create a sound scope, schedule, and budget for this project.

- Support the IAEA as it develops comprehensive business continuity plans to ensure the sustainability of operations in the event of a threat or disaster to its headquarters building.

- Provide in-kind contributions that support critical IAEA work, for example, through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the provision of cost-free U.S. experts to the IAEA in support of its activities.

NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND ($4.0 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($4.0 million)

ISN's Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) supports U.S. efforts worldwide to halt the spread of WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons systems, through carefully selected projects that are vetted through the U.S. government nonproliferation community, approved at the Department's Under Secretary level, and notified to Congress. NDF is a contingency fund that responds rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult, and must have the available resources to remain effective for nonproliferation efforts. The FY 2021 request will allow NDF to continue to focus on its highest-priority projects in Syria, the DPRK, and Egypt. In Syria, NDF will continue to support the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in their joint efforts to detect, document, and investigate the use of chemical weapons in Syria. These efforts reinforce international norms against the use of CW and reduce the threat to health and safety posed by CW use in Syria. Regarding the DPRK, funding will allow NDF to stand ready to support the Administration's efforts to eliminate North Korea's ballistic missile systems and nuclear weapons and to rapidly respond to any threat reduction requirements or opportunities that may emerge. Additionally, NDF will continue its close collaboration with the Government of Egypt on its counter-smuggling efforts to deter and interdict weapons and explosives transiting into, out of, and within Egypt so that they do not find their way into terrorist hands. Additional projects for FY 2021 consideration include nuclear safety and security in the Latin American region, expanded counter-smuggling efforts, and global chemical and biological weapons prevention.

TERRORIST INTERDICTION PROGRAM ($50.0 million)

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) ($50.0 million)

The TIP/PISCES program provides state-of-the-art computerized border security screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspected persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements and technology to detect fraudulent travel documents, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. TIP programs are increasingly important to

safeguard our partners and the U.S. homeland, particularly given the threat of FTFs returning to their home countries from Syria and Iraq or traveling to third countries or other conflict zones. Every day, more than 300,000 travelers worldwide are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites in 24 high counterterrorism-priority countries. The requested funding will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TERRORISM ($7.5 million)

State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) ($7.5 million)

ISN's Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program seeks to prevent terrorist access to WMD materials, expertise, and equipment, and strengthen international responses to combat WMD terrorism. With requested funding, WMDT will:

- Enable partners to conduct risk assessments, improve security plans, and strengthen outreach to industry and academia to prevent terrorist or non-state actor acquisition and use of dangerous chemicals and pathogens.

- Provide training on WMD terrorism-related investigations, such as clandestine lab investigations and investigations via the dark-web and other digital platforms; strengthen legislative capabilities and technical expertise to support law enforcement and prosecutors; and secure WMD material and information.

- Enhance partners' capacity to identify and manage insider, outsider, and cyber threats to WMD material and information security through background investigations, behavioral threat assessment and management, and information sharing between law enforcement and security personnel.

- Build whole-of-government approaches to test and strengthen national and international responses to WMD terrorism and promote international coordination through bilateral and multilateral exercises.

- Sustain U.S. leadership as Co-Chair of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), promote the GICNT as a platform for sharing best practices against nuclear terrorism, and maintain the Global Initiative Information Portal to promote information-sharing.

WMDT will focus on countries that are members of the GICNT, International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons, ASEAN Regional Forum, and other countries assessed to be at risk of WMD terrorism and material smuggling in North Africa, the Middle East, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Requested funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of WMDT program activities.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
NADR Total	**864,550**	**707,150**	**895,750**	**753,550**
NADR ATA	**182,000**	**182,550**	**182,000**	**202,350**
Africa	30,350	27,950	*	30,450
Kenya	4,500	4,500	*	5,500
Somalia	2,500	2,500	*	4,000
State Africa Regional	23,350	20,950	*	20,950
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	13,000	*	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	4,500	*	4,500
Philippines	5,500	5,500	*	5,500
Thailand	1,600	1,000	*	1,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Near East	42,303	27,900	*	27,900
Egypt	1,500	1,500	*	1,500
Iraq	6,000	6,000	*	6,000
Jordan	10,000	6,800	*	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	5,000	*	5,000
Libya	2,000	1,000	*	1,000
Morocco	500	-	*	-
Oman	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	2,000	*	2,000
Yemen	3,500	2,600	*	2,600
Near East Regional	-	2,000	*	-
State NEA Regional	6,243	-	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	24,800	23,200	*	27,200
Afghanistan	17,500	16,000	*	20,000
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	*	-
India	2,000	2,000	*	-
Pakistan	1,000	1,000	*	-
Central Asia Regional	1,300	1,200	*	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	*	6,000
Western Hemisphere	1,500	1,500	*	1,900
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,500	1,500	*	1,900
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	48,100	86,500	*	101,300
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	48,100	45,100	*	45,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	41,400	*	56,200
Other Funding	21,347	2,500	*	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	2,500	*	-
To Be Programmed	21,347	-	*	-
NADR CCIF	**-**	**-**	**25,000**	**-**
NADR CTBT IMS	**29,000**	**29,000**	**29,000**	**29,000**
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	29,000	29,000	*	29,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	**2,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
NADR CTF	**12,500**	**-**	**12,500**	**-**
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	12,500	-	*	-
NADR CTPF	**108,500**	**-**	**84,500**	**-**
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	108,500	-	*	-
NADR CWD	**196,500**	**206,400**	**227,550**	**229,700**
Africa	16,100	15,000	*	23,000
Angola	4,100	2,000	*	4,000
Burkina Faso	-	500	*	1,500
Chad	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	4,000	*	4,000
Mali	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Mauritania	1,000	500	*	500
Niger	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Somalia	2,000	2,000	*	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	1,000	*	2,000
Zimbabwe	1,000	1,000	*	1,500
State Africa Regional	-	1,000	*	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	54,000	29,000	*	47,000
Cambodia	5,000	7,000	*	7,000
Laos	30,000	10,000	*	25,000
Vietnam	15,000	8,000	*	11,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	4,000	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	12,500	11,000	*	13,000
Albania	1,000	1,000	*	750
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	3,000	*	3,250
Georgia	-	-	*	1,000
Kosovo	-	-	*	1,000
Serbia	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Ukraine	8,500	6,000	*	6,000
Near East	46,900	49,400	*	50,400
Iraq	37,500	40,000	*	40,000
Jordan	400	400	*	400
Lebanon	5,000	6,000	*	6,000
Libya	-	1,000	*	2,000

Yemen	4,000	2,000	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	24,000	26,500	*	33,300
Afghanistan	20,000	20,000	*	20,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	*	2,000
Sri Lanka	2,500	5,000	*	8,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Tajikistan	1,500	1,500	*	2,500
Uzbekistan	-	-	*	800
Western Hemisphere	22,000	15,000	*	20,000
Colombia	21,000	14,000	*	14,000
Peru	-	-	*	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	1,000	*	5,000
Other Funding	-	42,500	*	25,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	42,500	*	25,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	21,000	18,000	*	18,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,000	18,000	*	18,000
NADR EXBS	**62,000**	**64,900**	**64,000**	**67,000**
Africa	2,000	1,500	*	1,500
Kenya	500	-	*	-
State Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	*	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	3,200	3,070	*	3,070
Indonesia	1,500	700	*	700
Philippines	300	440	*	440
Thailand	400	500	*	500
Vietnam	-	430	*	430
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,900	5,600	*	5,600
Georgia	1,100	-	*	-
Turkey	600	-	*	-
Ukraine	6,500	4,000	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,700	1,600	*	1,600
Near East	12,620	11,820	*	11,820
Algeria	360	700	*	-
Egypt	1,500	2,000	*	2,000
Iraq	1,500	860	*	1,500
Jordan	3,200	3,200	*	3,200
Lebanon	760	760	*	760
Libya	2,000	1,000	*	-
Morocco	1,000	1,000	*	-
Oman	700	700	*	-
Tunisia	600	600	*	-
Yemen	1,000	1,000	*	-

State NEA Regional	-	-	*	4,360
South and Central Asia	5,640	7,370	*	6,420
Afghanistan	800	1,000	*	1,000
India	800	800	*	800
Kazakhstan	800	800	*	800
Kyrgyz Republic	-	800	*	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Pakistan	800	800	*	650
Sri Lanka	-	380	*	380
Uzbekistan	740	740	*	740
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,700	2,050	*	2,050
Western Hemisphere	2,310	2,370	*	2,110
Mexico	1,160	1,160	*	1,000
Panama	500	500	*	400
State Western Hemisphere Regional	650	710	*	710
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	26,330	33,170	*	36,480
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	26,330	33,170	*	36,480
NADR GTR	**70,000**	**72,000**	**70,000**	**74,000**
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	70,000	72,000	*	74,000
NADR IAEA	**94,800**	**88,000**	**94,800**	**88,000**
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	94,800	88,000	*	88,000
NADR NDF	**35,000**	**5,000**	**30,000**	**4,000**
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	35,000	5,000	*	4,000
NADR RRF	**23,000**	**-**	**25,000**	**-**
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	23,000	-	-	-
NADR TIP	**43,000**	**50,000**	**42,800**	**50,000**
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	43,000	50,000	*	50,000
NADR WMDT	**6,250**	**7,300**	**6,600**	**7,500**
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	6,250	7,300	*	7,500

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
TOTAL	**488,670**	**291,435**	**457,348**	**290,000**	**-167,348**
PKO	163,457	291,435	132,135	290,000	157,865
PKO - OCO	325,213	-	325,213	-	-325,213

The FY 2021 request of $290.0 million for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds programs to bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping and CT operations, support stabilization in countries grappling with violent conflict, enhance maritime security, counter wildlife trafficking, and conduct security sector reform (SSR). PKO also provides support for the ongoing Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. The Request includes resources for program management and monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the programs and employ lessons learned in out-year decision making. Consistent with previous years, funding for the United States' portion of the UN assessment for the UN Support Office for Somalia is requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account.

Africa ($154.1 million)

Central African Republic ($3.5 million)

Funds will continue to support CAR Government efforts to implement broader disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, and reintegration (DDRR) programs, SSR, and defense sector professionalization, reform, governance, and oversight in the CAR. This includes training and equipment for the military, advisory support to the government's disarmament and demobilization and SSR efforts, and capacity building in defense oversight and security sector governance. SSR and DDRR are fundamental to efforts to restore public confidence in state security institutions, decrease reliance on peacekeeping missions and external security providers, and mitigate the widespread cross-border and internal conflict that has contributed to serious human rights violations and caused significant death and displacement in the Central African region over the past decade.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($2.1 million)

Funds will continue long-term efforts to advance SSR and support military reform in the DRC so that the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) are a professional, accountable force capable of maintaining peace and security in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international law. This may include continued capacity and institution building of the military justice system, capacity building and mainstreaming of civil-military relations and operations into military training, and improving the Congolese military logistics system so that the FARDC can deploy and sustain its troops without exploiting local populations. PKO funds may support advisory assistance at the national, strategic, and operational levels and training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of a Congolese military that respects human rights, demonstrates command and control, and holds its members accountable in the military justice system.

Somalia ($84.0 million)

Funds will continue to provide voluntary support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including training and advisory services, equipment, aerial surveillance, and logistics support of personnel and goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), with the intent to eliminate terrorist and other threats to U.S. national security such as al-Shabaab and ISIS-Somalia. As AMISOM looks to undergo a gradual, conditions-based transition, enhanced support for the development of Somali security institutions is increasingly important. Accordingly, assistance will also provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, operational, and facilities support to Somali military forces and defense institutions to defeat al-Shabaab and ensure the Somali military has the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict SSR. Programming will emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. Funds to pay the U.S. portion of the UN assessment for UNSOS are requested separately in the CIPA account.

South Sudan ($18.0 million)

Funds will continue to support diplomatic efforts to end the ongoing conflict peacefully in South Sudan. Funds will be used to support the monitoring and verification of the ceasefire between parties to the conflict and the implementation of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). This targeted assistance includes support to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission that oversees the implementation of the R-ARCSS; the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism that monitors adherence to the ceasefire, investigates, and reports on violations by the parties; as well as to other key R-ARCSS implementing bodies. Future programming will consider progress made in the South Sudan peace process and may seek to enshrine more effective security arrangements derived via lessons learned from 2015-2018.

State Africa Regional ($46.5 million)

FY 2021 funds will be used to support the following programs:

- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) ($7.0 million)*: Funds will continue to support efforts to address and mitigate regional crises on the African continent; provide advisory assistance, training, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment to forces responding to those crises; and support SSR efforts involving militaries, civilian institutions, and civil society. Funds will support operations, maintenance, and supply procurement for the logistics depot in Freetown, Sierra Leone; capacity building activities in select partner countries that enhance operations to counter illicit wildlife trafficking; and targeted support for stabilization and SSR efforts in countries such as Liberia.

- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) ($1.5 million)*: Building African leadership is a key pillar of national-level strategies and AMEP is a major tool to accomplish this. Funds will continue to support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner countries and foreign military educational institutions, and the long-term professionalization of African militaries. AMEP provides training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including by reinforcing the value and importance of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.

- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) ($3.0 million)*: Funds will continue to enhance maritime security capabilities through the provision of training activities, advisory support, and modest equipment. While the majority of trade on the continent relies upon maritime carriage, many African countries are unable to adequately govern their maritime domain. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, AMSI enables African maritime forces to better respond to armed robbery and piracy; illegal fishing; environmental threats; and trafficking in drugs, arms, and persons.

- *Africa Regional Counterterrorism (ARCT) ($17.5 million)*: Funds will support sustainment of prior U.S. government investments of CT assistance in select Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) partner countries. ARCT assistance will support sustainment of the highest-priority capabilities including ISR assets; aviation and unmanned aerial vehicles; aircraft such as C-130s, Cessnas, and BT-67 Baslers; and armored vehicles. Assistance may include spare parts, replacement equipment, training, technical advisors, infrastructure to support the already-provided equipment, and other related support.

- *PREACT ($17.5 million)*: Funds will continue support for PREACT, an interagency effort to build the capacity of governments in East Africa to counter terrorism, including emergent threats posed by ISIS and al-Shabaab across the East Africa region (including the newest PREACT partner, Mozambique). Funds will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PREACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, C2, communications, aviation, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will also support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvements, and training and equipping of military CT units in the East Africa region.

Near East ($30.0 million)

State NEA Regional ($30.0 million)

FY 2021 funds will represent the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai Peninsula. The MFO supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of U.S. efforts to advance a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors and is critical to promoting U.S. security interests in the Middle East. U.S. funds will be used for MFO operational expenses and will be matched equally by Israel and Egypt. PKO resources will also support modest force protection upgrades and enhancements to ensure the safety of MFO personnel, including more than 475 American civilians and soldiers who serve in the Sinai.

State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) ($106.0 million)

Global Defense Reform Program (GDRP) ($6.0 million)

GDRP, which began in 2018, will continue to support defense and security sector reform in select partner countries on a competitive basis, to help enhance countries' abilities to better provide for their own defense and contribute to regional and global security over the long term. Activities will include advisory support, training, instructor, and/or curriculum development at partner military education institutions, and other related institutional reform support.

Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) ($56.0 million)

Funds will continue to enhance the unit effectiveness of troop and police contributors to UN and regional peace operations, which are strategically important to U.S. national security. These efforts promote international burden-sharing by strengthening partner country capabilities to prepare, deploy, operate, and sustain forces in UN and African Union peace operations, reducing pressure on the United States to engage in these conflict/post-conflict environments. Funds will also continue to support partner countries' development and employment of critical-enabling capabilities such as aviation, engineering, medical, and logistics, which are persistent shortfalls needed to improve the effectiveness of peace operations. The program will further focus on enabling countries to more rapidly respond to conflict- related crises, particularly on the African continent. Program activities will include training on protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse issues in peacekeeping. Funds will also support efforts to promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations.

PKO Administrative Expenses ($5.5 million)

Funds will continue to support PKO program management requirements in the Africa region, both in Washington and in the field. Funds will also support program management for the PKO account as a whole, both in the State Department's PM Bureau and at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Program management includes supporting contract development, management of unliquidated obligations, expenditures, and overall progress of programs implemented through contracts, DoD, and grants. Funds will also support M&E requirements in the Africa region. All the program management and M&E efforts have been centralized within the Africa PKO programs allowing a more streamlined and less stove-piped program management and M&E efforts. Program management and M&E efforts for GDRP and GPOI are still requested in those programs.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) ($38.5 million)

Funds will continue support for TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism, in particular ISIS-West Africa, al-Qa'ida in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram impacted areas across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin countries (and potentially including littoral West African countries such as Ghana, Benin, and Togo). Funds will enhance TSCTP partners' military capacities to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering IEDs. Funds will support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of CT military units in the West and North African regions. Funds will also focus on institutional reform in partner countries to ensure they can sustain and logistically support the new CT capabilities being developed.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual 2020			FY	FY 2020 Estimate			FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total	Request	Enduring	OCO	Total	
PKO Total	**163,457**	**325,213**	**488,670**	**291,435**	**132,135**	**325,213**	**457,348**	**290,000**
Africa	56,457	244,563	301,020	159,435	*	*	*	154,050
Central African Republic	-	8,000	8,000	3,450	*	*	*	3,450
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	5,000	5,000	2,100	*	*	*	2,100
Liberia	-	1,000	1,000	950	*	*	*	-
Somalia	26,037	196,463	222,500	90,000	*	*	*	84,000
South Sudan	-	25,000	25,000	20,000	*	*	*	18,000
State Africa Regional	30,420	9,100	39,520	42,935	*	*	*	46,500
Near East	31,000	-	31,000	31,000	*	*	*	30,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)[1]	-		-	31,000	*	*	*	-
Near East Regional	-		-	-	*	*	*	-
State NEA Regional[1]	31,000		31,000	-	*	*	*	30,000
Other Funding	-	40,000	40,000	-	*	*	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	40,000	40,000	-	*	*	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	76,000	40,650	116,650	101,000	*	*	*	105,950
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000		5,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,950
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000		71,000	56,000	*	*	*	56,000
PM - Security Force Professionalization	-	3,000	3,000	-	*	*	*	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter- Terrorism Partnership	-	35,000	35,000	40,000	*	*	*	38,500
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	5,500
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	-	2,650	2,650	-	*	*	*	-

1/ Funding for the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is included in the State NEA Regional line for the FY 2019 Actuals and the FY 2021 Request.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
IMET	110,778	100,000	112,925	104,925	-8,000

The FY 2021 International Military Education and Training (IMET) request of $104.9 million serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals and regional stability. IMET helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges like terrorism and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges. IMET programs improve defense capabilities through professional military education and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET provides students from partner nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards while exposing them to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities, and focuses on maintaining bilateral programs for the highest-priority requirements.

Africa ($18.8 million): Building African leadership is a key pillar of U.S. national-level strategies and IMET is a major tool to accomplish this. IMET programs for Africa will focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises, terrorist threats, and provide for long-term stability on the continent. IMET courses will also support building partner maritime security capability, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Chad, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Uganda.

East Asia and Pacific ($13.3 million): IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific will support the Indo-Pacific Strategy by focusing on professionalization and English language training, which enables not only interoperability with U.S. forces but also participation in regional and international peacekeeping missions. IMET courses will also support building partner maritime security capability, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Europe and Eurasia ($25.45 million): IMET programs for Europe will enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces, and aid in countering Russian aggression. Importantly, these programs will help to ensure that those nations that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. Priority recipients include Bulgaria, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Near East ($17.55 million): IMET programs for the Near East will focus on enhancing professionalism and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, critical topics for the development of security forces in the region. Priority recipients include Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia.

South and Central Asia ($12.7 million): IMET programs in South and Central Asia will support U.S. interests and the Indo-Pacific Strategy by focusing on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, emphasizing professional military education, and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and

civilian control of the military. English language training courses will serve to improve the ability of partner services to work with the U.S. forces. Priority recipients include Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

Western Hemisphere ($11.63 million): IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere will focus on professionalizing defense forces, institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law, and enhancing the leadership and technical ability of partner nations to protect national territory against transnational threats. Priority recipients include Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama.

IMET Administrative Expenses ($5.5 million): This request supports operational costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses.

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
IMET Total	**110,778**	**100,000**	**112,925**	**104,925**
Africa	22,434	18,835	*	18,795
Angola	587	400	*	400
Benin	550	300	*	300
Botswana	623	700	*	600
Burkina Faso	432	550	*	550
Burundi	-	-	*	100
Cabo Verde	356	125	*	125
Cameroon	740	700	*	700
Central African Republic	142	150	*	150
Chad	1,161	800	*	800
Comoros	-	100	*	100
Cote d'Ivoire	417	350	*	350
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	*	150
Djibouti	788	895	*	895
Eswatini	243	100	*	100
Ethiopia	1,543	850	*	1,000
Gabon	-	400	*	400
Gambia, The	179	200	*	200
Ghana	1,210	750	*	750
Guinea	477	300	*	300
Guinea-Bissau	-	150	*	100
Kenya	985	1,000	*	1,000
Lesotho	37	100	*	100
Liberia	653	360	*	360
Madagascar	1,043	200	*	200
Malawi	417	300	*	300
Mali	948	875	*	850
Mauritania	-	580	*	400
Mauritius	219	100	*	100
Mozambique	282	450	*	450
Namibia	149	100	*	100
Niger	1,379	800	*	800
Nigeria	1,034	1,050	*	1,000
Republic of the Congo	-	150	*	150
Rwanda	542	550	*	550

Sao Tome and Principe	155	100	*	100
Senegal	926	800	*	800
Seychelles	14	100	*	100
Sierra Leone	1,020	400	*	400
Somalia	225	300	*	265
South Africa	707	650	*	650

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Tanzania	751	700	*	700
Togo	209	300	*	300
Uganda	826	700	*	700
Zambia	465	350	*	350
East Asia and Pacific	11,201	10,550	*	13,300
Fiji	196	200	*	400
Indonesia	2,376	2,400	*	2,400
Laos	-	150	*	400
Malaysia	1,084	1,100	*	1,100
Mongolia	1,993	2,000	*	2,000
Papua New Guinea	200	200	*	300
Philippines	1,899	2,000	*	2,000
Samoa	-	100	*	100
Thailand	1,300	-	*	2,000
Timor-Leste	355	400	*	400
Tonga	184	200	*	400
Vietnam	1,614	1,800	*	1,800
Europe and Eurasia	31,820	26,425	*	25,450
Albania	889	900	*	900
Armenia	584	600	*	600
Azerbaijan	597	600	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	900	*	900
Bulgaria	1,698	1,700	*	1,700
Croatia	881	850	*	850
Czech Republic	500	800	*	425
Estonia	1,400	1,100	*	1,100
Georgia	2,178	2,200	*	2,200
Greece	1,000	550	*	550
Hungary	800	800	*	800
Kosovo	742	750	*	750
Latvia	1,400	1,100	*	1,100
Lithuania	1,400	1,100	*	1,100
Malta	90	100	*	100
Moldova	1,147	1,150	*	1,150
Montenegro	469	500	*	500
North Macedonia	1,099	1,100	*	1,100
Poland	1,342	1,350	*	1,350

Romania	1,498	1,500	*	1,500
Serbia	834	1,050	*	1,050
Slovakia	748	575	*	575
Slovenia	189	50	*	50
Turkey	1,505	2,200	*	1,600

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Ukraine	2,854	2,900	*	2,900
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,976	-	*	-
Near East	16,982	17,300	*	17,550
Algeria	1,117	1,300	*	1,300
Bahrain	569	400	*	650
Egypt	1,800	1,800	*	1,800
Iraq	910	1,000	*	1,000
Jordan	3,989	3,800	*	3,800
Lebanon	2,967	3,000	*	3,000
Morocco	1,990	2,000	*	2,000
Oman	1,424	1,700	*	1,700
Tunisia	2,216	2,300	*	2,300
South and Central Asia	6,958	9,000	*	12,700
Afghanistan	433	800	*	800
Bangladesh	1,790	1,800	*	1,800
Bhutan	-	-	*	200
India	1,334	1,700	*	1,500
Kazakhstan	519	900	*	900
Kyrgyz Republic	405	500	*	500
Maldives	450	250	*	250
Nepal	1,314	1,200	*	1,200
Pakistan	-	-	*	3,500
Sri Lanka	125	900	*	900
Tajikistan	87	450	*	450
Turkmenistan	161	-	*	200
Uzbekistan	340	500	*	500
Western Hemisphere	9,910	12,390	*	11,630
Argentina	589	600	*	600
Bahamas, The	196	200	*	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	456	600	*	550
Belize	235	200	*	200
Brazil	619	625	*	625
Chile	487	400	*	400
Colombia	1,327	1,400	*	1,400
Costa Rica	680	400	*	400
Dominican Republic	495	500	*	500
Ecuador	-	200	*	200

El Salvador	-	700	*	-
Guatemala	-	760	*	-
Guyana	176	200	*	200
Haiti	241	255	*	255
Honduras	-	750	*	-

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request
Jamaica	598	600	*	600
Mexico	1,250	1,500	*	1,500
Panama	662	700	*	700
Paraguay	397	400	*	400
Peru	596	600	*	600
Suriname	195	200	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	326	300	*	300
Uruguay	385	300	*	300
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	*	1,500
Other Funding	6,480	-	*	-
To Be Programmed	6,480	-	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	4,993	5,500	*	5,500
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	4,993	5,500	*	5,500

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	Change from FY 2020 Estimate
TOTAL	**6,191,613**	**5,370,900**	**6,156,924**	**5,570,900**	**-586,024**
FMF	5,962,241	5,370,900	5,645,015	5,570,900	-74,115
FMF - OCO	229,372	-	511,909	-	-511,909

The FY 2021 request of $5,570.9 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability; strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments; and countering transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. For FY 2021, the request seeks funding for a combination of grant assistance and loan authority. Loan authority will expand the available tools to help NATO and Major non-NATO Allies purchase more American-made defense equipment and related services and are needed to better compete against offers from foreign arms suppliers. Funding for key strategic partners will continue on a grant basis in FY 2021. The provision of FMF assistance to partner militaries helps facilitate strong military-to-military cooperation; promotes U.S. trade and economic interests; and enables greater interoperability of friends and allies with U.S., regional, and international military forces. Grant and loan assistance will be developed and planned in close coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD), including enhancing efficiencies and ensuring complementarity with DoD's U.S. Code Title 10 authorities for building the capacity of foreign security forces.

Africa ($5.0 million)

Djibouti ($5.0 million)

Funds will help bolster the bilateral relationship with Djibouti and counter malign influences in the region – a top U.S. national security priority. Funds will focus on professionalization of the military, including through professional military education, technical training, English-language development, as well as provision, refurbishment, and/or sustainment of equipment to enhance maritime security, border security, counterterrorism capabilities, and support for the Rapid Intervention Battalion.

East Asia and Pacific ($85.9 million)

Philippines ($40.0 million)

FMF programs will support the United States' and the Philippines' increasing emphasis on regional maritime security – a key aspect of the Indo-Pacific Strategy. U.S. assistance will work to improve the ability of the Philippines' government to increase real-time operational awareness in its territorial waters and to focus effectively its operational resources. FMF will continue ongoing steps by the Philippine government, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to expand its ability to patrol and prevent illicit activities in the Philippines' extensive maritime domain by providing, for example, sensors, communications, and network equipment. In addition, training programs will enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities, as well as promote institutional and security sector reform. These programs will also increase AFP capacity to respond to natural disasters

and provide humanitarian assistance and strengthen PCG capacity to execute its law enforcement mandate throughout its often-contested exclusive economic zone.

Vietnam ($10.9 million)

Vietnam is a key partner in implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy. FMF will build maritime security capacity and promote the professionalization of the Vietnamese armed forces through training cases. Programs will deepen U.S.-Vietnam cooperation to advance regional security and enable Vietnamese security forces, including the Coast Guard, to monitor the maritime domain; deter aggression; defend the freedom of navigation and overflight; combat transnational crime; and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($35.0 million)

Funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, and may include funding for enhancing maritime capabilities as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR), peacekeeping operations programs, and related training. Recipient countries may include the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Fiji, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea. The regional fund affords the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

Europe and Eurasia ($170.0 million)

Estonia ($5.0 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. Funds will build intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), command and control (C2), and Estonian Defense League capabilities. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Georgia ($20.0 million)

U.S. security assistance will support Georgia's development of forces capable of enhancing national territorial defense, including tactical equipment, ISR, and multi-mission radar systems. Funds will also enable advisory support to assist Georgia in reforming and modernizing its military institutions.

Latvia ($5.0 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. Funds will build intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance ground forces' capabilities. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Lithuania ($5.0 million)

Funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. Funds will build C2 and secure communication capabilities for the ground forces. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Ukraine ($115.0 million)

Assistance for Ukraine will address critical equipment shortfalls to assist its armed forces in maintaining sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. Assistance will focus on building capabilities that respond to short-term needs and constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. These funds will continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment toward the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other western forces, increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, and reinforce the long-term U.S. commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($20.0 million)

The regional fund will support discrete projects that develop and sustain select capabilities of allies and partners that counter Russian influence and aggression, including building national territorial defense capabilities. The fund will build the ability of recipient countries to detect, deter, and defeat conventional, hybrid, and cyber threats from Russia, and it will enhance military professionalization and NATO interoperability. The regional fund will afford the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

Near East ($5,190.0 million)

Egypt ($1,300.0 million)

FY 2021 funding for FMF to Egypt will support key U.S. interests, such as bolstering Egypt's efforts to defeat violent extremist groups, including the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in the Sinai, and strengthen border controls to counter both the smuggling of weapons and people and the transit of foreign terrorist fighters. These funds will support the procurement of U.S. defense articles, services, training, and sustainment focused on building Egypt's border and maritime security capabilities, its ability to provide security in the Sinai, and its ability to counter terrorist threats.

Israel ($3,300.0 million)

The U.S. commitment to Israel's security is a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East. Continuing robust levels of bilateral U.S. security assistance to Israel acknowledges strong bilateral ties and signals an enduring U.S. commitment to Israel's security. Our commitment to Israel's security is manifest in our robust Foreign Military Financing program, in helping maintain Israel's Qualitative Military Edge, and in cutting-edge cooperation on missile defense. FMF funds in FY 2021 will support Israel's continued defense modernization and provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training. FY 2021 marks the third year of the 10-year, $38.0 billion Memorandum of Understanding with Israel.

Jordan ($500.0 million)

Jordan is a key regional ally and has been a leading member of the coalition to defeat ISIS. FY 2021 FMF will support the Jordan Armed Forces' (JAF) effort to modernize and enhance its ability to counter asymmetric threats. Assistance will focus on improving the JAF's border security capacity and enhancing its interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including through the modernization of Jordan's F-16 aircraft. Training and equipment will promote regional stability, improve border security and CT capabilities, and address instability stemming from the conflict in Syria. FY 2021

will be the fourth of the five-year foreign assistance memorandum of understanding between the United States and Jordan, which provides a minimum of $350.0 million in FMF annually.

Lebanon ($50.0 million)

FMF will support the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) position as the sole legitimate defender of Lebanon's security and sovereignty. A strong and independent LAF is a key U.S. foreign policy objective. FMF will continue to modernize the LAF; strengthen its capacity to control Lebanon's borders and national territory; and detect, interdict, and repel terrorist groups' efforts to destabilize Lebanon. FMF assistance will support equipment, training, and LAF defense missions. FMF will support efforts such as procurement and sustainment of fixed and rotary wing aircraft and wheeled and tracked vehicles; procurement of munitions, ammunition, and weapons; training; and C2 equipment support, including communications equipment.

Tunisia ($40.0 million)

Tunisia faces internal and external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Algeria and Libya. Terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb and Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia all have footholds in Tunisia. FMF will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security by augmenting Tunisia's security forces' ISR and border security capabilities, as well as ensuring Tunisia's aging equipment remains combat capable.

South and Central Asia ($30.0 million)

State South and Central Asia Regional ($30.0 million)

FMF regional funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, including to enhance maritime security and domain awareness and strengthen HA/DR and peacekeeping capabilities, as well as related training. Funds will also strengthen SCA partners' capabilities to combat transnational threats, such as terrorism and illicit trafficking; and promote professionalization of partner security forces, to include security sector reform.

Western Hemisphere ($20.0 million)

Colombia ($20.0 million)

U.S. security assistance will build sustained Colombian military capabilities so that the government can secure and protect its sovereign territory, effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats, adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights, enhance interoperability with the United States, assist in security sector reform, and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. FMF will strengthen the Colombian military's ability to improve security through the provision of equipment and services, such as aviation maintenance and instruction; ground force training; maritime domain force projection; enhanced communications networks; improved riverine forces; armed forces institutional training and development, demining, and engineering; and improved civil-military operations.

State Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) ($70.0 million)

FMF Administrative Expenses ($70.0 million)

The request will support the operating costs required to administer military sales grant and loan programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, as well as the State Department's PM Bureau's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities for FMF and International Military Education and Training programs.

FMF Loan Authority

Establishing a loan authority remains an Administration priority, necessary to make American-made defense systems more competitive in a market environment where foreign competitors have financing more readily available, with fewer barriers to include vetting and end-use monitoring. The request for FMF loan authority is limited to NATO and Major non-NATO Allies. PM is aware of a specific request from the Government of Tunisia for a $350,000,000 FMF loan to procure U.S.-manufactured light attack aircraft for the Tunisian Armed Forces. The FMF loan authority could also support countries pursuing divesture of Russian legacy equipment or other strategic security priorities.

Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) (Transfer Authority)

GSCF permits the State Department and DoD to combine resources and expertise to address emergent challenges and opportunities. GSCF can be used to provide military and other security sector assistance to enhance a country's national-level military or other security forces' capabilities to conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism operations, or to participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations, consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. The GSCF can also be used to provide assistance to the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts in cases where civilian providers are challenged in their ability to operate. Assistance programs under this account are collaboratively developed by the State Department and DoD. GSCF allows direct contributions from each Department to be transferred into the GSCF account for implementation by the most appropriate agency in a given situation, be it State or Defense. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2020 extended the GSCF authority until September 30, 2021. No direct funding is requested, but the request includes a GSCF transfer authority.

Foreign Military Financing

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate			FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total		Enduring	OCO	Total	
FMF Total	**5,962,241**	**229,372**	**6,191,613**	**5,370,900**	**5,645,015**	**511,909**	**6,156,924**	**5,570,900**
Africa	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
Djibouti	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	99,000	2,000	101,000	120,900	*	*	*	85,900
Indonesia	14,000	-	14,000	-	*	*	*	-
Mongolia	3,000	-	3,000	-	*	*	*	-
Philippines	40,000	-	40,000	45,900	*	*	*	40,000
Vietnam	12,000	-	12,000	45,000	*	*	*	10,900
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	30,000	2,000	32,000	30,000	*	*	*	35,000
Europe and Eurasia	211,316	186,372	397,688	75,000	*	*	*	170,000
Bulgaria	-	7,500	7,500	-	*	*	*	-
Estonia	8,000	-	8,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
Georgia	35,000	-	35,000	20,000	*	*	*	20,000
Montenegro	-	5,000	5,000		*	*	*	-
Kosovo	-	5,000	5,000		*	*	*	-
Latvia	8,000	-	8,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
Lithuania	8,000	-	8,000	5,000	*	*	*	5,000
North Macedonia	-	5,000	5,000		*	*	*	-
Romania	-	12,500	12,500	-	*	*	*	-
Ukraine	115,000	-	115,000	20,000	*	*	*	115,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	37,316	151,372	188,688	20,000	*	*	*	20,000
Near East	5,475,000	-	5,475,000	5,040,000	*	*	*	5,190,000
Egypt	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000	*	*	*	1,300,000
Iraq	250,000	-	250,000	-	*	*	*	-
Israel	3,300,000	-	3,300,000	3,300,000	*	*	*	3,300,000
Jordan	425,000	-	425,000	350,000	*	*	*	500,000
Lebanon	105,000	-	105,000	50,000	*	*	*	50,000
Morocco	10,000	-	10,000	-	*	*	*	-
Tunisia	85,000	-	85,000	40,000	*	*	*	40,000
South and Central Asia	19,100	-	19,100	30,000	*	*	*	30,000
Bangladesh	1,500	-	1,500	-	*	*	*	-
Maldives	400	-	400	-	*	*	*	-
Nepal	1,700	-	1,700	-	*	*	*	-
Sri Lanka	500	-	500	-	*	*	*	-

Central Asia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-	*	*	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	-	10,000	30,000	*	*	*	30,000
Western Hemisphere	82,825	-	82,825	30,000	*	*	*	20,000
Colombia	38,525	-	38,525	20,000	*	*	*	20,000
Costa Rica	7,500	-	7,500	-	*	*	*	-
Mexico	5,000	-	5,000	-	*	*	*	-
Peru	1,800	-	1,800	-	*	*	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	30,000	-	30,000	10,000	*	*	*	-

Foreign Military Financing

($ in thousands)	FY 2019 Actual			FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Estimate			FY 2021 Request
	Enduring	OCO	Total		Enduring	OCO	Total	
Other Funding	-	41,000	41,000	-	*	*	*	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	25,000	25,000	-	*	*	*	-
To Be Programmed	-	16,000	16,000	-	*	*	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	70,000	-	70,000	70,000	*	*	*	70,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000		70,000	70,000	*	*	*	70,000

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET

BY

STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE & OTHER TABLES

Category and Program Area Summary
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Total	37,375,755	26,982,615	27,624,182
PS Peace and Security	9,349,285	8,031,469	8,501,916
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	405,602	270,365	293,990
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	299,050	268,850	272,150
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	516,037	452,113	520,358
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	332,686	82,782	92,220
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	85,034	43,090	72,337
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	388,695	631,629	758,691
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	196,500	206,400	229,700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,795,986	5,762,335	5,965,825
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	329,695	313,905	296,645
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,429,077	1,364,095	1,693,734
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	674,506	296,745	321,144
DR.2 Good Governance	746,384	581,805	629,646
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	193,104	117,580	132,043
DR.4 Civil Society	429,325	245,365	359,887
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	146,208	59,730	98,954
DR.6 Human Rights	239,550	62,870	152,060
HL Health	9,480,266	6,765,736	6,298,197
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,050,000	4,308,367	3,837,866
HL.2 Tuberculosis	305,600	262,000	278,000
HL.3 Malaria	755,000	674,000	708,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	125,195	90,008	115,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	102,500	79,550	83,550
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	883,279	695,139	710,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	607,500	259,000	251,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	429,619	307,959	215,181
HL.9 Nutrition	221,573	89,713	99,100
ES Education and Social Services	1,412,381	493,587	517,672
ES.1 Basic Education	841,654	299,386	301,043
ES.2 Higher Education	235,000	107,319	129,489
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	30,536	18,027	25,500
ES.4 Social Services	256,516	59,855	52,640

Category and Program Area Summary

($ in thousands)

ES.5 Social Assistance	48,675	9,000	9,000
EG Economic Growth	3,761,846	2,422,566	2,700,102
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	805,798	619,539	529,480
EG.2 Trade and Investment	170,785	207,232	266,790
EG.3 Agriculture	1,040,176	492,000	506,144
EG.4 Financial Sector	326,810	75,729	89,207
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	422,569	351,182	401,424
EG.6 Workforce Development	218,644	133,534	263,799
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	200,843	201,966	274,981
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	21,000	66,750	70,750
EG.9 Transport Services	2,529	13,630	15,805
EG.10 Environment	394,792	222,654	225,132

Category and Program Area Summary
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
EG.11 Adaptation	1,400	-	7,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	31,500	-	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	125,000	38,350	47,090
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,232,521	6,359,562	6,320,214
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,865,680	6,326,862	6,261,004
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	313,251	18,000	17,500
HA.3 Migration Management	53,590	14,700	41,710
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,710,379	1,545,600	1,592,347
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	4,600	600	600
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,698,279	1,545,000	1,591,747
PO.3 Evaluation	7,500	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Total	**37,375,755**	**26,982,615**	**27,624,182**
PS Peace and Security	9,349,285	8,031,469	8,501,916
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	405,602	270,365	293,990
Africa	57,350	46,650	52,230
Kenya	4,500	8,500	8,000
ESDF	-	4,000	2,500
NADR	4,500	4,500	5,500
Mali	-	-	1,460
ESDF	-	-	1,460
Mauritania	2,000	1,000	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Somalia	2,500	2,500	4,000
NADR	2,500	2,500	4,000
State Africa Regional	36,350	28,950	28,950
ESDF	-	8,000	8,000
ESF	13,000	-	-
NADR	23,350	20,950	20,950
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	1,500	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
USAID East Africa Regional	-	1,200	2,000
ESDF	-	1,200	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	3,000	5,820
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	5,820
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	13,000	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	4,500	4,500
NADR	4,500	4,500	4,500
Philippines	5,500	5,500	5,500
NADR	5,500	5,500	5,500
Thailand	1,600	1,000	1,600
NADR	1,600	1,000	1,600

State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	730	655	655
Azerbaijan	730	-	-
AEECA	730	-	-
Kosovo	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
North Macedonia	-	155	155
ESDF	-	155	155
Near East	42,511	31,150	31,150
Egypt	1,500	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,500	1,500	1,500

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Iraq	6,000	6,000	6,000
NADR	6,000	6,000	6,000
Jordan	10,000	6,800	6,800
NADR	10,000	6,800	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	5,000	5,000
NADR	6,060	5,000	5,000
Libya	2,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	2,000	1,000	1,000
Morocco	500	3,100	3,100
ESDF	-	3,100	3,100
NADR	500	-	-
Oman	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	2,000	2,000
NADR	5,500	2,000	2,000
Yemen	3,500	2,600	2,600
NADR	3,500	2,600	2,600
Near East Regional	-	2,000	-
NADR	-	2,000	-
State NEA Regional	6,243	-	2,000
NADR	6,243	-	2,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	208	150	150
ESDF	-	150	150
ESF	208	-	-
South and Central Asia	27,414	29,410	33,260
Afghanistan	17,500	16,000	20,000
NADR	17,500	16,000	20,000
Bangladesh	3,000	8,000	2,000
ESDF	-	5,000	2,000
NADR	3,000	3,000	-
India	2,000	2,000	-
NADR	2,000	2,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	150	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		150	-
Maldives	-	1,000	1,500
ESDF	-	1,000	1,500
Pakistan	1,000	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	1,000	-
Tajikistan	114	60	60
AEECA	114	-	-
ESDF	-	60	60
Central Asia Regional	3,800	1,200	3,700
AEECA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
NADR	1,300	1,200	1,200
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	6,000
NADR	-	-	6,000
Western Hemisphere	1,500	1,500	1,900
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,500	1,500	1,900
NADR	1,500	1,500	1,900
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	218,100	145,500	160,300
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	109,600	104,100	104,100
ESDF	-	9,000	9,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
NADR	103,600	95,100	95,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	108,500	41,400	56,200
NADR	108,500	41,400	56,200
IO - International Organizations	50	-	-
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	-	-
IO&P	50	-	-
Other Funding	44,347	2,500	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	23,000	2,500	-
NADR	23,000	2,500	-
To Be Programmed	21,347	-	-
NADR	21,347	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	895
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	895
ESDF	-	-	895
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	299,050	268,850	272,150
Africa	2,000	1,500	1,500
Kenya	500	-	-
NADR	500	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,500	1,500	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	3,200	3,070	3,070
Indonesia	1,500	700	700
NADR	1,500	700	700

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Philippines	300	440	440
NADR	300	440	440
Thailand	400	500	500
NADR	400	500	500
Vietnam	-	430	430
NADR	-	430	430
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,900	6,250	6,250
Georgia	1,100	-	-
NADR	1,100	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Turkey	600	-	-
NADR	600	-	-
Ukraine	6,500	4,650	4,650
ESDF	-	650	650
NADR	6,500	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,700	1,600	1,600
NADR	1,700	1,600	1,600
Near East	12,620	11,820	11,820
Algeria	360	700	-
NADR	360	700	-
Egypt	1,500	2,000	2,000
NADR	1,500	2,000	2,000
Iraq	1,500	860	1,500
NADR	1,500	860	1,500
Jordan	3,200	3,200	3,200
NADR	3,200	3,200	3,200
Lebanon	760	760	760
NADR	760	760	760
Libya	2,000	1,000	-
NADR	2,000	1,000	-
Morocco	1,000	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	1,000	-
Oman	700	700	-
NADR	700	700	-
Tunisia	600	600	-
NADR	600	600	-
Yemen	1,000	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	1,000	-
State NEA Regional	-	-	4,360
NADR	-	-	4,360
South and Central Asia	5,640	7,370	6,420
Afghanistan	800	1,000	1,000
NADR	800	1,000	1,000

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

India	800	800	800
NADR	800	800	800
Kazakhstan	800	800	800
NADR	800	800	800
Kyrgyz Republic	-	800	-
NADR	-	800	-
Pakistan	800	800	650
NADR	800	800	650
Sri Lanka	-	380	380
NADR	-	380	380
Uzbekistan	740	740	740

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
NADR	740	740	740
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,700	2,050	2,050
NADR	1,700	2,050	2,050
Western Hemisphere	2,310	2,370	2,110
Mexico	1,160	1,160	1,000
NADR	1,160	1,160	1,000
Panama	500	500	400
NADR	500	500	400
State Western Hemisphere Regional	650	710	710
NADR	650	710	710
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	31,000	31,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	31,000	31,000
NADR	31,000	31,000	31,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	232,380	205,470	209,980
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	232,380	205,470	209,980
NADR	232,380	205,470	209,980
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	516,037	452,113	520,358
Africa	1,000	3,175	1,000
Kenya	-	875	-
INCLE	-	875	-
Liberia	1,000	1,300	-
INCLE	1,000	1,300	-
State Africa Regional	-	1,000	1,000
INCLE	-	1,000	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	2,700	2,000	2,000
Burma	1,300	700	500
INCLE	1,300	700	500
Indonesia	400	300	400
INCLE	400	300	400
Laos	500	-	500
INCLE	500	-	500
Philippines	500	1,000	600
INCLE	500	1,000	600

South and Central Asia	49,797	49,000	28,000
Afghanistan	38,000	42,500	23,000
INCLE	38,000	42,500	23,000
Kazakhstan	367	-	-
INCLE	367	-	-
Pakistan	7,500	5,000	3,000
INCLE	7,500	5,000	3,000
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Uzbekistan	500	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Central Asia Regional	2,430	1,500	2,000
INCLE	2,430	1,500	2,000
Western Hemisphere	331,940	335,493	356,811
Colombia	191,500	221,518	251,500
ESDF	-	50,518	52,000
ESF	58,500	-	-
INCLE	133,000	171,000	199,500
Mexico	56,000	36,000	20,000
INCLE	56,000	36,000	20,000
Peru	49,900	52,400	64,900
DA	20,000	-	-
ESDF	-	20,000	27,000
INCLE	29,900	32,400	37,900
State Western Hemisphere Regional	34,540	25,575	20,411
INCLE	34,540	25,575	20,411
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	105,600	62,445	132,547
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	10,500	-	-
INCLE	10,500	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	8,000	8,000
INCLE	15,000	8,000	8,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	10,000	12,500
INCLE	17,000	10,000	12,500
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	2,050	1,950
INCLE	-	2,050	1,950
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	42,000	25,500	28,600
INCLE	42,000	25,500	28,600
INL - International Organizations	3,100	-	-
INCLE	3,100	-	-
INL - Program Development and Support	18,000	16,895	81,497
INCLE	18,000	16,895	81,497
Other Funding	25,000	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	25,000	-	-
INCLE	25,000	-	-

PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	332,686	82,782	92,220
Africa	13,850	7,800	4,100
Nigeria	-	300	400
INCLE	-	300	400
State Africa Regional	13,850	7,500	3,700
INCLE	13,850	7,500	3,700
East Asia and Pacific	9,500	1,000	4,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,500	1,000	4,000
ESF	2,500	-	-
INCLE	7,000	1,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	11,703	4,820	6,850

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Moldova	200	1,550	1,600
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
INCLE	200	50	100
Ukraine	5,833	-	-
AEECA	5,833	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,670	3,270	5,250
AEECA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,820	4,820
INCLE	2,670	450	430
South and Central Asia	1,259	2,021	1,370
Kazakhstan	659	-	-
INCLE	659	-	-
Nepal	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Sri Lanka	-	1,370	1,370
ESDF	-	1,370	1,370
Central Asia Regional	600	151	-
INCLE	600	151	-
Western Hemisphere	58,000	40,550	37,350
Argentina	1,500	-	-
INCLE	1,500	-	-
Colombia	4,500	6,000	6,000
INCLE	4,500	6,000	6,000
Ecuador	7,000	5,000	7,000
INCLE	7,000	5,000	7,000
Mexico	5,000	4,000	4,000
INCLE	5,000	4,000	4,000
Peru	1,300	1,300	1,300
INCLE	1,300	1,300	1,300
State Western Hemisphere Regional	38,700	24,250	19,050
INCLE	38,700	24,250	19,050
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	84,231	23,591	31,550
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	5,000	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

INCLE	10,000	5,000	5,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	850	1,450
INCLE	-	850	1,450
INL - International Organizations	3,900	-	-
INCLE	3,900	-	-
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	14,500	10,000
INCLE	68,150	14,500	10,000
INL - Program Development and Support	2,181	3,241	15,100
INCLE	2,181	3,241	15,100
Other Funding	151,143	-	-
To Be Programmed	151,143	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
INCLE	151,143	-	-
Special Representatives	3,000	3,000	7,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	3,000	3,000	7,000
ESDF	-	3,000	7,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	85,034	43,090	72,337
Africa	2,850	2,500	5,170
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Ghana	200	-	-
DA	200	-	-
Mali	100	-	-
DA	100	-	-
Nigeria	500	-	670
DA	500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	670
State Africa Regional	1,700	500	500
ESF	1,000	-	-
INCLE	700	500	500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	350	-	2,000
DA	350	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	7,100	11,900	18,700
Burma	500	3,000	4,000
ESDF	-	3,000	4,000
ESF	500	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Laos	1,000	2,400	2,400
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,400	2,400
Papua New Guinea	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000

Philippines	1,000	300	300
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	300	300
Thailand	600	2,200	5,000
DA	600	-	-
ESDF	-	2,200	5,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	4,000	4,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Europe and Eurasia	2,114	1,268	1,048
Azerbaijan	150	-	-
AEECA	150	-	-
Belarus	649	-	-
AEECA	649	-	-
Georgia	115	115	95
INCLE	115	115	95
Moldova	-	200	-
INCLE	-	200	-
Ukraine	1,200	953	953
AEECA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	953	953
INCLE	200	-	-
Near East	1,000	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,370	3,975	10,750
Afghanistan	2,500	1,300	1,000
ESDF	-	1,300	1,000
ESF	2,500	-	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,100	4,100
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,100	4,100
Kazakhstan	900	-	-
AEECA	400	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	700	100	350
AEECA	700	-	-
ESDF	-	100	350
Maldives	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Nepal	1,000	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

ESF	1,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Tajikistan	300	-	300
AEECA	300	-	-
ESDF	-	-	300
Turkmenistan	250	-	-
AEECA	250	-	-
Uzbekistan	1,500	400	1,000
AEECA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	400	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
INCLE	500	-	-
Central Asia Regional	1,220	575	1,500
AEECA	800	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
INCLE	420	575	500
Western Hemisphere	600	400	400
Guatemala	-	400	-
ESDF	-	400	-
Peru	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
Central America Regional - TBD	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	400
ESDF	-	-	400
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	-	10,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	10,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	-	1,047	4,269
INL - Program Development and Support	-	1,047	4,269
INCLE	-	1,047	4,269
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	61,000	22,000	22,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	-	-
INCLE	25,000	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	36,000	22,000	22,000
INCLE	36,000	22,000	22,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	388,695	631,629	758,691
Africa	21,941	21,286	27,176
Burundi	-	1,000	500
ESDF	-	1,000	500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	1,500	1,500
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Ethiopia	-	600	1,600
ESDF	-	600	1,600

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Mali	3,941	2,210	1,000
DA	3,941	-	-
ESDF	-	2,210	1,000
Nigeria	-	1,500	1,000
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
Somalia	-	7,776	7,776
ESDF	-	7,776	7,776
South Sudan	7,000	6,000	4,400
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,400
Sudan	-	-	6,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	6,000
State Africa Regional	1,000	700	700
ESDF	-	700	700
ESF	1,000	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	-	-	2,700
ESDF	-	-	2,700
East Asia and Pacific	9,790	11,785	25,785
Burma	6,890	10,000	23,000
ESDF	-	10,000	23,000
ESF	6,890	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	400	285	285
ESDF	-	285	285
ESF	400	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,500	1,500	2,500
ESDF	-	1,500	2,500
ESF	2,500	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	62,652	38,125	36,700
Armenia	100	150	150
AEECA	100	-	-
ESDF	-	150	150
Azerbaijan	70	100	600
AEECA	70	-	-
ESDF	-	100	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,683	2,225	3,300
AEECA	4,683	-	-
ESDF	-	2,225	3,300
Georgia	9,534	1,000	1,000
AEECA	9,534	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	-
ESF	750	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Kosovo	2,800	900	900
AEECA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	900	900
Ukraine	26,700	23,000	20,000
AEECA	26,700	-	-
ESDF	-	23,000	20,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	165	750	750
AEECA	165	-	-
ESDF	-	750	750
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,850	10,000	10,000
AEECA	17,850	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
Near East	84,431	96,467	113,450
Iraq	50,000	65,000	29,800
ESDF	-	65,000	29,800
ESF	50,000	-	-
Libya	7,500	2,967	5,900
ESDF	-	2,967	5,900
ESF	7,500	-	-
Syria	18,000	-	-
ESF	18,000	-	-
Yemen	-	3,500	2,750
ESDF	-	3,500	2,750
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
State NEA Regional	-	-	30,000
ESDF	-	-	30,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	3,931	25,000	45,000
ESDF	-	25,000	45,000
ESF	3,931	-	-
South and Central Asia	20,510	26,149	35,880
Afghanistan	-	11,399	20,000
ESDF	-	11,399	20,000
Bangladesh	850	3,000	3,000
DA	850	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
Pakistan	12,660	5,250	3,380
ESDF	-	5,250	3,380
ESF	12,660	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
Central Asia Regional	7,000	6,500	7,000
AEECA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,500	7,000

Western Hemisphere	9,328	13,474	11,000
Colombia	9,328	13,474	11,000
ESDF	-	13,474	11,000
ESF	9,328	-	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	-	141,843	141,200
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	5,500	25,500
ESDF	-	5,500	25,500
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	24,300	3,700
ESDF	-	24,300	3,700
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	112,043	112,000
TI	-	112,043	112,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	5,000	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	2,500	5,000	5,000
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
ESF	2,500	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	167,043	-	-
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	-	-
CCF	30,000	-	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	30,000	-	-
DA	18,000	-	-
ESF	12,000	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
DCHA/OTI	92,043	-	-
TI	92,043	-	-
DCHA/PPM	12,000	-	-
ESF	12,000	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	10,500	-	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	10,500	-	-
ESF	10,500	-	-
Other Funding	-	275,000	360,000
Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	175,000	225,000
ESDF	-	175,000	200,000
INCLE	-	-	25,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	100,000	135,000
ESDF	-	100,000	135,000
Special Representatives	-	2,500	2,500
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	2,500	2,500
ESDF	-	2,500	2,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	196,500	206,400	229,700
Africa	16,100	15,000	23,000
Angola	4,100	2,000	4,000
NADR	4,100	2,000	4,000
Burkina Faso	-	500	1,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

NADR		500	1,500
Chad	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	4,000	4,000
NADR	3,000	4,000	4,000
Mali	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mauritania	1,000	500	500
NADR	1,000	500	500
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Somalia	2,000	2,000	4,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	1,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	1,000	2,000
Zimbabwe	1,000	1,000	1,500
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,500
State Africa Regional	-	1,000	2,500
NADR	-	1,000	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	54,000	29,000	47,000
Cambodia	5,000	7,000	7,000
NADR	5,000	7,000	7,000
Laos	30,000	10,000	25,000
NADR	30,000	10,000	25,000
Vietnam	15,000	8,000	11,000
NADR	15,000	8,000	11,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,000	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	12,500	11,000	13,000
Albania	1,000	1,000	750
NADR	1,000	1,000	750
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	3,000	3,250
NADR	2,000	3,000	3,250
Georgia	-	-	1,000
NADR	-	-	1,000
Kosovo	-	-	1,000
NADR	-	-	1,000
Serbia	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ukraine	8,500	6,000	6,000
NADR	8,500	6,000	6,000
Near East	46,900	49,400	50,400
Iraq	37,500	40,000	40,000
NADR	37,500	40,000	40,000

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Jordan	400	400	400
NADR	400	400	400
Lebanon	5,000	6,000	6,000
NADR	5,000	6,000	6,000
Libya	-	1,000	2,000
NADR	-	1,000	2,000
Yemen	4,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	4,000	2,000	2,000
South and Central Asia	24,000	26,500	33,300
Afghanistan	20,000	20,000	20,000
NADR	20,000	20,000	20,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	2,000
NADR	-	-	2,000
Sri Lanka	2,500	5,000	8,000
NADR	2,500	5,000	8,000
Tajikistan	1,500	1,500	2,500
NADR	1,500	1,500	2,500
Uzbekistan	-	-	800
NADR	-	-	800
Western Hemisphere	22,000	15,000	20,000
Colombia	21,000	14,000	14,000
NADR	21,000	14,000	14,000
Peru	-	-	1,000
NADR	-	-	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	1,000	5,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	5,000
Other Funding	-	42,500	25,000
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	-	42,500	25,000
NADR	-	42,500	25,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	21,000	18,000	18,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,000	18,000	18,000
NADR	21,000	18,000	18,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,795,986	5,762,335	5,965,825
Africa	328,454	183,270	177,845
Angola	587	400	400
IMET	587	400	400
Benin	550	300	300
IMET	550	300	300
Botswana	623	700	600
IMET	623	700	600
Burkina Faso	432	550	550
IMET	432	550	550
Burundi	-	-	100
IMET	-	-	100

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Cabo Verde	356	125	125
IMET	356	125	125
Cameroon	740	700	700
IMET	740	700	700
Central African Republic	8,142	3,600	3,600
IMET	142	150	150
PKO	8,000	3,450	3,450
Chad	1,161	800	800
IMET	1,161	800	800
Comoros	-	100	100
IMET	-	100	100

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Cote d'Ivoire	417	350	350
IMET	417	350	350
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,000	2,100	2,250
IMET	-	-	150
PKO	5,000	2,100	2,100
Djibouti	5,788	5,895	5,895
FMF	5,000	5,000	5,000
IMET	788	895	895
Eswatini	243	100	100
IMET	243	100	100
Ethiopia	1,543	850	1,000
IMET	1,543	850	1,000
Gabon	-	400	400
IMET	-	400	400
Gambia, The	179	200	200
IMET	179	200	200
Ghana	1,210	750	750
IMET	1,210	750	750
Guinea	477	300	300
IMET	477	300	300
Guinea-Bissau	-	150	100
IMET	-	150	100
Kenya	985	1,000	1,000
IMET	985	1,000	1,000
Lesotho	37	100	100
IMET	37	100	100
Liberia	1,653	1,310	360
IMET	653	360	360
PKO	1,000	950	-
Madagascar	1,043	200	200
IMET	1,043	200	200
Malawi	417	300	300
IMET	417	300	300

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Mali	948	875	850
IMET	948	875	850
Mauritania	-	580	400
IMET	-	580	400
Mauritius	219	100	100
IMET	219	100	100
Mozambique	282	450	450
IMET	282	450	450
Namibia	149	100	100
IMET	149	100	100
Niger	1,379	800	800

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IMET	1,379	800	800
Nigeria	1,034	1,050	1,000
IMET	1,034	1,050	1,000
Republic of the Congo	-	150	150
IMET	-	150	150
Rwanda	542	550	550
IMET	542	550	550
Sao Tome and Principe	155	100	100
IMET	155	100	100
Senegal	926	800	800
IMET	926	800	800
Seychelles	14	100	100
IMET	14	100	100
Sierra Leone	1,020	400	400
IMET	1,020	400	400
Somalia	222,725	90,300	84,265
IMET	225	300	265
PKO	222,500	90,000	84,000
South Africa	707	650	650
IMET	707	650	650
South Sudan	25,000	20,000	18,000
PKO	25,000	20,000	18,000
Tanzania	751	700	700
IMET	751	700	700
Togo	209	300	300
IMET	209	300	300
Uganda	826	700	700
IMET	826	700	700
Zambia	465	350	350
IMET	465	350	350
State Africa Regional	39,520	42,935	46,500
PKO	39,520	42,935	46,500
East Asia and Pacific	112,201	131,450	99,200

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Fiji	196	200	400
IMET	196	200	400
Indonesia	16,376	2,400	2,400
FMF	14,000	-	-
IMET	2,376	2,400	2,400
Laos	-	150	400
IMET	-	150	400
Malaysia	1,084	1,100	1,100
IMET	1,084	1,100	1,100
Mongolia	4,993	2,000	2,000
FMF	3,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IMET	1,993	2,000	2,000
Papua New Guinea	200	200	300
IMET	200	200	300
Philippines	41,899	47,900	42,000
FMF	40,000	45,900	40,000
IMET	1,899	2,000	2,000
Samoa	-	100	100
IMET	-	100	100
Thailand	1,300	-	2,000
IMET	1,300	-	2,000
Timor-Leste	355	400	400
IMET	355	400	400
Tonga	184	200	400
IMET	184	200	400
Vietnam	13,614	46,800	12,700
FMF	12,000	45,000	10,900
IMET	1,614	1,800	1,800
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	32,000	30,000	35,000
FMF	32,000	30,000	35,000
Europe and Eurasia	432,908	101,425	195,450
Albania	889	900	900
IMET	889	900	900
Armenia	584	600	600
IMET	584	600	600
Azerbaijan	597	600	600
IMET	597	600	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	900	900
IMET	1,000	900	900
Bulgaria	9,198	1,700	1,700
FMF	7,500	-	-
IMET	1,698	1,700	1,700
Croatia	881	850	850
IMET	881	850	850

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Czech Republic	500	800	425
IMET	500	800	425
Estonia	9,400	6,100	6,100
FMF	8,000	5,000	5,000
IMET	1,400	1,100	1,100
Georgia	37,178	22,200	22,200
FMF	35,000	20,000	20,000
IMET	2,178	2,200	2,200
Greece	1,000	550	550
IMET	1,000	550	550
Hungary	800	800	800

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IMET	800	800	800
Kosovo	9,142	750	750
AEECA	3,400	-	-
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	742	750	750
Latvia	9,400	6,100	6,100
FMF	8,000	5,000	5,000
IMET	1,400	1,100	1,100
Lithuania	9,400	6,100	6,100
FMF	8,000	5,000	5,000
IMET	1,400	1,100	1,100
Malta	90	100	100
IMET	90	100	100
Moldova	1,147	1,150	1,150
IMET	1,147	1,150	1,150
Montenegro	5,469	500	500
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	469	500	500
North Macedonia	6,099	1,100	1,100
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	1,099	1,100	1,100
Poland	1,342	1,350	1,350
IMET	1,342	1,350	1,350
Romania	13,998	1,500	1,500
FMF	12,500	-	-
IMET	1,498	1,500	1,500
Serbia	834	1,050	1,050
IMET	834	1,050	1,050
Slovakia	748	575	575
IMET	748	575	575
Slovenia	189	50	50
IMET	189	50	50
Turkey	1,505	2,200	1,600

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

IMET	1,600	2,200	1,600
Ukraine	117,854	22,900	117,900
FMF	115,000	20,000	115,000
IMET	2,854	2,900	2,900
Europe and Eurasia Regional	193,664	20,000	20,000
FMF	188,688	20,000	20,000
IMET	4,976	-	-
Near East	5,522,982	5,088,300	5,237,550
Algeria	1,117	1,300	1,300
IMET	1,117	1,300	1,300
Bahrain	569	400	650

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IMET	569	400	650
Egypt	1,301,800	1,301,800	1,301,800
FMF	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
IMET	1,800	1,800	1,800
Iraq	250,910	1,000	1,000
FMF	250,000	-	-
IMET	910	1,000	1,000
Israel	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
FMF	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Jordan	428,989	353,800	503,800
FMF	425,000	350,000	500,000
IMET	3,989	3,800	3,800
Lebanon	107,967	53,000	53,000
FMF	105,000	50,000	50,000
IMET	2,967	3,000	3,000
Morocco	11,990	2,000	2,000
FMF	10,000	-	-
IMET	1,990	2,000	2,000
Oman	1,424	1,700	1,700
IMET	1,424	1,700	1,700
Tunisia	87,216	42,300	42,300
FMF	85,000	40,000	40,000
IMET	2,216	2,300	2,300
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	-	31,000	-
PKO	-	31,000	-
State NEA Regional	31,000	-	30,000
PKO	31,000	-	30,000
South and Central Asia	26,058	39,000	42,700
Afghanistan	433	800	800
IMET	433	800	800
Bangladesh	3,290	1,800	1,800
FMF	1,500	-	-
IMET	1,790	1,800	1,800

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Bhutan	-	-	200
IMET	-	-	200
India	1,334	1,700	1,500
IMET	1,334	1,700	1,500
Kazakhstan	519	900	900
IMET	519	900	900
Kyrgyz Republic	405	500	500
IMET	405	500	500
Maldives	850	250	250
FMF	400	-	-
IMET	450	250	250

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Nepal	3,014	1,200	1,200
FMF	1,700	-	-
IMET	1,314	1,200	1,200
Pakistan	-	-	3,500
IMET	-	-	3,500
Sri Lanka	625	900	900
FMF	500	-	-
IMET	125	900	900
Tajikistan	87	450	450
IMET	87	450	450
Turkmenistan	161	-	200
IMET	161	-	200
Uzbekistan	340	500	500
IMET	340	500	500
Central Asia Regional	5,000	-	-
FMF	5,000	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	30,000	30,000
FMF	10,000	30,000	30,000
Western Hemisphere	92,735	42,390	31,630
Argentina	589	600	600
IMET	589	600	600
Bahamas, The	196	200	200
IMET	196	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	456	600	550
IMET	456	600	550
Belize	235	200	200
IMET	235	200	200
Brazil	619	625	625
IMET	619	625	625
Chile	487	400	400
IMET	487	400	400
Colombia	39,852	21,400	21,400
FMF	38,525	20,000	20,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

IMET	1,521	1,400	1,400
Costa Rica	8,180	400	400
FMF	7,500	-	-
IMET	680	400	400
Dominican Republic	495	500	500
IMET	495	500	500
Ecuador	-	200	200
IMET	-	200	200
El Salvador	-	700	-
IMET	-	700	-
Guatemala	-	760	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IMET	-	760	-
Guyana	176	200	200
IMET	176	200	200
Haiti	241	255	255
IMET	241	255	255
Honduras	-	750	-
IMET	-	750	-
Jamaica	598	600	600
IMET	598	600	600
Mexico	6,250	1,500	1,500
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	1,250	1,500	1,500
Panama	662	700	700
IMET	662	700	700
Paraguay	397	400	400
IMET	397	400	400
Peru	2,396	600	600
FMF	1,800	-	-
IMET	596	600	600
Suriname	195	200	200
IMET	195	200	200
Trinidad and Tobago	326	300	300
IMET	326	300	300
Uruguay	385	300	300
IMET	385	300	300
State Western Hemisphere Regional	30,000	10,000	1,500
FMF	30,000	10,000	-
IMET	-	-	1,500
IO - International Organizations	1,525	-	-
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	-	-
IO&P	1,200	-	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	-	-
IO&P	325	-	-

Other Funding	87,480	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	65,000	-	-
FMF	25,000	-	-
PKO	40,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	22,480	-	-
FMF	16,000	-	-
IMET	6,480	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	191,643	176,500	181,450
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	70,000	70,000
FMF	70,000	70,000	70,000
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	5,000	5,950

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PKO	5,000	5,000	5,950
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	56,000	56,000
PKO	71,000	56,000	56,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	4,993	5,500	5,500
IMET	4,993	5,500	5,500
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	-	-	5,500
PKO	-	-	5,500
PM - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	-	-
PKO	3,000	-	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	35,000	40,000	38,500
PKO	35,000	40,000	38,500
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	2,650	-	-
PKO	2,650	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	329,695	313,905	296,645
Africa	36,100	26,195	25,300
Central African Republic	2,050	1,000	1,000
INCLE	2,050	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	2,000	1,500
INCLE	2,000	2,000	1,500
Ethiopia	3,000	-	2,000
INCLE	3,000	-	2,000
Kenya	5,000	2,795	2,900
INCLE	5,000	2,795	2,900
Liberia	3,000	3,700	2,000
INCLE	3,000	3,700	2,000
Nigeria	3,000	2,000	1,600
INCLE	3,000	2,000	1,600
Somalia	3,000	2,000	1,800
INCLE	3,000	2,000	1,800
State Africa Regional	15,050	12,700	12,500
INCLE	15,050	12,700	12,500
East Asia and Pacific	35,525	12,800	21,100
Burma	1,000	400	300

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

INCLE	1,600	400	300
Indonesia	7,425	2,000	3,150
INCLE	7,425	2,000	3,150
Laos	2,500	-	1,500
INCLE	2,500	-	1,500
Mongolia	1,500	-	-
INCLE	1,500	-	-
Philippines	3,200	1,900	2,000
INCLE	3,200	1,900	2,000
Thailand	1,600	800	1,550
INCLE	1,600	800	1,550

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Vietnam	4,300	3,500	3,100
INCLE	4,300	3,500	3,100
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	14,000	4,200	9,500
INCLE	14,000	4,200	9,500
Europe and Eurasia	60,155	22,849	17,025
Albania	3,190	800	700
AEECA	1,190	-	-
INCLE	2,000	800	700
Armenia	4,500	750	975
INCLE	4,500	750	975
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,000	1,695	1,100
INCLE	4,000	1,695	1,100
Georgia	3,185	1,725	645
INCLE	3,185	1,725	645
Kosovo	8,900	3,350	2,190
AEECA	3,000	-	-
INCLE	5,900	3,350	2,190
Moldova	3,600	1,150	660
INCLE	3,600	1,150	660
Montenegro	3,500	700	385
INCLE	3,500	700	385
North Macedonia	2,600	729	650
AEECA	500	-	-
INCLE	2,100	729	650
Serbia	2,000	550	600
INCLE	2,000	550	600
Ukraine	23,300	11,250	9,000
INCLE	23,300	11,250	9,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,380	150	120
INCLE	1,380	150	120
Near East	29,951	48,012	12,988
Egypt	-	200	-
INCLE	-	200	-

Iraq	9,601	3,000	1,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
INCLE	3,601	3,000	1,000
Lebanon	8,000	5,200	5,200
INCLE	8,000	5,200	5,200
Libya	1,000	1,000	435
INCLE	1,000	1,000	435
Morocco	3,450	2,000	1,000
INCLE	3,450	2,000	1,000
Tunisia	7,900	6,912	5,353
INCLE	7,900	6,912	5,353

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
West Bank and Gaza	-	29,550	-
INCLE	-	29,550	-
Yemen	-	150	-
INCLE	-	150	-
South and Central Asia	50,314	27,988	24,200
Afghanistan	1,040	11,164	10,000
INCLE	1,040	11,164	10,000
Bangladesh	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,974	-	-
INCLE	1,974	-	-
Nepal	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Pakistan	30,500	13,200	9,200
INCLE	30,500	13,200	9,200
Sri Lanka	4,000	-	-
INCLE	4,000	-	-
Tajikistan	4,000	-	-
INCLE	4,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,550	1,624	2,000
INCLE	2,550	1,624	2,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	4,250	2,000	3,000
INCLE	4,250	2,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	64,150	127,175	93,739
Colombia	1,500	19,000	19,000
INCLE	1,500	19,000	19,000
Haiti	15,000	8,000	5,400
INCLE	15,000	8,000	5,400
Mexico	-	7,000	11,000
INCLE	-	7,000	11,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	47,650	93,175	58,339
INCLE	47,650	93,175	58,339
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	53,500	48,886	102,293

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	10,500	2,900	-
INCLE	10,500	2,900	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	30,000	35,000
INCLE	27,000	30,000	35,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	2,000	2,000
INCLE	3,000	2,000	2,000
INL - Knowledge Management	-	-	6,750
INCLE	-	-	6,750
INL - Program Development and Support	13,000	13,986	58,543
INCLE	13,000	13,986	58,543
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,429,077	1,364,095	1,693,734

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	674,506	296,745	321,144
Africa	46,884	21,002	23,807
Burundi	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
Central African Republic	2,450	1,000	500
INCLE	2,450	1,000	500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,247	1,000	500
DA	2,247	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	500
INCLE	2,000	-	-
Ethiopia	6,500	1,000	3,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
ESF	5,500	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	1,000
Kenya	2,000	1,030	500
INCLE	2,000	1,030	500
Liberia	2,500	1,000	1,000
DA	500	-	-
INCLE	2,000	1,000	1,000
Mali	1,237	-	1,000
DA	1,237	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Mozambique	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Niger	-	500	1,000
ESDF	-	500	1,000
Nigeria	4,000	1,700	1,000
INCLE	4,000	1,700	1,000
Rwanda	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Senegal	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Somalia	4,500	3,522	3,522

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,522	3,522
South Africa	550	-	-
DA	550	-	-
State Africa Regional	12,750	8,250	8,785
ESDF	-	750	1,500
INCLE	12,750	7,500	7,285
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,700	-	-
DA	1,700	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	450	-	500
DA	450	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	500
East Asia and Pacific	48,130	16,585	22,520
Burma	6,170	3,960	7,400
ESDF	-	3,060	7,000
ESF	4,970	-	-
INCLE	1,200	900	400
China	17,040	-	-
ESF	17,040	-	-
Indonesia	6,620	5,625	5,950
DA	3,820	-	-
ESDF	-	4,025	4,500
INCLE	2,800	1,600	1,450
Laos	4,000	1,000	2,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
INCLE	1,000	-	1,000
Mongolia	500	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-
North Korea	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Philippines	3,800	3,800	5,270
DA	500	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	4,000
INCLE	3,300	1,800	1,270
Thailand	2,300	400	500
DA	1,900	-	-
INCLE	400	400	500
Vietnam	2,700	1,000	600
ESF	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,700	1,000	600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	800	800
INCLE	1,000	800	800
Europe and Eurasia	75,564	35,319	58,833

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Albania	2,400	1,900	1,800
AEECA	300	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	1,200
INCLE	2,100	700	600
Armenia	3,563	750	4,025
AEECA	1,063	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,500
INCLE	2,500	750	525
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,515	2,705	3,400
AEECA	1,515	-	-
ESDF	-	1,400	2,200

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
INCLE	2,000	1,305	1,200
Georgia	6,695	4,860	4,760
AEECA	4,295	-	-
ESDF	-	3,700	3,700
INCLE	2,400	1,160	1,060
Kosovo	18,118	7,150	14,460
AEECA	13,518	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	13,000
INCLE	4,600	2,150	1,460
Moldova	9,000	3,580	4,120
AEECA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,480	3,480
INCLE	3,000	1,100	640
Montenegro	2,700	800	665
INCLE	2,700	800	665
North Macedonia	3,000	771	2,550
ESDF	-	-	2,000
INCLE	3,000	771	550
Serbia	5,328	2,100	8,100
AEECA	2,828	-	-
ESDF	-	1,150	7,300
INCLE	2,500	950	800
Ukraine	16,245	6,003	8,253
AEECA	9,745	-	-
ESDF	-	4,253	4,253
INCLE	6,500	1,750	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	4,700	6,700
AEECA	2,700	-	-
ESDF	-	4,100	6,100
INCLE	2,300	600	600
Near East	71,830	42,338	40,747
Egypt	7,550	2,950	6,550
ESDF	-	1,150	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

ESF	3,550	-	-
INCLE	2,000	1,800	1,550
Iraq	2,000	3,500	3,500
ESDF	-	3,500	3,500
INCLE	2,000	-	-
Jordan	39,461	13,000	13,000
ESDF	-	13,000	13,000
ESF	39,461	-	-
Lebanon	2,000	1,000	1,000
INCLE	2,000	1,000	1,000
Libya	750	-	500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	500
ESF	750	-	-
Morocco	1,550	1,000	500
INCLE	1,550	1,000	500
Tunisia	10,200	4,088	3,697
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	5,100	-	-
INCLE	5,100	3,088	2,697
West Bank and Gaza	600	4,650	-
INCLE	600	4,650	-
Yemen	300	150	-
INCLE	300	150	-
Near East Regional Democracy	-	12,000	-
ESDF	-	12,000	-
State NEA Regional	7,419	-	12,000
ESDF	-	-	12,000
ESF	7,419	-	-
South and Central Asia	75,631	61,051	50,530
Afghanistan	53,260	46,491	30,500
ESDF	-	5,155	3,500
ESF	4,500	-	-
INCLE	48,760	41,336	27,000
Bangladesh	2,740	4,300	5,000
DA	1,740	-	-
ESDF	-	4,300	5,000
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,395	-	-
AEECA	895	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	126	100	500
AEECA	126	-	-
ESDF	-	100	500
Maldives	500	1,000	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

ESDF		1,000	2,000
ESF	500	-	-
Nepal	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Pakistan	4,140	2,800	1,800
ESF	2,140	-	-
INCLE	2,000	2,800	1,800
Sri Lanka	1,150	3,430	3,430
ESDF	-	3,430	3,430
ESF	1,150	-	-
Tajikistan	1,000	130	500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	130	500
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Uzbekistan	7,820	1,800	5,800
AEECA	5,020	-	-
ESDF	-	1,800	5,800
INCLE	2,800	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,500	1,000	1,000
INCLE	2,500	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	329,442	99,125	88,811
Argentina	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	625	-	-
DA	625	-	-
Colombia	81,500	19,879	23,000
ESDF	-	6,879	10,000
ESF	50,500	-	-
INCLE	31,000	13,000	13,000
Cuba	20,000	-	-
ESF	20,000	-	-
El Salvador	-	2,946	-
ESDF	-	2,946	-
Guatemala	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Haiti	4,715	2,000	1,000
DA	4,715	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
Honduras	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
Mexico	62,480	14,000	14,000
ESDF	-	5,000	8,000
ESF	13,480	-	-
INCLE	49,000	9,000	6,000
Paraguay	4,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

DA	4,000	-	-
Peru	800	800	800
INCLE	800	800	800
Venezuela	-	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	10,000
Central America Regional - TBD	6,325	-	-
DA	6,325	-	-
Organization of American States (OAS)	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	141,997	55,500	34,011
ESDF	-	27,000	9,811

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	35,137	-	-
INCLE	106,860	28,500	24,200
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	-	6,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	-	2,150	-
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	2,150	-
ESDF	-	2,150	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,625	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	2,125	-	-
DA	2,125	-	-
DCHA/DRG - USAID Advisor for Indigenous People's Issues	3,500	-	-
DA	3,500	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	2,107	7,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	2,107	7,000
ESDF	-	2,107	7,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	4,500	10,000	2,689
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	4,500	10,000	2,689
DF	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	2,689
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	13,500	7,068	26,207
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	1,500	500	-
INCLE	1,500	500	-
INL - Knowledge Management	-	-	1,250
INCLE	-	-	1,250
INL - Program Development and Support	12,000	6,568	24,957
INCLE	12,000	6,568	24,957
IO - International Organizations	3,400	-	-
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	-	-
IO&P	400	-	-
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,000	-	-
IO&P	3,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	746,384	581,805	629,646

Africa	91,870	39,886	62,868
Burkina Faso	-	1,000	1,500
ESDF	-	1,000	1,500
Central African Republic	2,650	1,000	1,000
DA	2,650	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Cote d'Ivoire	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,576	8,000	8,000
DA	2,124	-	-
ESDF	-	8,000	8,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	3,452	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	1,000	8,600
ESDF	-	1,000	8,600
ESF	4,000	-	-
Gambia, The	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Ghana	6,460	-	-
DA	5,168	-	-
ESF	1,292	-	-
Guinea	1,586	-	-
DA	1,586	-	-
Kenya	7,450	4,000	5,200
DA	7,450	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	5,200
Liberia	5,111	1,700	1,355
DA	5,111	-	-
ESDF	-	1,700	1,355
Madagascar	3,100	540	540
DA	3,100	-	-
ESDF	-	540	540
Malawi	3,225	2,000	4,500
DA	3,225	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	4,500
Mali	3,009	580	1,080
DA	3,009	-	-
ESDF	-	580	1,080
Mozambique	1,794	600	8,500
DA	1,794	-	-
ESDF	-	600	8,500
Niger	1,000	1,500	6,500
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	6,500
Nigeria	3,000	4,730	3,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,730	3,000
Senegal	3,814	750	2,750
DA	3,814	-	-
ESDF	-	750	2,750
Sierra Leone	1,000	400	400
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	400	400
Somalia	12,800	4,138	4,138
DA	12,800	-	-
ESDF	-	4,138	4,138

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
South Africa	200	-	-
DA	200	-	-
Tanzania	1,200	-	-
DA	1,200	-	-
Uganda	5,650	1,500	1,000
DA	650	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
Zambia	1,000	200	200
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	200	200
Zimbabwe	5,675	1,000	470
DA	5,675	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	470
State Africa Regional	3,000	1,500	1,500
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
ESF	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,635	2,748	1,635
DA	1,635	-	-
ESDF	-	2,748	1,635
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5,335	1,000	1,000
DA	5,335	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	600	-	-
DA	600	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	69,415	53,610	75,775
Burma	9,000	5,330	8,350
ESDF	-	5,330	8,350
ESF	9,000	-	-
Indonesia	7,640	4,100	5,225
DA	7,640	-	-
ESDF	-	4,100	5,225
Marshall Islands	-	-	1,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		-	1,500
Micronesia	-	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Mongolia	625	1,000	3,000
DA	625	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	3,000
Papua New Guinea	-	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
Philippines	10,900	3,400	3,000
DA	10,900	-	-
ESDF	-	3,400	3,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Timor-Leste	7,250	4,080	6,000
DA	7,250	-	-
ESDF	-	4,080	6,000
Vietnam	12,000	2,500	5,500
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	5,500
ESF	4,000	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	3,000	2,000	6,500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	6,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	19,000	31,200	31,200
ESDF	-	31,200	31,200
ESF	19,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	69,661	41,833	48,785
Armenia	2,320	500	1,500
AEECA	2,320	-	-
ESDF	-	500	1,500
Azerbaijan	300	-	500
AEECA	300	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,068	900	2,385
AEECA	3,068	-	-
ESDF	-	900	2,385
Georgia	8,320	3,900	3,900
AEECA	8,320	-	-
ESDF	-	3,900	3,900
Kosovo	1,200	5,100	5,100
AEECA	1,200	-	-
ESDF	-	5,100	5,100
Moldova	7,000	2,000	2,000
AEECA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
North Macedonia	703	1,000	2,477

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

AEECA	700	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	2,477
Serbia	1,300	1,000	2,000
AEECA	1,300	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
Ukraine	43,450	24,983	25,483
AEECA	43,450	-	-
ESDF	-	24,983	25,483
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,000	2,450	3,440
AEECA	350	-	-
ESDF	-	2,150	3,150

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
INCLE	1,650	300	290
Near East	120,222	86,687	79,150
Egypt	6,650	7,700	7,000
ESDF	-	7,700	7,000
ESF	6,650	-	-
Iraq	54,000	35,000	35,000
ESDF	-	35,000	35,000
ESF	54,000	-	-
Jordan	10,963	19,800	14,800
ESDF	-	19,800	14,800
ESF	10,963	-	-
Lebanon	10,339	4,000	3,000
ESDF	-	4,000	3,000
ESF	10,339	-	-
Libya	3,500	5,637	4,350
ESDF	-	5,637	4,350
ESF	3,500	-	-
Morocco	6,450	2,750	3,900
ESDF	-	2,750	3,900
ESF	6,450	-	-
Syria	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Tunisia	20,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	20,000	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	800	-
INCLE	-	800	-
Yemen	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
State NEA Regional	1,583	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESF	1,580	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	737	-	100
DA	737	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
South and Central Asia	197,022	195,982	120,305
Afghanistan	160,380	177,047	89,350
ESDF	-	177,047	89,350
ESF	160,380	-	-
Bangladesh	660	5,000	9,000
DA	660	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	9,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
India	6,600	-	-
DA	2,600	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,344	200	1,000
AEECA	3,344	-	-
ESDF	-	200	1,000
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Maldives	500	1,000	2,500
ESDF	-	1,000	2,500
ESF	500	-	-
Nepal	5,060	9,500	8,500
ESDF	-	9,500	8,500
ESF	5,060	-	-
Pakistan	1,000	-	2,255
ESDF	-	-	2,255
ESF	1,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,449	1,600	4,600
DA	11,799	-	-
ESDF	-	1,600	4,600
ESF	650	-	-
Tajikistan	2,145	135	750
AEECA	2,145	-	-
ESDF	-	135	750
Turkmenistan	595	-	-
AEECA	595	-	-
Uzbekistan	1,289	-	850
AEECA	89	-	-
ESDF	-	-	850
INCLE	1,200	-	-
Central Asia Regional	500	1,500	1,500
INCLE	500	1,500	1,500
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-

Western Hemisphere	160,549	141,506	154,587
Colombia	-	4,648	6,000
ESDF	-	4,648	6,000
Ecuador	2,850	-	3,000
DA	2,850	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000
El Salvador	-	8,110	-
ESDF	-	8,110	-
Guatemala	-	14,150	-
ESDF	-	14,150	-
Haiti	1,001	2,000	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	1,001	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Honduras	-	17,398	-
ESDF	-	17,398	-
Mexico	10,207	10,000	5,000
ESDF	-	10,000	5,000
ESF	10,207	-	-
Paraguay	-	1,000	4,000
ESDF	-	1,000	4,000
Peru	4,500	-	-
DA	3,500	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Venezuela	10,000	1,200	15,000
ESDF	-	1,200	15,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
Central America Regional - TBD	44,800	-	-
DA	44,800	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	82,191	78,000	79,189
ESDF	-	78,000	79,189
ESF	82,191	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	5,000	40,398
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	40,398
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	1,500	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	1,500	1,500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	8,675	-	-
DCHA/CMM	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	3,925	-	-
DA	2,025	-	-
ESF	1,900	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

DCHA/PPM	750	-	-
DA	750	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	4,538	77,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	4,538	77,000
ESDF	-	4,538	77,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	15,000	13,000	4,242
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	15,000	13,000	4,242
DF	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	13,000	4,242
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,151	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	3,151	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	3,151	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	7,819	3,263	5,434
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	3,000	3,000
INCLE	7,000	3,000	3,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	-	1,100
INCLE	-	-	1,100
INL - Program Development and Support	819	263	1,334
INCLE	819	263	1,334
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	193,104	117,580	132,043
Africa	44,267	12,108	14,145
Cote d'Ivoire	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
Ethiopia	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
Guinea	1,414	-	-
DA	1,414	-	-
Kenya	1,202	-	2,500
DA	1,202	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,500
Liberia	1,292	-	244
DA	1,292	-	-
ESDF	-	-	244
Malawi	775	-	-
DA	775	-	-
Mali	2,220	-	1,000
DA	2,220	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Nigeria	13,000	3,000	1,120
DA	13,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,120
Senegal	-	-	500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		-	500
Somalia	3,500	3,241	3,241
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,241	3,241
Sudan	1,996	417	2,320
DA	1,996	-	-
ESDF	-	417	2,320
Tanzania	1,400	600	250
DA	1,400	-	-
ESDF	-	600	250
Uganda	300	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	300	-	-
Zambia	2,000	350	-
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	350	-
Zimbabwe	3,118	1,000	470
DA	3,118	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	470
State Africa Regional	3,000	2,000	1,000
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,050	-	-
DA	3,050	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	1,000	1,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	7,710	5,075	9,500
Burma	4,410	1,075	7,000
ESDF	-	1,075	7,000
ESF	4,410	-	-
Mongolia	500	-	-
DA	500	-	-
Philippines	2,800	3,000	1,500
DA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,500
Pacific Islands Regional	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	28,027	10,390	12,540
Armenia	3,100	550	1,250
AEECA	3,100	-	-
ESDF	-	550	1,250
Belarus	1,190	-	500
AEECA	1,190	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,292	400	500
AEECA	1,292	-	-
ESDF	-	400	500
Georgia	6,100	1,400	1,400
AEECA	6,100	-	-
ESDF	-	1,400	1,400
Moldova	-	20	20
ESDF	-	20	20
North Macedonia	967	150	-
AEECA	967	-	-
ESDF	-	150	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Serbia	1,528	-	-
AEECA	1,528	-	-
Ukraine	9,850	4,770	5,770
AEECA	9,850	-	-
ESDF	-	4,770	5,770
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,000	3,100	3,100
AEECA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,100	3,100
Near East	27,881	14,670	12,525
Iraq	3,000	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
Jordan	11,216	7,000	7,000
ESDF	-	7,000	7,000
ESF	11,216	-	-
Libya	-	2,670	525
ESDF	-	2,670	525
Tunisia	11,000	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	11,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
State NEA Regional	2,665	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	2,665	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,102	24,567	15,950
Afghanistan	-	17,417	6,900
ESDF	-	17,417	6,900
Bangladesh	570	4,000	4,000
DA	570	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,200	100	500
AEECA	1,200	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		100	500
Nepal	4,582	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
ESF	4,582	-	-
Pakistan	2,750	-	-
ESF	2,750	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,000	3,050	3,050
ESDF	-	3,050	3,050
ESF	1,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	11,985	3,700	17,500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	375	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	375	-	-
Ecuador	1,800	-	-
DA	1,800	-	-
Haiti	2,259	1,000	1,000
DA	2,259	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Nicaragua	3,516	-	1,500
DA	3,516	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Venezuela	2,000	2,700	15,000
ESDF	-	2,700	15,000
ESF	2,000	-	-
Central America Regional - TBD	2,035	-	-
DA	2,035	-	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	-	2,150	4,900
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	2,150	4,900
ESDF	-	2,150	4,900
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	38,082	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	37,332	-	-
DF	35,808	-	-
DA	1,524	-	-
DCHA/PPM	750	-	-
DA	750	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	33,220	29,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	33,220	29,000
ESDF	-	33,220	29,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	25,050	11,700	15,983
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	25,050	11,700	15,983
DF	25,050	-	-
ESDF	-	11,700	15,983
DR.4 Civil Society	429,325	245,365	359,887
Africa	88,372	29,178	36,084
Burkina Faso	-	1,300	800

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		1,300	800
Cameroon	4,000	1,000	3,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	3,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
Chad	3,000	1,100	1,100
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,100	1,100
Cote d'Ivoire	2,000	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,750	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,750	-	-
Djibouti	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Ethiopia	3,500	-	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
Gambia, The	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Ghana	3,540	966	966
DA	2,832	-	-
ESDF	-	966	966
ESF	708	-	-
Kenya	7,618	1,000	4,500
DA	7,618	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	4,500
Liberia	4,747	1,500	244
DA	4,747	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	244
Madagascar	956	-	-
FFP	956	-	-
Mali	2,734	-	1,000
DA	2,734	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Mozambique	1,906	-	500
DA	1,906	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
Niger	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Nigeria	2,000	2,000	1,200
DA	2,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF	2,000		1,200
Rwanda	1,700	-	-
DA	1,700	-	-
Senegal	2,124	750	750
DA	2,124	-	-
ESDF	-	750	750
Sierra Leone	1,000	500	500
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
Somalia	4,700	1,379	1,379
DA	4,700	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	1,379	1,379
South Africa	250	-	-
DA	250	-	-
South Sudan	8,856	2,400	4,000
DA	6,856	-	-
ESDF	-	2,400	4,000
ESF	2,000	-	-
Sudan	4,504	1,083	3,680
DA	4,504	-	-
ESDF	-	1,083	3,680
Tanzania	4,900	3,000	1,050
DA	4,900	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,050
Uganda	2,800	1,500	555
DA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	555
Zambia	3,300	200	450
DA	3,300	-	-
ESDF	-	200	450
Zimbabwe	3,787	2,000	910
DA	3,787	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	910
State Africa Regional	3,000	1,500	1,000
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	2,000	500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,700	1,000	1,000
DA	1,700	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
USAID West Africa Regional	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000

East Asia and Pacific	43,890	18,055	38,700
Burma	14,780	1,475	7,000
ESDF	-	1,475	7,000
ESF	14,780	-	-
Cambodia	4,255	5,000	7,500
DA	4,255	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	7,500
Indonesia	5,730	4,100	6,100
DA	5,730	-	-
ESDF	-	4,100	6,100
Mongolia	1,875	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	1,875	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Philippines	3,500	4,000	4,600
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,600
Timor-Leste	2,750	2,480	3,000
DA	2,750	-	-
ESDF	-	2,480	3,000
Vietnam	7,000	-	6,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	-	1,000	2,500
ESDF	-	1,000	2,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	84,087	41,137	48,410
Albania	1,200	500	500
AEECA	1,200	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
Armenia	4,130	800	1,500
AEECA	4,130	-	-
ESDF	-	800	1,500
Azerbaijan	2,800	850	1,100
AEECA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	850	1,100
Belarus	3,442	925	1,000
AEECA	3,442	-	-
ESDF	-	925	1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,977	725	700
AEECA	3,977	-	-
ESDF	-	725	700

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Georgia	5,830	3,600	3,600
AEECA	5,830	-	-
ESDF	-	3,600	3,600
Kosovo	1,490	500	500
AEECA	1,490	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
Moldova	1,156	2,000	2,000
AEECA	1,156	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Montenegro	200	-	-
AEECA	200	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
North Macedonia	3,284	932	505
AEECA	3,284	-	-
ESDF	-	932	505
Serbia	4,510	900	100
AEECA	4,510	-	-
ESDF	-	900	100
Ukraine	28,785	17,305	18,805
AEECA	28,785	-	-
ESDF	-	17,305	18,805
Europe and Eurasia Regional	23,283	12,100	18,100
AEECA	23,283	-	-
ESDF	-	12,100	18,100
Near East	47,722	45,973	46,975
Jordan	12,315	6,000	6,000
ESDF	-	6,000	6,000
ESF	12,315	-	-
Lebanon	5,098	4,000	4,000
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
ESF	5,098	-	-
Libya	2,000	2,373	825
ESDF	-	2,373	825
ESF	2,000	-	-
Morocco	4,550	-	-
ESF	4,550	-	-
Tunisia	3,400	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	3,400	-	-
Yemen	1,500	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
ESF	1,500	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
Near East Regional Democracy	-	28,000	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		28,000	-
State NEA Regional	17,583	-	31,000
ESDF	-	-	31,000
ESF	17,583	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,276	600	650
DA	1,276	-	-
ESDF	-	600	650
South and Central Asia	54,429	49,140	45,005
Afghanistan	19,120	18,670	10,250
ESDF	-	18,670	10,250
ESF	19,120	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Bangladesh	6,021	9,000	7,300
DA	3,200	-	-
ESDF	-	9,000	7,300
FFP	2,821	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,255	-	-
AEECA	1,255	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	6,065	500	2,400
AEECA	6,065	-	-
ESDF	-	500	2,400
Maldives	1,000	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
ESF	1,000	-	-
Nepal	4,754	2,500	1,500
ESDF	-	2,500	1,500
ESF	4,754	-	-
Pakistan	1,510	3,500	2,255
ESDF	-	3,500	2,255
ESF	1,510	-	-
Sri Lanka	9,320	3,000	4,500
DA	4,720	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	4,500
ESF	4,600	-	-
Tajikistan	846	220	1,000
AEECA	846	-	-
ESDF	-	220	1,000
Turkmenistan	750	-	-
AEECA	750	-	-
Uzbekistan	1,468	1,250	1,600
AEECA	1,468	-	-
ESDF	-	1,250	1,600
Central Asia Regional	2,320	1,200	2,700
AEECA	2,320	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	2,700

State South and Central Asia Regional	-	9,300	10,000
ESDF	-	9,300	10,000
Western Hemisphere	38,156	29,652	48,252
Colombia	-	1,700	6,000
ESDF	-	1,700	6,000
Cuba	-	3,000	5,000
ESDF	-	3,000	5,000
Ecuador	320	500	3,500
DA	320	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,500
Guatemala	-	3,500	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	3,500	-
Haiti	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Honduras	-	4,102	-
ESDF	-	4,102	-
Mexico	4,267	2,250	2,250
ESDF	-	2,250	2,250
ESF	4,267	-	-
Nicaragua	5,200	3,000	3,500
DA	5,200	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,500
Venezuela	3,000	3,600	15,000
ESDF	-	3,600	15,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
Central America Regional - TBD	15,850	-	-
DA	15,850	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,597	2,000	4,400
ESDF	-	2,000	4,400
ESF	3,597	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,922	5,000	7,602
DA	5,922	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	7,602
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	1,200	1,200
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	1,200	1,200
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	1,200
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	17,697	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	17,697	-	-
DF	13,338	-	-
DA	2,609	-	-
ESF	1,750	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	18,030	67,759
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	18,030	67,759

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account			
ESDF		18,030	67,759
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	46,830	13,000	27,502
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	46,830	13,000	27,502
DF	44,330	-	-
ESDF	-	13,000	27,502
ESF	2,500	-	-
Special Representatives	6,142	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	6,142	-	-
ESF	6,142	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	146,208	59,730	98,954
Africa	9,195	2,300	3,689

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Central African Republic	350	-	-
DA	350	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,395	2,000	2,000
DA	3,010	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	1,385	-	-
Ethiopia	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Kenya	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Liberia	1,350	-	289
DA	1,350	-	-
ESDF	-	-	289
Mozambique	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	300	300
ESDF	-	300	300
South Sudan	400	-	-
DA	400	-	-
Zambia	700	-	100
DA	700	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
East Asia and Pacific	4,457	2,970	5,650
Burma	3,440	970	4,000
ESDF	-	970	4,000
ESF	3,440	-	-
Cambodia	1,017	-	-
DA	1,017	-	-
Philippines	-	2,000	1,650
ESDF	-	2,000	1,650
Europe and Eurasia	60,904	22,960	24,360
Albania	300	-	-
AEECA	300	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Armenia	1,895	500	1,300
AEECA	1,895	-	-
ESDF	-	500	1,300
Azerbaijan	647	150	100
AEECA	647	-	-
ESDF	-	150	100
Belarus	1,400	500	1,000
AEECA	1,400	-	-
ESDF	-	500	1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,472	400	600
AEECA	1,472	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	400	600
Georgia	2,917	2,350	2,350
AEECA	2,917	-	-
ESDF	-	2,350	2,350
Kosovo	1,550	-	-
AEECA	1,550	-	-
Moldova	3,000	1,000	1,000
AEECA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Montenegro	800	-	-
AEECA	800	-	-
North Macedonia	-	50	50
ESDF	-	50	50
Serbia	4,112	1,150	100
AEECA	4,112	-	-
ESDF	-	1,150	100
Ukraine	25,026	9,260	9,260
AEECA	25,026	-	-
ESDF	-	9,260	9,260
Europe and Eurasia Regional	17,785	7,600	8,600
AEECA	17,785	-	-
ESDF	-	7,600	8,600
Near East	16,750	-	-
State NEA Regional	16,750	-	-
ESF	16,750	-	-
South and Central Asia	14,856	13,250	12,300
Bangladesh	1,100	-	2,000
DA	1,100	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Kazakhstan	850	-	-
AEECA	850	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,716	550	1,650
AEECA	1,716	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF	550		1,650
Nepal	626	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
ESF	626	-	-
Pakistan	750	-	-
ESF	750	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,181	1,000	1,000
DA	1,581	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,600	-	-
Tajikistan	930	200	700

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
AEECA	930	-	-
ESDF	-	200	700
Uzbekistan	723	500	1,000
AEECA	723	-	-
ESDF	-	500	1,000
Central Asia Regional	2,480	1,000	1,450
AEECA	2,480	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,450
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,500	10,000	4,000
ESDF	-	10,000	4,000
ESF	2,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	6,904	3,500	23,000
Cuba	-	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
Ecuador	30	500	3,500
DA	30	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,500
Nicaragua	894	2,000	2,500
DA	894	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,500
Venezuela	1,000	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
Central America Regional - TBD	3,980	-	-
DA	3,980	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,417	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	6,417	-	-
DF	4,677	-	-
DA	1,740	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	4,750	11,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	4,750	11,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account			
ESDF		4,750	11,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	26,725	10,000	18,955
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	26,725	10,000	18,955
DF	20,950	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	18,955
ESF	5,775	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	239,550	62,870	152,060
Africa	15,430	2,750	3,214
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,798	1,000	1,000
DA	791	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	2,007	-	-
Liberia	-	-	244
ESDF	-	-	244
Mozambique	600	-	-
DA	600	-	-
Nigeria	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Rwanda	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
Senegal	1,062	-	-
DA	1,062	-	-
Sudan	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Uganda	1,250	-	-
DA	1,250	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,420	1,000	470
DA	2,420	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	470
State Africa Regional	5,000	750	1,500
ESDF	-	750	1,500
ESF	5,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	16,538	6,525	14,175
Burma	4,700	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	4,700	-	-
Cambodia	3,928	-	4,500
DA	3,928	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,500
Indonesia	1,910	1,025	1,025
DA	1,910	-	-
ESDF	-	1,025	1,025
Laos	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-

Philippines	-	2,000	1,650
ESDF	-	2,000	1,650
Thailand	4,000	3,500	6,000
ESDF	-	3,500	6,000
ESF	4,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	11,065	2,000	2,100
Armenia	1,895	-	-
AEECA	1,895	-	-
Azerbaijan	125	-	100
AEECA	125	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	200	200
ESDF	-	200	200
Georgia	3,220	800	800
AEECA	3,220	-	-
ESDF	-	800	800
Ukraine	3,650	1,000	1,000
AEECA	3,650	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,175	-	-
AEECA	2,175	-	-
Near East	49,645	6,500	9,850
Egypt	8,363	4,150	7,000
ESDF	-	4,150	7,000
ESF	8,363	-	-
Iraq	7,000	2,100	2,100
ESDF	-	2,100	2,100
ESF	7,000	-	-
Jordan	2,045	-	-
ESF	2,045	-	-
Libya	2,250	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
ESF	2,250	-	-
Syria	11,000	-	-
ESF	11,000	-	-
Tunisia	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
Yemen	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
State NEA Regional	15,000	-	-
ESF	15,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	987	250	250
DA	987	-	-
ESDF	-	250	250

South and Central Asia	3,739	5,810	12,955
Bangladesh	730	-	4,800
DA	730	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,800
Kyrgyz Republic	-	100	200
ESDF	-	100	200
Maldives	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
Pakistan	1,850	4,000	5,255
ESDF	-	4,000	5,255
ESF	1,850	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Sri Lanka	1,000	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
Tajikistan	159	210	200
AEECA	159	-	-
ESDF	-	210	200
Western Hemisphere	23,571	10,500	33,500
Colombia	-	3,000	7,000
ESDF	-	3,000	7,000
Cuba	-	2,000	3,000
ESDF	-	2,000	3,000
Haiti	2,025	-	-
DA	2,025	-	-
Mexico	11,046	3,000	5,000
ESDF	-	3,000	5,000
ESF	11,046	-	-
Nicaragua	-	1,000	1,500
ESDF	-	1,000	1,500
Venezuela	1,500	1,500	15,000
ESDF	-	1,500	15,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	-	1,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
USAID South America Regional	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	19,092	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	19,092	-	-
DF	15,677	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

DA	1,665	-	-
ESF	1,750	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	15,785	28,137
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	15,785	28,137
ESDF	-	15,785	28,137
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	63,870	13,000	45,629
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	63,870	13,000	45,629
DF	47,870	-	-
ESDF	-	13,000	45,629
ESF	16,000	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,700	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	14,700	-	-
DA	14,700	-	-
IO - International Organizations	21,900	-	-
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	-	-
IO&P	1,750	-	-
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,000	-	-
IO&P	1,000	-	-
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	-	-
IO&P	1,150	-	-
IO - UN Women	8,500	-	-
IO&P	8,500	-	-
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	9,500	-	-
IO&P	9,500	-	-
Special Representatives	-	-	2,500
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
HL Health	9,480,266	6,765,736	6,298,197
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,050,000	4,308,367	3,837,866
Africa	3,614,439	2,857,230	2,823,000
Angola	4,932	-	10,000
GHP-STATE	4,932	-	10,000
Botswana	38,667	67,880	45,000
GHP-STATE	38,667	67,880	45,000
Burkina Faso	2,068	-	-
GHP-STATE	2,068	-	-
Burundi	17,810	8,260	8,000
GHP-STATE	7,810	8,260	8,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	-	-
Cameroon	139,728	32,365	90,000
GHP-STATE	139,728	32,365	90,000
Cote d'Ivoire	48,629	116,264	90,000
GHP-STATE	48,629	116,264	90,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	68,245	43,567	90,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

GHP-STATE	68,245	43,567	90,000
Eswatini	69,028	63,234	55,000
GHP-STATE	69,028	63,234	55,000
Ethiopia	59,594	59,169	90,000
GHP-STATE	59,594	59,169	90,000
Ghana	6,076	-	-
GHP-STATE	6,076	-	-
Kenya	240,472	276,145	225,000
GHP-STATE	205,472	276,145	225,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	-	-
Lesotho	84,617	78,353	65,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-STATE	84,617	78,353	65,000
Liberia	3,500	-	-
GHP-STATE	3,500	-	-
Malawi	142,347	138,462	130,000
GHP-STATE	142,347	138,462	130,000
Mali	4,500	-	-
GHP-STATE	4,500	-	-
Mozambique	279,154	343,185	350,000
GHP-STATE	279,154	343,185	350,000
Namibia	69,135	64,777	60,000
GHP-STATE	69,135	64,777	60,000
Nigeria	403,417	235,800	300,000
GHP-STATE	353,417	235,800	300,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	-	-
Rwanda	61,861	75,812	65,000
GHP-STATE	61,861	75,812	65,000
Senegal	4,785	-	-
GHP-STATE	4,785	-	-
South Africa	718,285	161,846	225,000
GHP-STATE	668,285	161,846	225,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	-	-
South Sudan	27,279	11,411	50,000
GHP-STATE	27,279	11,411	50,000
Tanzania	289,338	266,606	250,000
GHP-STATE	254,338	266,606	250,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	-	-
Togo	1,632	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,632	-	-
Uganda	338,820	332,288	225,000
GHP-STATE	308,820	332,288	225,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	-	-
Zambia	348,146	312,494	250,000
GHP-STATE	323,146	312,494	250,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

GHP-USAID	28,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	142,094	144,312	110,000
GHP-STATE	142,094	144,312	110,000
State Africa Regional	-	25,000	40,000
GHP-STATE	-	25,000	40,000
USAID West Africa Regional	280	-	-
GHP-STATE	280	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	122,456	50,000	57,000
Burma	13,450	-	-
GHP-STATE	13,450	-	-
Cambodia	1,005	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-STATE	1,005	-	-
Indonesia	2,596	-	-
GHP-STATE	2,596	-	-
Laos	780	-	-
GHP-STATE	780	-	-
Papua New Guinea	4,901	-	-
GHP-STATE	4,901	-	-
Vietnam	27,084	25,000	25,000
GHP-STATE	27,084	25,000	25,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	55,000	25,000	32,000
GHP-STATE	55,000	25,000	32,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	17,640	-	-
GHP-STATE	17,640	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	27,200	25,000	25,000
Ukraine	27,200	25,000	25,000
GHP-STATE	27,200	25,000	25,000
South and Central Asia	27,405	40,000	28,500
India	2,991	15,000	15,000
GHP-STATE	2,991	15,000	15,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,279	-	-
GHP-STATE	6,279	-	-
Nepal	9,677	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,677	-	-
Tajikistan	5,731	-	-
GHP-STATE	5,731	-	-
Central Asia Regional	-	25,000	-
GHP-STATE	-	25,000	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,727	-	13,500
GHP-STATE	2,727	-	13,500
Western Hemisphere	170,456	99,326	96,816
Dominican Republic	26,482	-	10,000
GHP-STATE	26,482	-	10,000
Haiti	103,011	90,000	75,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

GHP-STATE	165,014	90,000	75,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	40,963	9,326	11,816
GHP-STATE	40,963	9,326	11,816
GH - Global Health	955	-	-
Global Health - Core	955	-	-
GHP-USAID	955	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	94,045	-	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,335	-	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	-
GHP-USAID	28,710	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	45,000	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,993,044	1,236,811	807,550
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	341,715	-	-
GHP-STATE	341,715	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	958,367	657,550
GHP-STATE	1,395,000	958,367	657,550
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	215,000	198,000	108,000
GHP-STATE	215,000	198,000	108,000
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	41,329	80,444	42,000
GHP-STATE	41,329	80,444	42,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	305,600	262,000	278,000
Africa	89,000	65,250	94,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,000	10,400	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	10,400	13,000
Ethiopia	13,000	9,100	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	9,100	13,000
Kenya	5,000	3,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	6,000
Malawi	2,500	1,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	1,500	3,500
Mozambique	5,000	3,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	6,000
Nigeria	13,500	10,800	12,000
GHP-USAID	13,500	10,800	12,000
South Africa	13,000	9,600	14,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	9,600	14,000
Tanzania	5,000	3,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	6,000
Uganda	6,000	3,500	6,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	3,500	6,500
Zambia	4,500	3,150	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,500	3,150	5,000

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Zimbabwe	6,000	4,200	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	4,200	7,000
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	1,000	1,000
USAID East Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,500	1,500	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	45,000	45,000	48,000
Burma	8,000	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,000	8,000
Cambodia	5,500	5,500	6,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	5,500	6,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Indonesia	13,500	13,500	15,000
GHP-USAID	13,500	13,500	15,000
Philippines	13,000	13,000	13,500
GHP-USAID	13,000	13,000	13,500
Vietnam	5,000	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,000	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,800	6,800	7,200
Ukraine	5,600	5,600	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,600	5,600	6,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	1,200	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,200	1,200	1,200
South and Central Asia	61,384	34,750	45,500
Afghanistan	3,600	1,000	3,000
ESDF	-	1,000	3,000
ESF	3,600	-	-
Bangladesh	13,500	9,450	13,500
GHP-USAID	13,500	9,450	13,500
India	28,984	10,500	10,500
GHP-USAID	28,984	10,500	10,500
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	3,300	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,300	3,300	5,500
Tajikistan	4,000	4,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	4,000	5,000
Uzbekistan	4,500	4,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,500	4,000	5,500
Central Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500
GH - Global Health	47,816	50,274	47,154
Global Health - Core	47,816	50,274	47,154
GHP-USAID	47,816	50,274	47,154
GH - International Partnerships	55,600	59,926	36,146
GH/IP - MDR Financing	40,600	44,926	21,146
GHP-USAID	40,600	44,926	21,146

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000	15,000
HL.3 Malaria	755,000	674,000	708,500
Africa	671,000	599,500	627,500
Angola	22,000	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	22,000	20,000	20,000
Benin	17,000	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	16,000	16,000
Burkina Faso	25,000	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	20,000	20,000
Burundi	8,000	8,000	8,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,000	8,000
Cameroon	22,500	18,000	20,500
GHP-USAID	22,500	18,000	20,500
Cote d'Ivoire	25,000	18,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	18,000	20,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	44,000	46,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	44,000	46,000
Ethiopia	36,000	32,000	34,000
GHP-USAID	36,000	32,000	34,000
Ghana	28,000	27,000	27,000
GHP-USAID	28,000	27,000	27,000
Guinea	15,000	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000	15,000
Kenya	35,000	33,000	33,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	33,000	33,000
Liberia	14,000	12,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	12,000	14,000
Madagascar	26,000	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	24,000	24,000
Malawi	24,000	22,000	23,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	22,000	23,000
Mali	25,000	22,000	23,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	22,000	23,000
Mozambique	29,000	24,000	26,000
GHP-USAID	29,000	24,000	26,000
Niger	18,000	15,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	15,000	16,000
Nigeria	70,000	65,000	66,500
GHP-USAID	70,000	65,000	66,500
Rwanda	18,000	18,000	18,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	24,000	24,000

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Sierra Leone	15,000	12,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	12,000	14,000
Tanzania	44,000	38,000	42,000
GHP-USAID	44,000	38,000	42,000
Uganda	33,000	30,000	32,000
GHP-USAID	33,000	30,000	32,000
Zambia	30,000	26,000	29,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	26,000	29,000
Zimbabwe	15,000	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	14,000	14,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	23,000	17,000	20,000
Burma	10,000	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	9,000	9,000
Cambodia	10,000	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	8,000	8,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	-	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	3,000
Western Hemisphere	5,000	5,000	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,000	5,000
GH - Global Health	56,000	52,500	56,000
Global Health - Core	56,000	52,500	56,000
GHP-USAID	56,000	52,500	56,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	125,195	90,008	115,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	24,895	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	24,895	-	-
DA	24,895	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	100,000	90,008	115,000
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	-	25,000
GHP-USAID	-	-	25,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	100,000	90,008	90,000
GHP-USAID	100,000	90,008	90,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	300	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	300	-	-
ESF	300	-	-
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	102,500	79,550	83,550
Near East	-	550	550
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	550	550
ESDF	-	550	550
South and Central Asia	-	4,000	3,000
Afghanistan	-	4,000	3,000
ESDF	-	4,000	3,000

Western Hemisphere	-	-	5,000
Venezuela	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
GH - International Partnerships	102,500	75,000	75,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	75,000	75,000
GHP-USAID	102,500	75,000	75,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	883,279	695,139	710,000
Africa	384,421	261,650	237,150
Benin	4,000	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	3,000	3,000
Burkina Faso	4,955	2,000	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
FFP	2,955	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
Burundi	3,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	2,000	2,000
Central African Republic	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44,434	35,000	35,000
FFP	4,434	-	-
GHP-USAID	40,000	35,000	35,000
Ethiopia	53,975	33,000	26,000
FFP	11,975	-	-
GHP-USAID	42,000	33,000	26,000
Ghana	13,000	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	6,000	6,000
Guinea	3,500	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	2,000	2,000
Kenya	16,000	10,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	10,000	8,000
Liberia	10,000	7,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	7,000	5,000
Madagascar	14,200	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	14,200	9,000	9,000
Malawi	17,588	14,500	14,500
FFP	88	-	-
GHP-USAID	17,500	14,500	14,500
Mali	18,800	11,650	11,650
GHP-USAID	18,800	11,650	11,650
Mozambique	20,750	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	20,750	13,000	13,000
Niger	11,119	2,000	2,000
FFP	9,119	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
Nigeria	48,000	48,000	37,500
GHP-USAID	48,000	48,000	37,500
Rwanda	10,000	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	3,000	3,000
Senegal	10,600	7,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	10,600	7,000	6,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
South Sudan	15,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	7,000	7,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Tanzania	13,000	10,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	10,000	8,000
Uganda	15,500	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	15,500	12,000	12,000
Zambia	13,300	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,300	10,000	10,000
Zimbabwe	3,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	2,000	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	7,700	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	7,700	3,500	3,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	7,000	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	5,000	5,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,000	13,902	12,400
Burma	5,000	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	4,000	4,000
Cambodia	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
Indonesia	17,000	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	6,000	6,000
Laos	-	2,400	2,400
ESDF	-	2,400	2,400
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,502	-
ESDF	-	1,502	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
Near East	3,500	43,500	43,500
Jordan	-	40,000	40,000
ESDF	-	40,000	40,000
Yemen	3,500	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	3,500	3,500
South and Central Asia	68,958	49,137	40,000
Afghanistan	11,418	24,387	20,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

ESDF		24,387	-
ESF	11,418	-	-
GHP-USAID	-	-	20,000
Bangladesh	27,790	7,500	7,000
FFP	5,290	-	-
GHP-USAID	22,500	7,500	7,000
India	9,500	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	9,500	6,000	6,000
Nepal	15,250	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	15,250	4,000	4,000
Pakistan	3,000	7,250	3,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	7,250	3,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
Tajikistan	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	26,800	15,000	25,000
Colombia	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
Haiti	14,000	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	14,000	14,000
Venezuela	5,000	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	5,000
Central America Regional - TBD	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,800	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,800	1,000	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	1,500	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,250	1,500	1,500
GH - Global Health	75,550	60,450	60,450
Global Health - Core	75,550	60,450	60,450
GHP-USAID	75,550	60,450	60,450
GH - International Partnerships	293,800	250,000	290,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	250,000	290,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	250,000	290,000
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	3,800	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,800	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	607,500	259,000	251,000
Africa	337,807	159,900	159,900
Angola	2,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
Benin	4,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Burkina Faso	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
Burundi	4,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,500	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,000	15,600	15,600
GHP-USAID	20,000	15,600	15,600
Ethiopia	31,550	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	31,550	13,000	13,000
Ghana	11,000	5,500	5,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID	11,000	5,500	5,500
Guinea	4,500	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,500	2,000	2,000
Kenya	20,500	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	20,500	5,500	5,500
Liberia	6,000	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	4,000	4,000
Madagascar	14,000	7,800	7,800
GHP-USAID	14,000	7,800	7,800
Malawi	11,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	11,000	5,500	5,500
Mali	13,000	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	10,000	10,000
Mozambique	15,000	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	9,000	9,000
Niger	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
Nigeria	35,000	15,600	15,600
GHP-USAID	35,000	15,600	15,600
Rwanda	9,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	9,000	5,500	5,500
Senegal	15,000	7,800	7,800
GHP-USAID	15,000	7,800	7,800
Sierra Leone	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
South Sudan	17,257	3,100	3,100
GHP-USAID	17,257	3,100	3,100
Tanzania	23,000	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	23,000	13,000	13,000
Uganda	27,000	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	27,000	13,000	13,000
Zambia	10,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	10,000	5,500	5,500

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Zimbabwe	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	1,000	1,000
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	7,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	5,500	5,500
USAID West Africa Regional	13,500	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,500	10,000	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	16,000	7,000	7,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Cambodia	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
Philippines	13,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	7,000	7,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
Near East	31,000	12,000	7,000
Egypt	10,000	10,000	5,000
ESDF	-	10,000	5,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
Jordan	21,000	-	-
ESF	21,000	-	-
Yemen	-	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	-	2,000	2,000
South and Central Asia	66,883	31,500	28,500
Afghanistan	20,050	12,000	9,000
ESDF	-	12,000	9,000
ESF	20,050	-	-
Bangladesh	20,333	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	20,333	7,000	7,000
India	11,000	6,500	6,500
GHP-USAID	11,000	6,500	6,500
Nepal	15,500	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	15,500	6,000	6,000
Western Hemisphere	14,500	5,500	5,500
Haiti	8,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	5,500	5,500
Central America Regional - TBD	5,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
GH - Global Health	123,367	43,100	43,100
Global Health - Core	123,367	43,100	43,100
GHP-USAID	123,367	43,100	43,100
GH - International Partnerships	14,943	-	-
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	9,943	-	-
GHP-USAID	9,943	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	429,619	307,959	215,181
Africa	197,679	14,411	47,181

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Burkina Faso	1,137	-	-
FFP	1,137	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24,349	-	3,000
DA	11,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	9,000	-	-
FFP	4,349	-	-
Ethiopia	19,900	1,500	19,500
DA	16,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	19,500
ESF	3,400	-	-
Ghana	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
Kenya	16,200	2,000	1,300
DA	16,200	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,300
Liberia	13,850	-	-
DA	13,850	-	-
Madagascar	10,102	960	960
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	960	960
FFP	2,102	-	-
Malawi	6,018	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
FFP	18	-	-
Mali	6,000	1,500	2,450
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	2,450
Mozambique	18,000	-	5,000
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,000
Nigeria	9,751	3,270	2,000
DA	9,751	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		3,270	2,000
Rwanda	5,500	-	2,000
DA	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Senegal	10,000	500	3,000
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,000
South Sudan	6,244	2,381	4,081
DA	6,244	-	-
ESDF	-	2,381	4,081
Tanzania	8,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	8,000	-	-
Uganda	5,000	-	-
DA	5,000	-	-
Zambia	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,000	500	500
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	5,628	1,000	1,000
DA	5,628	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	300	2,000
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	300	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	500	390
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	390
East Asia and Pacific	21,000	7,000	7,000
Indonesia	12,000	4,000	4,000
DA	12,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Philippines	6,000	3,000	3,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
Pacific Islands Regional	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
Near East	140,485	224,500	106,900
Jordan	114,285	212,000	92,000
ESDF	-	212,000	92,000
ESF	114,285	-	-
Lebanon	25,000	12,000	12,000
ESDF	-	12,000	12,000
ESF	25,000	-	-

Yemen	-	-	2,400
ESDF	-	-	2,400
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,200	500	500
DA	1,200	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
South and Central Asia	27,855	38,000	30,000
Afghanistan	13,034	10,000	8,000
ESDF	-	10,000	8,000
ESF	13,034	-	-
Bangladesh	2,821	5,000	5,000
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
FFP	2,821	-	-
India	6,000	23,000	15,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	23,000	15,000
Nepal	6,000	-	-
ESF	6,000	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Western Hemisphere	20,700	4,600	4,600
Dominican Republic	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Guatemala	-	600	-
ESDF	-	600	-
Haiti	14,000	4,000	4,000
DA	14,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Peru	1,700	-	-
DA	1,700	-	-
Central America Regional - TBD	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	600
ESDF	-	-	600
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	21,900	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	21,900	-	-
DA	18,900	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	19,448	19,500
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	19,448	19,500
ESDF	-	19,448	19,500
HL.9 Nutrition	221,573	89,713	99,100
Africa	153,878	50,625	59,575
Burkina Faso	2,182	-	1,500
FFP	682	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

GHP-USAID	1,500	-	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,705	2,000	5,000
FFP	4,705	-	-
GHP-USAID	6,000	2,000	5,000
Ethiopia	21,554	5,750	6,000
FFP	8,554	-	-
GHP-USAID	13,000	5,750	6,000
Ghana	6,500	3,500	4,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	3,500	4,000
Kenya	38,676	2,000	4,000
FFP	34,676	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,000	4,000
Madagascar	5,734	-	-
FFP	5,734	-	-
Malawi	8,276	5,000	5,000
FFP	776	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,500	5,000	5,000
Mali	6,000	5,200	5,200
GHP-USAID	6,000	5,200	5,200
Mozambique	6,500	4,800	5,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	4,800	5,000
Niger	2,000	-	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	1,500
Nigeria	6,000	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	2,500	2,500
Rwanda	3,500	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	1,500	1,500
Senegal	6,500	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	3,000	3,000
Tanzania	6,000	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	4,000	4,000
Uganda	8,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	7,000	7,000
Zambia	1,000	2,375	2,375
GHP-USAID	1,000	2,375	2,375
Zimbabwe	8,751	-	-
FFP	8,751	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,000	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,500	-	-

Cambodia	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
Laos	3,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
Near East	-	1,000	-
Yemen	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	35,695	22,838	18,975
Afghanistan	-	10,113	4,000
ESDF	-	10,113	4,000
Bangladesh	23,695	4,750	7,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
FFP	12,695	-	-
GHP-USAID	11,000	4,750	7,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	100	100
ESDF	-	100	100
Nepal	9,500	6,375	6,375
GHP-USAID	9,500	6,375	6,375
Tajikistan	2,500	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	1,500	1,500
Western Hemisphere	7,000	5,200	10,500
Guatemala	-	3,000	-
GHP-USAID	-	3,000	-
Haiti	2,500	2,200	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,200	2,500
Venezuela	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
Central America Regional - TBD	4,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	3,000
GHP-USAID	-	-	3,000
GH - Global Health	14,000	10,050	10,050
Global Health - Core	14,000	10,050	10,050
GHP-USAID	14,000	10,050	10,050
GH - International Partnerships	6,500	-	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,500	-	-
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	4,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	1,412,381	493,587	517,672
ES.1 Basic Education	841,654	299,386	301,043
Africa	294,137	69,147	77,004
Burkina Faso	2,300	-	-
DA	2,300	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23,000	14,000	12,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	14,000	12,500
ESF	10,000	-	-
Djibouti	4,000	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Ethiopia	27,277	1,500	6,500
DA	8,415	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	6,500
ESF	14,585	-	-
FFP	4,277	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Ghana	20,000	2,000	2,000
DA	12,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	8,000	-	-
Kenya	18,000	4,000	2,500
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,500
Liberia	17,500	500	169
DA	7,500	-	-
ESDF	-	500	169
ESF	10,000	-	-
Malawi	14,000	4,000	6,000
DA	14,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	6,000
Mali	18,560	3,200	3,700
DA	18,560	-	-
ESDF	-	3,200	3,700
Mozambique	15,000	3,000	11,000
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	11,000
Niger	5,000	1,000	4,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	4,000
Nigeria	21,000	10,000	9,000
DA	21,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	9,000
Rwanda	15,000	3,200	3,200
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,200	3,200
Senegal	20,000	1,500	1,500
DA	20,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Somalia	15,000	5,000	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
South Africa	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
South Sudan	25,000	6,000	4,300
DA	9,909	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,300
ESF	15,091	-	-
Tanzania	15,500	1,000	330
DA	15,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	330

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Uganda	5,000	3,000	1,555
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,555
Zambia	6,000	500	500
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
USAID Africa Regional	5,000	5,247	3,250
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,247	3,250
East Asia and Pacific	36,900	18,450	17,950
Burma	8,500	3,450	4,450
ESDF	-	3,450	4,450
ESF	8,500	-	-
Cambodia	6,400	1,000	1,000
DA	6,400	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Laos	4,000	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Philippines	16,000	10,000	7,000
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	7,000
Pacific Islands Regional	2,000	-	1,500
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	6,213	2,740	1,990
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,893	750	-
AEECA	2,893	-	-
ESDF	-	750	-
Georgia	3,320	1,990	1,990
AEECA	3,320	-	-
ESDF	-	1,990	1,990
Near East	151,250	98,750	100,500

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Egypt	15,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	15,000	-	-
Jordan	87,750	60,000	60,000
ESDF	-	60,000	60,000
ESF	87,750	-	-
Lebanon	24,000	17,000	17,000
ESDF	-	17,000	17,000
ESF	24,000	-	-
Morocco	6,000	2,700	3,000
ESDF	-	2,700	3,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	6,000	-	-
Syria	7,000	-	-
ESF	7,000	-	-
Yemen	10,000	8,500	10,000
ESDF	-	8,500	10,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,500	550	500
ESDF	-	550	500
ESF	1,500	-	-
South and Central Asia	106,477	55,550	56,880
Afghanistan	33,000	40,000	25,000
ESDF	-	40,000	25,000
ESF	33,000	-	-
Bangladesh	18,000	6,300	6,300
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,300	6,300
India	5,150	-	2,000
DA	3,650	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
Kazakhstan	732	-	-
AEECA	732	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	800	2,000
AEECA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	800	2,000
Nepal	22,000	3,000	3,000
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
ESF	22,000	-	-
Pakistan	10,040	4,000	5,580
ESDF	-	4,000	5,580
ESF	10,040	-	-
Tajikistan	4,800	200	4,000
AEECA	4,800	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		200	4,000
Uzbekistan	7,255	1,250	8,000
AEECA	7,255	-	-
ESDF	-	1,250	8,000
Central Asia Regional	1,500	-	1,000
AEECA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	55,300	30,030	23,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	4,800	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	4,800	-	-
El Salvador	-	7,030	-
ESDF	-	7,030	-
Guatemala	-	6,000	-
ESDF	-	6,000	-
Haiti	5,500	4,000	4,000
DA	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Honduras	-	13,000	-
ESDF	-	13,000	-
Nicaragua	2,000	-	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Central America Regional - TBD	26,000	-	-
DA	26,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	15,000	-	18,000
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	18,000
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	1,800	800
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	1,800	800
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,800	800
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,000	-	-
DCHA/PPM	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	22,919	22,919
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	22,919	22,919
ESDF	-	22,919	22,919
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	100,000	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	100,000	-	-
DA	100,000	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	84,377	-	-
PRM, OA - Africa	12,293	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

MRA	12,250	-	-
PRM, OA - Near East	61,799	-	-
MRA	61,799	-	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	5,000	-	-
MRA	5,000	-	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	4,413	-	-
MRA	4,413	-	-
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	872	-	-
MRA	872	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	235,000	107,319	129,489
Africa	20,499	9,500	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Djibouti	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Ethiopia	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Kenya	1,000	1,500	-
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
Malawi	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
Rwanda	1,499	-	-
DA	1,499	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,000	8,000	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,000	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	16,000	13,800	24,300
Burma	-	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
Indonesia	5,000	3,500	3,500
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,500	3,500
Laos	-	1,800	1,800
ESDF	-	1,800	1,800
Philippines	6,000	6,000	9,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	9,000
Vietnam	5,000	-	6,500
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	1,500	1,500
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	350	1,300	2,100
Armenia	-	100	1,100
ESDF	-	100	1,100

Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	50	50
ESDF	-	50	50
Kosovo	350	200	200
AEECA	350	-	-
ESDF	-	200	200
North Macedonia	-	100	100
ESDF	-	100	100
Serbia	-	200	-
ESDF	-	200	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	650	650
ESDF	-	650	650

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Near East	79,000	32,500	33,500
Egypt	35,000	20,000	20,000
ESDF	-	20,000	20,000
ESF	35,000	-	-
Iraq	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
Lebanon	14,000	12,000	13,000
ESDF	-	12,000	13,000
ESF	14,000	-	-
State NEA Regional	20,000	-	-
ESF	20,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
South and Central Asia	32,896	25,115	38,620
Afghanistan	23,596	5,000	20,000
ESDF	-	5,000	20,000
ESF	23,596	-	-
Pakistan	9,300	20,000	17,430
ESDF	-	20,000	17,430
ESF	9,300	-	-
Tajikistan	-	115	190
ESDF	-	115	190
Uzbekistan	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Central Asia Regional	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Western Hemisphere	2,500	8,369	7,500
El Salvador	-	1,869	-
ESDF	-	1,869	-
Guatemala	-	2,500	-
ESDF	-	2,500	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	4,000	7,500
DA	2,500	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account			
ESDF		4,000	7,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	800	1,800
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	800	1,800
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	800	1,800
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,105	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	5,105	-	-
DA	5,105	-	-
DCHA/PPM	6,000	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	15,935	15,935

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	15,935	15,935
ESDF	-	15,935	15,935
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	34,000	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	34,000	-	-
DA	34,000	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	32,650	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	32,650	-	-
DA	32,650	-	-
Other Funding	5,000	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	734
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	-	734
ESDF	-	-	734
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	30,536	18,027	25,500
South and Central Asia	5,000	-	5,000
India	5,000	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	15,500	5,027	7,000
Colombia	15,500	5,027	7,000
ESDF	-	5,027	7,000
ESF	15,500	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	10,036	-	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	10,036	-	-
DA	10,036	-	-
PRP - Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	13,000	13,500
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	13,000	13,500
ESDF	-	13,000	13,500
ES.4 Social Services	256,516	59,855	52,640
Africa	-	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000

East Asia and Pacific	13,228	15,000	17,500
China	728	-	-
ESF	728	-	-
Laos	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Philippines	-	3,000	3,000
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
Vietnam	12,500	10,000	12,500
DA	12,500	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	12,500
Europe and Eurasia	2,680	240	240

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Georgia	2,680	240	240
AEECA	2,680	-	-
ESDF	-	240	240
Near East	1,000	13,400	13,400
Iraq	-	3,400	3,400
ESDF	-	3,400	3,400
Jordan	1,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,000	6,972	5,000
Afghanistan	10,000	6,972	5,000
ESDF	-	6,972	5,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	20,358	16,054	13,000
Colombia	14,500	10,054	10,000
ESDF	-	10,054	10,000
ESF	14,500	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,858	6,000	3,000
ESDF	-	6,000	3,000
ESF	5,858	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	61,000	-	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	61,000	-	-
DA	33,000	-	-
ESF	7,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,500	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	7,189	-
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	7,189	-
ESDF	-	7,189	-
GH - International Partnerships	3,500	-	-
GH/IP - Blind Children	3,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
IO - International Organizations	144,750	-	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

IO&P	700	-	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	137,500	-	-
IO&P	137,500	-	-
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,550	-	-
IO&P	6,550	-	-
Special Representatives	-	-	2,500
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
ES.5 Social Assistance	48,675	9,000	9,000
Africa	26,853	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,614	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
FFP	2,614	-	-
Ethiopia	22,239	-	-
FFP	22,239	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
Near East	6,500	-	-
Yemen	6,500	-	-
ESF	6,500	-	-
South and Central Asia	7,400	9,000	9,000
Bangladesh	2,000	9,000	9,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	9,000	9,000
India	5,400	-	-
ESF	5,400	-	-
Western Hemisphere	7,422	-	-
Haiti	7,422	-	-
FFP	7,422	-	-
IO - International Organizations	500	-	-
IO - OAS Development Assistance	500	-	-
IO&P	500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,761,846	2,422,566	2,700,102
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	805,798	619,539	529,480
Africa	-	50,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	-	50,000	-
ESDF	-	50,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,560	1,500	5,060
Burma	2,060	-	3,060
ESDF	-	-	3,060
ESF	2,060	-	-
Indonesia	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Philippines	2,500	1,500	2,000
DA	2,500	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account			
ESDF		1,500	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	3,500	50	50
Kosovo	-	50	50
ESDF	-	50	50
Moldova	3,500	-	-
AEECA	3,500	-	-
Near East	764,709	500,553	500,400
Jordan	754,100	486,000	486,000
ESDF	-	486,000	486,000
ESF	754,100	-	-
Libya	9,000	4,153	5,400

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	4,153	5,400
ESF	9,000	-	-
Tunisia	-	4,000	4,000
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Yemen	1,500	6,000	4,700
ESDF	-	6,000	4,700
ESF	1,500	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	109	400	300
ESDF	-	400	300
ESF	109	-	-
South and Central Asia	12,339	2,000	8,970
Maldives	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Pakistan	-	-	2,820
ESDF	-	-	2,820
Sri Lanka	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Uzbekistan	5,823	-	2,150
AEECA	5,823	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,150
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,516	-	-
ESF	6,516	-	-
Western Hemisphere	-	7,141	5,000
El Salvador	-	5,391	-
ESDF	-	5,391	-
Guatemala	-	1,750	-
ESDF	-	1,750	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	8,295	6,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	8,295	6,000
ESDF	-	8,295	6,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	12,690	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	12,690	-	-
DA	12,690	-	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	6,000	-	4,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	6,000	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
Other Funding	-	50,000	-
Development Finance Corporation Transfer	-	50,000	-
ESDF	-	50,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	170,785	207,232	266,790
Africa	41,702	15,000	95,150

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
African Union	202	-	150
ESDF	-	-	150
ESF	202	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
South Africa	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	26,500	-	75,000
DA	26,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	75,000
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	17,330	57,695	77,495
Burma	2,580	1,580	4,080
ESDF	-	1,580	4,080
ESF	2,580	-	-
Indonesia	2,000	1,500	6,500
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	6,500
Laos	-	2,400	2,400
ESDF	-	2,400	2,400
Papua New Guinea	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Philippines	-	6,700	6,000
ESDF	-	6,700	6,000
Vietnam	3,750	7,000	12,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

DA	2,250	-	-
ESDF	-	7,000	12,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	-	2,500	4,500
ESDF	-	2,500	4,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,000	36,015	39,015
ESDF	-	36,015	39,015
ESF	9,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	29,303	12,304	13,595
Armenia	500	-	-
AEECA	500	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Azerbaijan	1,012	100	1,126
AEECA	1,012	-	-
ESDF	-	100	1,126
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,424	725	1,490
AEECA	7,424	-	-
ESDF	-	725	1,490
Georgia	1,545	470	470
AEECA	1,545	-	-
ESDF	-	470	470
Kosovo	2,500	1,000	500
AEECA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	500
Moldova	5,000	500	500
AEECA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
Ukraine	8,107	9,509	9,509
AEECA	8,107	-	-
ESDF	-	9,509	9,509
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,215	-	-
AEECA	3,215	-	-
Near East	9,987	47,900	22,750
Algeria	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Egypt	7,844	6,650	-
ESDF	-	6,650	-
ESF	7,844	-	-
Iraq	500	200	200
ESDF	-	200	200
ESF	500	-	-
Jordan	-	30,000	15,000
ESDF	-	30,000	15,000
Tunisia	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Yemen	1,000	7,000	2,500
ESDF	-	7,000	2,500
ESF	1,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	3,250	-
ESDF	-	3,250	-
State NEA Regional	-	-	3,250
ESDF	-	-	3,250
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	643	300	300
ESDF	-	300	300
ESF	643	-	-
South and Central Asia	12,021	34,425	31,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Afghanistan	-	10,245	3,750
ESDF	-	10,245	3,750
Kazakhstan	150	-	-
AEECA	150	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	286	350	270
AEECA	286	-	-
ESDF	-	350	270
Maldives	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Nepal	-	1,500	3,000
ESDF	-	1,500	3,000
Pakistan	5,500	4,000	1,130
ESDF	-	4,000	1,130
ESF	5,500	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	3,250	5,250
ESDF	-	3,250	5,250
Tajikistan	-	80	300
ESDF	-	80	300
Turkmenistan	50	-	-
AEECA	50	-	-
Uzbekistan	2,033	2,000	800
AEECA	2,033	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	800
Central Asia Regional	2,002	4,000	2,000
AEECA	2,002	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,000	9,000	13,500
ESDF	-	9,000	13,500
ESF	2,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	20,000	7,900	19,000
Dominican Republic	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
El Salvador	-	1,900	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		1,900	-
Haiti	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Venezuela	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
Central America Regional - TBD	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	8,000	5,000	3,000
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	3,000
USAID Asia Regional	750	5,800	3,300

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
USAID Asia Regional	750	5,800	3,300
DA	750	-	-
ESDF	-	5,800	3,300
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	26,208	4,500
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	26,208	4,500
ESDF	-	26,208	4,500
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,092	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	14,092	-	-
DA	8,928	-	-
ESF	5,164	-	-
IO - International Organizations	600	-	-
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	-	-
IO&P	600	-	-
Other Funding	25,000	-	-
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	-	-
ESF	25,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	1,040,176	492,000	506,144
Africa	478,711	221,685	213,115
Burkina Faso	1,705	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
FFP	1,705	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21,962	10,000	12,000
DA	5,422	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	12,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
FFP	6,540	-	-
Ethiopia	77,397	44,000	46,100
DA	54,700	-	-
ESDF	-	44,000	46,100
ESF	7,300	-	-
FFP	15,397	-	-
Ghana	36,000	17,034	17,034
DA	11,218	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

ESDF		17,034	17,034
ESF	24,782	-	-
Kenya	40,300	23,000	17,000
DA	40,300	-	-
ESDF	-	23,000	17,000
Liberia	7,000	-	1,005
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,005
Madagascar	6,880	-	-
FFP	6,880	-	-
Malawi	16,477	6,000	10,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	10,000
FFP	477	-	-
Mali	23,000	20,710	20,710
DA	23,000	-	-
ESDF	-	20,710	20,710
Mozambique	15,566	-	5,000
DA	15,566	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,000
Niger	20,000	12,500	12,500
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	12,500	12,500
ESF	15,000	-	-
Nigeria	24,249	21,000	13,665
DA	24,249	-	-
ESDF	-	21,000	13,665
Rwanda	22,001	5,000	5,000
DA	22,001	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
Senegal	24,000	11,000	12,000
DA	24,000	-	-
ESDF	-	11,000	12,000
Somalia	16,000	8,572	8,572
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,572	8,572
South Sudan	6,000	5,419	5,419
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,419	5,419
Tanzania	5,000	7,000	3,040
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	7,000	3,040
Uganda	33,757	11,000	6,390
DA	28,757	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

ESDF		11,000	6,390
ESF	5,000	-	-
Zambia	12,500	-	2,000
DA	12,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
Zimbabwe	13,109	4,000	2,680
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,680
FFP	6,109	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
USAID East Africa Regional	19,800	2,000	2,000
DA	19,800	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	8,008	3,000	2,000
DA	8,008	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	2,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	16,000	8,450	5,000
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,450	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	34,000	11,500	10,000
Burma	20,000	5,500	5,500
ESDF	-	5,500	5,500
ESF	20,000	-	-
Cambodia	10,000	6,000	4,500
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,500
Timor-Leste	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,000	-	-
Georgia	5,000	-	-
AEECA	5,000	-	-
Near East	4,500	700	700
Egypt	3,500	-	-
ESF	3,500	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	700	700
ESDF	-	700	700
ESF	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	134,370	95,715	79,929
Afghanistan	48,802	30,840	25,000
ESDF	-	30,840	25,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESF	48,602	-	-
Bangladesh	50,468	45,000	40,000
DA	48,000	-	-
ESDF	-	45,000	40,000
FFP	2,468	-	-
Nepal	20,000	15,000	11,000
ESDF	-	15,000	11,000
ESF	20,000	-	-
Pakistan	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
Tajikistan	10,000	4,875	3,929

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
AEECA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,875	3,929
Uzbekistan	100	-	-
AEECA	100	-	-
Western Hemisphere	48,600	40,500	80,500
Guatemala	-	14,000	-
ESDF	-	14,000	-
Haiti	13,000	8,500	8,500
DA	13,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,500	8,500
Honduras	-	18,000	-
ESDF	-	18,000	-
Venezuela	-	-	40,000
ESDF	-	-	40,000
Central America Regional - TBD	34,600	-	-
DA	34,600	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	-	32,000
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	32,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	900	900
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	900	900
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	900	900
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	315,960	-	-
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	315,960	-	-
DA	315,960	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	17,035	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	17,035	-	-
DA	2,335	-	-
ESF	14,700	-	-
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	121,000	121,000
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	121,000	121,000
ESDF	-	121,000	121,000

EG.4 Financial Sector	326,810	75,729	89,207
Africa	-	20,000	20,168
Liberia	-	-	168
ESDF	-	-	168
USAID Africa Regional	-	20,000	20,000
ESDF	-	20,000	20,000
East Asia and Pacific	-	14,000	14,000
Philippines	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	13,000	13,000
ESDF	-	13,000	13,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Europe and Eurasia	21,267	11,289	12,289
Azerbaijan	741	-	-
AEECA	741	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,067	900	900
AEECA	3,067	-	-
ESDF	-	900	900
Georgia	888	-	-
AEECA	888	-	-
Kosovo	166	-	-
AEECA	166	-	-
Moldova	6,000	1,500	1,500
AEECA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Ukraine	6,386	7,589	7,589
AEECA	6,386	-	-
ESDF	-	7,589	7,589
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,019	1,300	2,300
AEECA	4,019	-	-
ESDF	-	1,300	2,300
Near East	4,609	-	-
Egypt	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
Tunisia	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	109	-	-
ESF	109	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,740	3,200	2,500
Bangladesh	6,347	-	-
FFP	6,347	-	-
India	600	-	-
ESF	600	-	-
Nepal	500	-	-
ESF	500	-	-

Sri Lanka	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Tajikistan	1,193	200	500
AEECA	1,193	-	-
ESDF	-	200	500
Central Asia Regional	1,100	1,000	-
AEECA	1,100	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	-	1,000	16,000
Haiti	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Venezuela	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
USAID Asia Regional	-	-	2,500
USAID Asia Regional	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	25,411	21,750
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	25,411	21,750
ESDF	-	25,411	21,750
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	8,194	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	8,194	-	-
DA	8,194	-	-
Other Funding	283,000	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	23,000	-	-
ESF	23,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	260,000	-	-
DA	20,000	-	-
ESF	240,000	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	829	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	829	-
ESDF	-	829	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	422,569	351,182	401,424
Africa	10,248	27,527	29,087
African Union	148	150	100
ESDF	-	150	100
ESF	148	-	-
Burkina Faso	1,250	-	-
FFP	1,250	-	-
Burundi	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
Ethiopia	-	400	2,400
ESDF	-	400	2,400
Liberia	-	3,500	670
ESDF	-	3,500	670

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Malawi	-	1,000	500
ESDF	-	1,000	500
Mozambique	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
Niger	8,850	-	-
FFP	8,850	-	-
Nigeria	-	3,500	2,345
ESDF	-	3,500	2,345
Rwanda	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Senegal	-	-	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	4,000
Somalia	-	9,572	9,572
ESDF	-	9,572	9,572
Zambia	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
State Africa Regional	-	3,000	3,000
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
USAID Africa Regional	-	1,905	-
ESDF	-	1,905	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	500	1,000
ESDF	-	500	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	15,836	42,398	40,200
Burma	3,090	9,560	4,600
ESDF	-	9,560	4,600
ESF	3,090	-	-
China	4,746	-	-
ESF	4,746	-	-
Indonesia	2,000	9,500	10,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	9,500	10,000
Laos	2,500	5,000	5,000
DA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
Mongolia	-	2,000	3,000
ESDF	-	2,000	3,000
Philippines	1,500	9,400	9,600
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	9,400	9,600
Timor-Leste	2,000	6,938	8,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,938	8,000
Europe and Eurasia	114,972	58,336	60,885
Armenia	2,807	1,250	2,700

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

AEECA	2,601	-	-
ESDF	-	1,250	2,700
Azerbaijan	1,705	900	1,474
AEECA	1,705	-	-
ESDF	-	900	1,474
Belarus	1,919	75	500
AEECA	1,919	-	-
ESDF	-	75	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,273	675	675
AEECA	1,273	-	-
ESDF	-	675	675

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Georgia	19,367	18,100	16,700
AEECA	19,367	-	-
ESDF	-	18,100	16,700
Kosovo	2,886	6,750	6,250
AEECA	2,886	-	-
ESDF	-	6,750	6,250
Moldova	11,000	5,500	4,500
AEECA	11,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,500	4,500
Serbia	6,202	1,000	1,000
AEECA	6,202	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Ukraine	61,322	16,886	16,886
AEECA	61,322	-	-
ESDF	-	16,886	16,886
Europe and Eurasia Regional	6,491	7,200	10,200
AEECA	6,491	-	-
ESDF	-	7,200	10,200
Near East	127,776	75,950	52,850
Egypt	6,263	15,350	10,600
ESDF	-	15,350	10,600
ESF	6,263	-	-
Iraq	19,500	4,800	-
ESDF	-	4,800	-
ESF	19,500	-	-
Jordan	17,700	22,000	12,000
ESDF	-	22,000	12,000
ESF	17,700	-	-
Lebanon	34,063	13,200	13,200
ESDF	-	13,200	13,200
ESF	34,063	-	-
Libya	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-

Morocco	2,400	1,450	-
ESDF	-	1,450	-
ESF	2,400	-	-
Tunisia	38,100	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	38,100	-	-
Yemen	1,000	3,600	1,500
ESDF	-	3,600	1,500
ESF	1,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	5,250	-
ESDF	-	5,250	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
State NEA Regional	5,750	-	5,250
ESDF	-	-	5,250
ESF	5,750	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	300	300
ESDF	-	300	300
South and Central Asia	31,495	31,630	50,681
Afghanistan	-	12,455	9,900
ESDF	-	12,455	9,900
Bangladesh	-	7,500	9,000
ESDF	-	7,500	9,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,279	800	3,030
AEECA	6,279	-	-
ESDF	-	800	3,030
Nepal	4,150	4,000	6,000
ESDF	-	4,000	6,000
ESF	4,150	-	-
Pakistan	3,500	-	2,830
ESDF	-	-	2,830
ESF	3,500	-	-
Sri Lanka	6,300	4,500	4,500
DA	6,300	-	-
ESDF	-	4,500	4,500
Tajikistan	1,600	375	4,571
AEECA	1,600	-	-
ESDF	-	375	4,571
Turkmenistan	1,055	-	-
AEECA	1,055	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,879	2,000	6,000
AEECA	3,879	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	6,000
Central Asia Regional	4,732	-	4,850
AEECA	4,732	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,850

Western Hemisphere	11,000	35,289	62,650
El Salvador	-	14,289	-
ESDF	-	14,289	-
Guatemala	-	9,500	-
ESDF	-	9,500	-
Haiti	-	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
Honduras	-	5,500	-
ESDF	-	5,500	-
Venezuela	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Central America Regional - TBD	5,000	-	-
DA	5,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	6,000	5,000	45,650
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	45,650
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	77,231	102,750
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	77,231	102,750
ESDF	-	77,231	102,750
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	63,634	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	63,634	-	-
AEECA	10,000	-	-
DA	43,634	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
IO - International Organizations	1,100	-	-
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	-	-
IO&P	1,100	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	42,050	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	42,050	-	-
DA	42,050	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	600	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	600	-	-
ESF	600	-	-
PRP - Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	500	-
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
Special Representatives	3,858	1,250	1,250
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	3,858	1,250	1,250
ESDF	-	1,250	1,250
ESF	3,858	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,071	1,071
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,071	1,071
ESDF	-	1,071	1,071
EG.6 Workforce Development	218,644	133,534	263,799

Africa	2,000	4,200	7,070
African Union	-	200	100
ESDF	-	200	100
Cote d'Ivoire	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Djibouti	-	2,000	2,500
ESDF	-	2,000	2,500
Ethiopia	-	-	800
ESDF	-	-	800
Liberia	-	-	670
ESDF	-	-	670

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Mozambique	-	2,000	3,000
ESDF	-	2,000	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	510	7,250	7,160
Burma	510	1,000	1,410
ESDF	-	1,000	1,410
ESF	510	-	-
Indonesia	-	4,750	4,250
ESDF	-	4,750	4,250
Philippines	-	1,500	1,500
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	6,665	2,719	3,719
Azerbaijan	480	-	-
AEECA	480	-	-
Georgia	3,550	-	1,000
AEECA	3,550	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Kosovo	2,000	-	-
AEECA	2,000	-	-
Ukraine	135	2,119	2,119
AEECA	135	-	-
ESDF	-	2,119	2,119
Europe and Eurasia Regional	500	600	600
AEECA	500	-	-
ESDF	-	600	600
Near East	15,145	2,000	18,400
Algeria	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Egypt	10,830	-	10,400
ESDF	-	-	10,400
ESF	10,830	-	-
Jordan	565	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	565	-	-

Morocco	600	-	-
ESF	600	-	-
Tunisia	2,900	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	2,900	-	-
State NEA Regional	250	-	-
ESF	250	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,257	2,400	7,100
Afghanistan	-	-	3,350
ESDF	-	-	3,350
Bangladesh	3,000	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	3,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,284	150	-
AEECA	1,284	-	-
ESDF	-	150	-
Pakistan	1,500	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
ESF	1,500	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,973	2,250	2,250
DA	1,973	-	-
ESDF	-	2,250	2,250
Turkmenistan	1,100	-	-
AEECA	1,100	-	-
Central Asia Regional	400	-	-
AEECA	400	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,467	13,715	19,100
El Salvador	-	3,465	-
ESDF	-	3,465	-
Guatemala	-	8,250	-
ESDF	-	8,250	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,467	2,000	2,600
ESDF	-	2,000	2,600
ESF	1,467	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	16,500
ESDF	-	-	16,500
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	100,000	200,000
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	100,000	200,000
ESDF	-	100,000	200,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	80,300	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	80,300	-	-
AEECA	7,550	-	-
ESF	72,750	-	-
IO - International Organizations	103,000	-	-
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	103,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

IO&P	100,000	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	300	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	300	-	-
ESF	300	-	-
Special Representatives	-	1,250	1,250
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	1,250	1,250
ESDF	-	1,250	1,250
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	200,843	201,966	274,981
Africa	76,000	70,000	82,000
Mozambique	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
USAID Africa Regional	76,000	70,000	77,000
DA	76,000	-	-
ESDF	-	70,000	77,000
East Asia and Pacific	20,407	30,000	60,000
Burma	1,020	-	-
ESF	1,020	-	-
Indonesia	-	4,000	9,000
ESDF	-	4,000	9,000
Laos	3,887	3,000	3,000
DA	3,887	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
Papua New Guinea	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
Philippines	2,000	4,000	4,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Vietnam	4,500	2,000	9,000
DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	9,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	9,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	5,000	8,000
ESDF	-	5,000	8,000
Europe and Eurasia	56,016	33,766	38,016
Armenia	4,440	800	1,500
AEECA	4,440	-	-
ESDF	-	800	1,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,835	650	1,000
AEECA	1,835	-	-
ESDF	-	650	1,000

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Georgia	5,406	950	950
AEECA	5,406	-	-
ESDF	-	950	950
Kosovo	3,000	-	-
AEECA	3,000	-	-
Moldova	5,210	1,500	1,500
AEECA	5,210	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
North Macedonia	4,436	713	1,713
AEECA	4,436	-	-
ESDF	-	713	1,713

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Serbia	2,620	800	-
AEECA	2,620	-	-
ESDF	-	800	-
Ukraine	19,448	22,723	22,723
AEECA	19,448	-	-
ESDF	-	22,723	22,723
Europe and Eurasia Regional	9,621	5,630	8,630
AEECA	9,621	-	-
ESDF	-	5,630	8,630
Near East	10,000	-	-
Jordan	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	20,681	43,500	54,565
Afghanistan	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Bangladesh	-	3,000	7,000
ESDF	-	3,000	7,000
India	6,750	20,000	10,000
DA	6,750	-	-
ESDF	-	20,000	10,000
Kazakhstan	918	-	-
AEECA	918	-	-
Nepal	-	2,000	3,000
ESDF	-	2,000	3,000
Pakistan	1,500	-	565
ESDF	-	-	565
ESF	1,500	-	-
Sri Lanka	2,627	-	-
DA	2,627	-	-
Tajikistan	6,000	-	-
AEECA	6,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,402	3,000	4,000
AEECA	2,402	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		3,000	4,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	13,500	10,000
ESDF	-	13,500	10,000
USAID South Asia Regional	484	-	20,000
DA	484	-	-
ESDF	-	-	20,000
Western Hemisphere	6,078	4,300	22,000
Colombia	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	2,000	-	-
Jamaica	-	1,800	-
ESDF	-	1,800	-
Venezuela	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,578	2,500	2,000
DA	1,578	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	12,500	9,500
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	12,500	9,500
ESDF	-	12,500	9,500
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,761	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	2,761	-	-
DA	2,761	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	7,900	7,900	7,900
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	7,900	7,900	7,900
ESDF	-	7,900	7,900
ESF	7,900	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	21,000	66,750	70,750
East Asia and Pacific	1,750	15,000	14,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,750	11,000	10,000
ESDF	-	11,000	10,000
ESF	1,750	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Near East	1,000	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

ESF	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	-	1,750	6,750
India	-	750	1,000
ESDF	-	750	1,000
Sri Lanka	-	-	750
ESDF	-	-	750
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	1,000	5,000
ESDF	-	1,000	5,000
Western Hemisphere	-	-	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	18,250	50,000	45,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	18,250	50,000	45,000
ESDF	-	50,000	45,000
ESF	18,250	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	2,529	13,630	15,805
Africa	-	2,000	305
Liberia	-	2,000	305
ESDF	-	2,000	305
East Asia and Pacific	1,750	-	3,000
Philippines	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,750	-	-
ESF	1,750	-	-
South and Central Asia	-	8,750	10,000
Sri Lanka	-	750	-
ESDF	-	750	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	8,000	10,000
ESDF	-	8,000	10,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	2,080	1,500
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	2,080	1,500
ESDF	-	2,080	1,500
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	529	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	529	-	-
DA	529	-	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	250	-	1,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	250	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	250	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	800	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	800	-
ESDF	-	800	-
EG.10 Environment	394,792	222,654	225,132
Africa	130,214	16,550	22,932

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

Ethiopia	10,264	-	-
FFP	10,264	-	-
Ghana	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Kenya	8,900	4,000	2,500
DA	8,900	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,500
Liberia	4,000	-	837
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	837
Madagascar	9,047	1,500	1,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	7,900	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
FFP	1,147	-	-
Malawi	3,053	500	2,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	2,000
FFP	53	-	-
Mozambique	7,150	-	4,000
DA	7,150	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,000
Senegal	2,000	1,000	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
South Sudan	2,500	-	-
DA	2,500	-	-
Tanzania	9,000	1,000	330
DA	9,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	330
Uganda	4,500	-	-
DA	4,500	-	-
Zambia	3,000	1,750	1,750
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,750	1,750
USAID Africa Regional	4,800	5,500	3,115
DA	4,800	-	-
ESDF	-	5,500	3,115
USAID Central Africa Regional	40,000	-	-
DA	40,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,500	-	2,300
DA	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,300
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,500	500	3,000
DA	7,500	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		500	3,000
USAID West Africa Regional	7,000	800	600
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	800	600
East Asia and Pacific	86,876	59,100	69,900
Cambodia	3,500	1,000	1,000
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
China	2,526	-	-
ESF	2,526	-	-
Indonesia	16,000	8,900	8,900

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,900	8,900
Papua New Guinea	-	-	8,000
ESDF	-	-	8,000
Philippines	13,000	10,000	10,000
DA	13,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
Vietnam	34,500	30,000	25,500
DA	14,500	-	-
ESDF	-	30,000	25,500
ESF	20,000	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	8,000	5,000	7,500
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	7,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,350	4,200	9,000
DA	9,350	-	-
ESDF	-	4,200	9,000
Europe and Eurasia	1,303	-	400
Armenia	250	-	-
AEECA	250	-	-
Georgia	1,053	-	400
AEECA	1,053	-	-
ESDF	-	-	400
Near East	-	5,200	200
Jordan	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	200	200
ESDF	-	200	200
South and Central Asia	18,330	29,150	35,100
Bangladesh	5,675	9,000	9,000
DA	5,675	-	-
ESDF	-	9,000	9,000
India	-	16,650	7,400

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF		16,650	7,400
Maldives	1,500	500	3,000
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,000
Nepal	6,328	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
ESF	6,328	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,827	-	4,000
AEECA	2,827	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,000	3,000	7,700

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	3,000	7,700
ESF	2,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	64,500	11,700	4,000
Brazil	11,000	-	-
DA	11,000	-	-
Colombia	11,500	4,700	4,000
ESDF	-	4,700	4,000
ESF	11,500	-	-
Guatemala	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
Honduras	-	4,000	-
ESDF	-	4,000	-
Peru	8,500	-	-
DA	8,500	-	-
Central America Regional - TBD	9,500	-	-
DA	9,500	-	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	-	-
DA	5,000	-	-
USAID South America Regional	15,000	-	-
DA	15,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,750	2,800	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,750	2,800	2,000
DA	1,750	-	-
ESDF	-	2,800	2,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	32,854	25,300
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	32,854	25,300
ESDF	-	32,854	25,300
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	39,044	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	39,044	-	-
DA	32,208	-	-
ESF	6,836	-	-

IO - International Organizations	20,175	-	-
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	-	-
IO&P	3,175	-	-
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	-	-
IO&P	7,000	-	-
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,000	-	-
IO&P	10,000	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	32,600	65,300	65,300
OES/M Mercury	3,500	-	-
ESF	3,500	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	2,300	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	2,300	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	3,300	5,200	4,400
ESDF	-	5,200	4,400
ESF	3,300	-	-
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	21,000	21,000
ESDF	-	21,000	21,000
ESF	21,000	-	-
OES/W Water	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	-	39,100	39,900
ESDF	-	39,100	39,900
EG.11 Adaptation	1,400	-	7,500
East Asia and Pacific	-	-	2,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
Western Hemisphere	-	-	5,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Colombia	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	400	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	400	-	-
DA	400	-	-
IO - International Organizations	1,000	-	-
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	-	-
IO&P	1,000	-	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	31,500	-	2,000
Western Hemisphere	-	-	2,000
Colombia	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
IO - International Organizations	31,000	-	-
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	31,000	-	-
IO&P	31,000	-	-

OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	500	-	-
ESF	500	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	125,000	38,350	47,090
Africa	18,000	5,650	7,090
Malawi	3,000	1,500	2,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	2,000
Zambia	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,500	-	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	7,500	3,900	3,900
DA	7,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,900	3,900
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	250	190
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	250	190
East Asia and Pacific	28,500	8,500	18,000
Cambodia	4,400	1,500	1,500
DA	4,400	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Indonesia	4,900	-	-
DA	4,900	-	-
Laos	3,500	-	-
DA	3,500	-	-
Marshall Islands	450	-	-
DA	450	-	-
Micronesia	450	-	-
DA	450	-	-
Philippines	4,300	5,000	5,000
DA	4,300	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
Vietnam	5,000	-	9,500
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	9,500
Pacific Islands Regional	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	2,000	2,000
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
South and Central Asia	9,000	22,000	18,000
Bangladesh	3,000	6,000	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,000
India	6,000	6,000	6,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	6,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	10,000	8,000
ESDF	-	10,000	8,000
Western Hemisphere	41,000	1,000	3,000
Colombia	8,000	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	8,000	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Guatemala	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Haiti	8,500	-	-
DA	8,500	-	-
Mexico	6,000	-	-
ESF	6,000	-	-
Peru	6,000	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
Central America Regional - TBD	6,000	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,500	-	-
DA	4,500	-	-
USAID South America Regional	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,200	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,200	1,000
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	1,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	12,000	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	12,000	-	-
DA	12,000	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	15,000	-	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	15,000	-	-
ESF	15,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,232,521	6,359,562	6,320,214
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,865,680	6,326,862	6,261,004
Africa	940,717	-	-
Burundi	7,967	-	-
FFP	7,967	-	-
Cameroon	27,412	-	-
FFP	27,412	-	-
Central African Republic	29,915	-	-
FFP	29,915	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
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Chad	43,102	-	-
FFP	43,102	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	103,144	-	-
FFP	103,144	-	-
Djibouti	4,990	-	-
FFP	4,990	-	-
Ethiopia	225,237	-	-
FFP	225,237	-	-
Kenya	18,874	-	-
FFP	18,874	-	-
Madagascar	15,035	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
FFP	15,035	-	-
Malawi	332	-	-
FFP	332	-	-
Mali	4,914	-	-
FFP	4,914	-	-
Mozambique	542	-	-
FFP	542	-	-
Niger	18,490	-	-
FFP	18,490	-	-
Nigeria	40,898	-	-
FFP	40,898	-	-
Republic of the Congo	3,756	-	-
FFP	3,756	-	-
Somalia	123,023	-	-
FFP	123,023	-	-
South Sudan	114,094	-	-
FFP	114,094	-	-
Sudan	119,895	-	-
FFP	119,895	-	-
Tanzania	3,047	-	-
FFP	3,047	-	-
Uganda	2,178	-	-
FFP	2,178	-	-
Zimbabwe	33,872	-	-
FFP	33,872	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,106	-	-
Burma	1,106	-	-
FFP	1,106	-	-
Near East	437,081	-	-
Yemen	437,081	-	-
FFP	437,081	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,092	-	-
Pakistan	2,092	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

FFP	2,692	-	-
Western Hemisphere	7,598	-	-
Colombia	3,691	-	-
FFP	3,691	-	-
Haiti	3,907	-	-
FFP	3,907	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,179,483	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	2,453,303	-	-
FFP	58,410	-	-
IDA	2,394,893	-	-
DCHA/OFDA	1,726,180	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IDA	1,726,180	-	-
IO - International Organizations	2,500	-	-
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2,500	-	-
IO&P	2,500	-	-
Other Funding	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
To Be Programmed	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
IHA	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,295,103	358,862	293,004
PRM, Administrative Expenses	42,680	38,862	39,204
MRA	42,680	38,862	39,204
PRM, Emergency Funds	1,000	-	-
ERMA	1,000	-	-
PRM, OA - Africa	723,211	-	-
MRA	723,211	-	-
PRM, OA - East Asia	266,150	-	-
MRA	266,150	-	-
PRM, OA - Europe	105,800	-	-
MRA	105,800	-	-
PRM, OA - Near East	1,044,501	-	-
MRA	1,044,501	-	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	492,896	-	-
MRA	492,896	-	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	113,887	-	-
MRA	113,887	-	-
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	198,978	-	-
MRA	198,978	-	-
PRM, Refugee Admissions	306,000	320,000	253,800
MRA	306,000	320,000	253,800
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	313,251	18,000	17,500
Africa	37,108	1,000	3,500
Burkina Faso	1,023	-	-
FFP	1,023	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,115	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account

($ in thousands)

FFP	4,115	-	-
Ethiopia	12,831	1,000	3,500
ESDF	-	1,000	3,500
FFP	12,831	-	-
Madagascar	2,293	-	-
FFP	2,293	-	-
Malawi	353	-	-
FFP	353	-	-
Niger	8,850	-	-
FFP	8,850	-	-
Uganda	5,018	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
FFP	5,018	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,625	-	-
FFP	2,625	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,200	8,000	5,000
Philippines	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
Pacific Islands Regional	3,200	5,000	5,000
DA	3,200	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	493	-	-
Ukraine	493	-	-
AEECA	493	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,821	9,000	9,000
Bangladesh	2,821	-	-
FFP	2,821	-	-
India	-	4,000	4,000
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Nepal	-	5,000	5,000
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
Western Hemisphere	1,390	-	-
Haiti	390	-	-
FFP	390	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	268,239	-	-
DCHA - FEWSNet	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	56,948	-	-
IDA	56,948	-	-
DCHA/OFDA	207,291	-	-
IDA	207,291	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	53,590	14,700	41,710
Europe and Eurasia	70	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request ($ in thousands)			
Ukraine	70	-	-
AEECA	70	-	-
Western Hemisphere	-	8,500	35,500
Colombia	-	-	20,000
ESDF	-	-	20,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	8,500	-
ESDF	-	8,500	-
USAID South America Regional	-	-	15,500
ESDF	-	-	15,500
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	53,520	6,200	6,210
PRM, Administrative Expenses	1,320	1,200	1,210

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
MRA	1,320	1,200	1,210
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	5,000	5,000
MRA	5,000	5,000	5,000
PRM, OA - Migration	47,200	-	-
MRA	47,200	-	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,710,379	1,545,600	1,592,347
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	4,600	600	600
Western Hemisphere	2,500	-	-
Colombia	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	600	600	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	600	600
ESDF	-	600	600
ESF	600	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,698,279	1,545,000	1,591,747
Western Hemisphere	8,200	-	-
Colombia	7,000	-	-
ESF	7,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,200	-	-
ESF	1,200	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	2,500	-	-
DA	2,500	-	-
USAID Management	1,684,475	1,545,000	1,591,747
USAID Capital Investment Fund	225,000	198,300	205,000
USAID Admin	225,000	198,300	205,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	10,000	-	-
USAID Admin	10,000	-	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	76,600	71,500	74,881
USAID Admin	76,600	71,500	74,881

USAID Operating Expense	1,372,875	1,275,200	1,311,866
USAID Admin	1,372,875	1,275,200	1,311,866
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	-	-
DA	3,104	-	-
PO.3 Evaluation	7,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	7,500	-	-
Colombia	7,500	-	-
ESF	7,500	-	-

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Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Total	**37,375,755**	**26,982,615**	**27,624,182**
Africa	8,300,076	4,936,425	5,072,855
African Union	350	350	350
EG Economic Growth	350	350	350
EG.2 Trade and Investment	202	-	150
ESDF	-	-	150
ESF	202	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	148	150	100
ESDF	-	150	100
ESF	148	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	200	100
ESDF	-	200	100
Angola	33,619	24,400	36,400
PS Peace and Security	4,687	2,400	4,400
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,100	2,000	4,000
NADR	4,100	2,000	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	587	400	400
IMET	587	400	400
HL Health	28,932	22,000	32,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,932	-	10,000
GHP-STATE	4,932	-	10,000
HL.3 Malaria	22,000	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	22,000	20,000	20,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
Benin	25,550	19,300	19,300
PS Peace and Security	550	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	550	300	300
IMET	550	300	300
HL Health	25,000	19,000	19,000
HL.3 Malaria	17,000	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	16,000	16,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	4,000	3,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

GHP-USAID	4,000	3,000	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	-	-
Botswana	39,290	68,580	45,600
PS Peace and Security	623	700	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	623	700	600
IMET	623	700	600
HL Health	38,667	67,880	45,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	38,667	67,880	45,000
GHP-STATE	38,667	67,880	45,000
Burkina Faso	49,666	25,350	29,850
PS Peace and Security	432	1,050	2,050

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	500	1,500
NADR	-	500	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	432	550	550
IMET	432	550	550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	2,300	2,300
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,500
ESDF	-	1,000	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	1,300	800
ESDF	-	1,300	800
HL Health	40,342	22,000	23,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,068	-	-
GHP-STATE	2,068	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	20,000	20,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	4,955	2,000	2,000
FFP	2,955	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,137	-	-
FFP	1,137	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,182	-	1,500
FFP	682	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,500	-	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	4,914	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,300	-	-
DA	2,300	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,614	-	-
FFP	2,614	-	-
EG Economic Growth	2,955	-	2,000
EG.3 Agriculture	1,705	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
FFP	1,705	-	-

EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,250	-	-
FFP	1,250	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,023	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,023	-	-
FFP	1,023	-	-
Burundi	44,277	19,260	19,100
PS Peace and Security	-	1,000	600
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,000	500
ESDF	-	1,000	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	-	100
IMET	-	-	100

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Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
HL Health	33,310	18,260	18,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	17,810	8,260	8,000
GHP-STATE	7,810	8,260	8,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	8,000	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,000	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	-	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	7,967	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,967	-	-
FFP	7,967	-	-
Cabo Verde	356	125	125
PS Peace and Security	356	125	125
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	356	125	125
IMET	356	125	125
Cameroon	194,380	52,065	114,200
PS Peace and Security	740	700	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	740	700	700
IMET	740	700	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	1,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	1,000	3,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	3,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
HL Health	162,228	50,365	110,500

HL.1 HIV/AIDS	139,728	32,365	90,000
GHP-STATE	139,728	32,365	90,000
HL.3 Malaria	22,500	18,000	20,500
GHP-USAID	22,500	18,000	20,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	27,412	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,412	-	-
FFP	27,412	-	-
Central African Republic	46,557	6,600	6,100
PS Peace and Security	10,192	4,600	4,600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,142	3,600	3,600
IMET	142	150	150

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Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PKO	8,000	3,450	3,450
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,050	1,000	1,000
INCLE	2,050	1,000	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,450	2,000	1,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,450	1,000	500
INCLE	2,450	1,000	500
DR.2 Good Governance	2,650	1,000	1,000
DA	2,650	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	350	-	-
DA	350	-	-
HL Health	1,000	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	29,915	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	29,915	-	-
FFP	29,915	-	-
Chad	48,263	2,900	2,900
PS Peace and Security	2,161	1,800	1,800
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,161	800	800
IMET	1,161	800	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	1,100	1,100
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	1,100	1,100
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,100	1,100
HA Humanitarian Assistance	43,102	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	43,102	-	-
FFP	43,102	-	-
Comoros	-	100	100
PS Peace and Security	-	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	100	100

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

IMET	-	100	100
Cote d'Ivoire	87,046	138,614	117,350
PS Peace and Security	417	350	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	417	350	350
IMET	417	350	350
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	2,000	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	2,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
HL Health	80,629	136,264	112,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	48,629	116,264	90,000
GHP-STATE	48,629	116,264	90,000
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	18,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	18,000	20,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	2,000	-	3,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	411,720	200,667	257,350
PS Peace and Security	10,000	11,600	11,250
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,500	1,500
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,000	4,000	4,000
NADR	3,000	4,000	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	2,100	2,250
IMET	-	-	150
PKO	5,000	2,100	2,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	1,500
INCLE	2,000	2,000	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	18,766	13,500	13,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,247	1,000	500
DA	2,247	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	500

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

INCLE	2,900	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	5,576	8,000	8,000
DA	2,124	-	-
ESDF	-	8,000	8,000
ESF	3,452	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
DR.4 Civil Society	1,750	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,750	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,395	2,000	2,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	3,010	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	1,385	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,798	1,000	1,000
DA	791	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	2,007	-	-
HL Health	230,733	150,567	207,600
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	68,245	43,567	90,000
GHP-STATE	68,245	43,567	90,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,000	10,400	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	10,400	13,000
HL.3 Malaria	50,000	44,000	46,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	44,000	46,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	44,434	35,000	35,000
FFP	4,434	-	-
GHP-USAID	40,000	35,000	35,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	15,600	15,600
GHP-USAID	20,000	15,600	15,600
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	24,349	-	3,000
DA	11,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	9,000	-	-
FFP	4,349	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	10,705	2,000	5,000
FFP	4,705	-	-
GHP-USAID	6,000	2,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	23,000	15,000	13,500
ES.1 Basic Education	23,000	14,000	12,500
DA	13,000	-	-
ESDF	-	14,000	12,500
ESF	10,000	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	1,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	21,962	10,000	12,000
EG.3 Agriculture	21,962	10,000	12,000
DA	5,422	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	12,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
FFP	6,540	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	107,259	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	103,144	-	-
FFP	103,144	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	4,115	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
FFP	4,115	-	-
Djibouti	19,778	8,395	8,395
PS Peace and Security	5,788	5,895	5,895
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,788	5,895	5,895
FMF	5,000	5,000	5,000
IMET	788	895	895
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	500	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	2,000	2,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	2,000	2,500
ESDF	-	2,000	2,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,990	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,990	-	-
FFP	4,990	-	-
Eswatini	69,271	63,334	55,100
PS Peace and Security	243	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	243	100	100
IMET	243	100	100
HL Health	69,028	63,234	55,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	69,028	63,234	55,000
GHP-STATE	69,028	63,234	55,000
Ethiopia	634,361	203,869	278,000
PS Peace and Security	4,543	1,450	4,600
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	600	1,600
ESDF	-	600	1,600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,543	850	1,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

IMET	1,543	850	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	-	2,000
INCLE	3,000	-	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,000	2,000	12,600
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,500	1,000	3,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
ESF	5,500	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	4,000	1,000	8,600
ESDF	-	1,000	8,600
ESF	4,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,500	-	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
HL Health	235,573	153,519	201,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	59,594	59,169	90,000
GHP-STATE	59,594	59,169	90,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,000	9,100	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	9,100	13,000
HL.3 Malaria	36,000	32,000	34,000
GHP-USAID	36,000	32,000	34,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	53,975	33,000	26,000
FFP	11,975	-	-
GHP-USAID	42,000	33,000	26,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	31,550	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	31,550	13,000	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	19,900	1,500	19,500
DA	16,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	19,500
ESF	3,400	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	21,554	5,750	6,000
FFP	8,554	-	-
GHP-USAID	13,000	5,750	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	51,516	1,500	6,500
ES.1 Basic Education	27,277	1,500	6,500
DA	8,415	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	6,500
ESF	14,585	-	-
FFP	4,277	-	-

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	22,239	-	-
FFP	22,239	-	-
EG Economic Growth	87,661	44,400	49,300
EG.3 Agriculture	77,397	44,000	46,100
DA	54,700	-	-
ESDF	-	44,000	46,100
ESF	7,300	-	-
FFP	15,397	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	400	2,400

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	400	2,400
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	800
ESDF	-	-	800
EG.10 Environment	10,264	-	-
FFP	10,264	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	238,068	1,000	3,500
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	225,237	-	-
FFP	225,237	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	12,831	1,000	3,500
ESDF	-	1,000	3,500
FFP	12,831	-	-
Gabon	-	400	400
PS Peace and Security	-	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	400	400
IMET	-	400	400
Gambia, The	2,179	200	200
PS Peace and Security	179	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	179	200	200
IMET	179	200	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Ghana	143,986	62,750	63,250
PS Peace and Security	1,410	750	750
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	-	-
DA	200	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,210	750	750
IMET	1,210	750	750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	966	966
DR.2 Good Governance	6,460	-	-
DA	5,168	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

ESF	1,292	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,540	966	966
DA	2,832	-	-
ESDF	-	966	966
ESF	708	-	-
HL Health	74,576	42,000	42,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,076	-	-
GHP-STATE	6,076	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	28,000	27,000	27,000
GHP-USAID	28,000	27,000	27,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	6,000	6,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID	13,000	6,000	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	11,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	11,000	5,500	5,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	6,500	3,500	4,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	3,500	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	2,000	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	2,000	2,000
DA	12,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	8,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	38,000	17,034	17,034
EG.3 Agriculture	36,000	17,034	17,034
DA	11,218	-	-
ESDF	-	17,034	17,034
ESF	24,782	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
Guinea	26,477	19,300	19,300
PS Peace and Security	477	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	477	300	300
IMET	477	300	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,586	-	-
DA	1,586	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,414	-	-
DA	1,414	-	-
HL Health	23,000	19,000	19,000
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,500	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	2,000	2,000

HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,500	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,500	2,000	2,000
Guinea-Bissau	-	150	100
PS Peace and Security	-	150	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	150	100
IMET	-	150	100
Kenya	488,177	383,845	330,400
PS Peace and Security	10,985	13,170	11,900
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	8,500	8,000
ESDF	-	4,000	2,500
NADR	4,500	4,500	5,500

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	-	-
NADR	500	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	875	-
INCLE	-	875	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	985	1,000	1,000
IMET	985	1,000	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,000	2,795	2,900
INCLE	5,000	2,795	2,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	18,270	6,030	13,700
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	1,030	500
INCLE	2,000	1,030	500
DR.2 Good Governance	7,450	4,000	5,200
DA	7,450	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	5,200
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,202	-	2,500
DA	1,202	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,500
DR.4 Civil Society	7,618	1,000	4,500
DA	7,618	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	4,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
HL Health	371,848	332,145	282,800
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	240,472	276,145	225,000
GHP-STATE	205,472	276,145	225,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	3,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	6,000
HL.3 Malaria	35,000	33,000	33,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	33,000	33,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	16,000	10,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	10,000	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,500	5,500	5,500

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

GHP-USAID	20,500	5,500	5,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	16,200	2,000	1,300
DA	16,200	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,300
HL.9 Nutrition	38,676	2,000	4,000
FFP	34,676	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	19,000	5,500	2,500
ES.1 Basic Education	18,000	4,000	2,500
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,500

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	1,500	-
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	-
EG Economic Growth	49,200	27,000	19,500
EG.3 Agriculture	40,300	23,000	17,000
DA	40,300	-	-
ESDF	-	23,000	17,000
EG.10 Environment	8,900	4,000	2,500
DA	8,900	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	18,874	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,874	-	-
FFP	18,874	-	-
Lesotho	84,654	78,453	65,100
PS Peace and Security	37	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	37	100	100
IMET	37	100	100
HL Health	84,617	78,353	65,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	84,617	78,353	65,000
GHP-STATE	84,617	78,353	65,000
Liberia	96,503	39,510	32,560
PS Peace and Security	5,653	6,310	2,360
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,300	-
INCLE	1,000	1,300	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,653	1,310	360
IMET	653	360	360
PKO	1,000	950	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,700	2,000
INCLE	3,000	3,700	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	4,200	3,376
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	1,000	1,000
DA	500	-	-
INCLE	2,000	1,000	1,000

FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request

($ in thousands)

DR.2 Good Governance	5,111	1,700	1,355
DA	5,111	-	-
ESDF	-	1,700	1,355
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,292	-	244
DA	1,292	-	-
ESDF	-	-	244
DR.4 Civil Society	4,747	1,500	244
DA	4,747	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	244
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,350	-	289
DA	1,350	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	289
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	244
ESDF	-	-	244
HL Health	47,350	23,000	23,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,500	-	-
GHP-STATE	3,500	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	14,000	12,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	12,000	14,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	7,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	7,000	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	4,000	4,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	13,850	-	-
DA	13,850	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	17,500	500	169
ES.1 Basic Education	17,500	500	169
DA	7,500	-	-
ESDF	-	500	169
ESF	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	11,000	5,500	3,655
EG.3 Agriculture	7,000	-	1,005
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,005
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	168
ESDF	-	-	168
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,500	670
ESDF	-	3,500	670
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	670
ESDF	-	-	670
EG.9 Transport Services	-	2,000	305
ESDF	-	2,000	305
EG.10 Environment	4,000	-	837
DA	4,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

ESDF	-	-	837
Madagascar	108,390	44,000	44,000
PS Peace and Security	1,043	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,043	200	200
IMET	1,043	200	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,056	540	540
DR.2 Good Governance	3,100	540	540
DA	3,100	-	-
ESDF	-	540	540
DR.4 Civil Society	956	-	-
FFP	956	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL Health	70,036	41,760	41,760
HL.3 Malaria	26,000	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	24,000	24,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,200	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	14,200	9,000	9,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	14,000	7,800	7,800
GHP-USAID	14,000	7,800	7,800
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,102	960	960
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	960	960
FFP	2,102	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	5,734	-	-
FFP	5,734	-	-
EG Economic Growth	15,927	1,500	1,500
EG.3 Agriculture	6,880	-	-
FFP	6,880	-	-
EG.10 Environment	9,047	1,500	1,500
DA	7,900	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
FFP	1,147	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	17,328	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,035	-	-
FFP	15,035	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	2,293	-	-
FFP	2,293	-	-
Malawi	263,361	202,262	206,800
PS Peace and Security	417	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	417	300	300
IMET	417	300	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	2,000	4,500
DR.2 Good Governance	3,225	2,000	4,500
DA	3,225	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	4,500

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($ in thousands)

DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	775	-	-
DA	775	-	-
HL Health	211,729	186,962	181,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	142,347	138,462	130,000
GHP-STATE	142,347	138,462	130,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	2,500	1,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	1,500	3,500
HL.3 Malaria	24,000	22,000	23,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	22,000	23,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	17,588	14,500	14,500
FFP	88	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID	17,500	14,500	14,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	11,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	11,000	5,500	5,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,018	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
FFP	18	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	8,276	5,000	5,000
FFP	776	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,500	5,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	24,000	4,000	6,000
ES.1 Basic Education	14,000	4,000	6,000
DA	14,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	6,000
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	22,530	9,000	14,500
EG.3 Agriculture	16,477	6,000	10,000
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	10,000
FFP	477	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,000	500
ESDF	-	1,000	500
EG.10 Environment	3,053	500	2,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	2,000
FFP	53	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	1,500	2,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	2,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	685	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	332	-	-
FFP	332	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	353	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

FFP	553	-	-
Mali	134,963	78,925	85,100
PS Peace and Security	5,989	4,085	4,310
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	1,460
ESDF	-	-	1,460
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	100	-	-
DA	100	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,941	2,210	1,000
DA	3,941	-	-
ESDF	-	2,210	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	948	875	850
IMET	948	875	850
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,200	580	4,080
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,237	-	1,000
DA	1,237	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,009	580	1,080
DA	3,009	-	-
ESDF	-	580	1,080
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,220	-	1,000
DA	2,220	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,734	-	1,000
DA	2,734	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
HL Health	73,300	50,350	52,300
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,500	-	-
GHP-STATE	4,500	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	22,000	23,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	22,000	23,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	18,800	11,650	11,650
GHP-USAID	18,800	11,650	11,650
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,000	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	10,000	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	1,500	2,450
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	2,450
HL.9 Nutrition	6,000	5,200	5,200
GHP-USAID	6,000	5,200	5,200
ES Education and Social Services	18,560	3,200	3,700
ES.1 Basic Education	18,560	3,200	3,700
DA	18,560	-	-

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ESDF	-	3,200	3,700
EG Economic Growth	23,000	20,710	20,710
EG.3 Agriculture	23,000	20,710	20,710
DA	23,000	-	-
ESDF	-	20,710	20,710
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,914	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,914	-	-
FFP	4,914	-	-
Mauritania	3,000	2,080	1,900
PS Peace and Security	3,000	2,080	1,900
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	1,000	1,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	500	500
NADR	1,000	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	580	400
IMET	-	580	400
Mauritius	219	100	100
PS Peace and Security	219	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	219	100	100
IMET	219	100	100
Mozambique	418,244	403,535	456,450
PS Peace and Security	282	450	450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	282	450	450
IMET	282	450	450
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,300	600	9,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,794	600	8,500
DA	1,794	-	-
ESDF	-	600	8,500
DR.4 Civil Society	1,906	-	500
DA	1,906	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	600	-	-
DA	600	-	-
HL Health	373,404	397,485	414,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	279,154	343,185	350,000
GHP-STATE	279,154	343,185	350,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	3,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	6,000
HL.3 Malaria	29,000	24,000	26,000

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GHP-USAID	29,000	24,000	26,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	20,750	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	20,750	13,000	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	9,000	9,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	18,000	-	5,000
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,000
HL.9 Nutrition	6,500	4,800	5,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	4,800	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	15,000	3,000	11,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	3,000	11,000
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	11,000
EG Economic Growth	22,716	2,000	22,000
EG.3 Agriculture	15,566	-	5,000
DA	15,566	-	-
ESDF	-	-	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	2,000	3,000
ESDF	-	2,000	3,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
EG.10 Environment	7,150	-	4,000
DA	7,150	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	542	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	542	-	-
FFP	542	-	-
Namibia	69,284	64,877	60,100
PS Peace and Security	149	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	149	100	100
IMET	149	100	100
HL Health	69,135	64,777	60,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	69,135	64,777	60,000
GHP-STATE	69,135	64,777	60,000
Niger	100,688	34,300	47,300
PS Peace and Security	2,379	1,800	1,800
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,379	800	800
IMET	1,379	800	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	2,000	9,500

DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	500	1,000
ESDF	-	500	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	1,500	6,500
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	6,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
HL Health	36,119	17,000	19,500
HL.3 Malaria	18,000	15,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	15,000	16,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	11,119	2,000	2,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
FFP	9,119	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,000	-	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	1,000	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	1,000	4,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	4,000
EG Economic Growth	28,850	12,500	12,500
EG.3 Agriculture	20,000	12,500	12,500
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	12,500	12,500
ESF	15,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	8,850	-	-
FFP	8,850	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	27,340	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,490	-	-
FFP	18,490	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	8,850	-	-
FFP	8,850	-	-
Nigeria	699,349	431,750	472,100
PS Peace and Security	4,534	4,850	4,670
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	300	400
INCLE	-	300	400
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	-	670
DA	500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	670
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,500	1,000
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,034	1,050	1,000
IMET	1,034	1,050	1,000

PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	1,600
INCLE	3,000	2,000	1,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	23,000	11,430	6,320
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	1,700	1,000
INCLE	4,000	1,700	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,730	3,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,730	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	13,000	3,000	1,120
DA	13,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,120

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	1,200
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,200
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
HL Health	585,668	380,970	436,100
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	403,417	235,800	300,000
GHP-STATE	353,417	235,800	300,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,500	10,800	12,000
GHP-USAID	13,500	10,800	12,000
HL.3 Malaria	70,000	65,000	66,500
GHP-USAID	70,000	65,000	66,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	48,000	48,000	37,500
GHP-USAID	48,000	48,000	37,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	35,000	15,600	15,600
GHP-USAID	35,000	15,600	15,600
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,751	3,270	2,000
DA	9,751	-	-
ESDF	-	3,270	2,000
HL.9 Nutrition	6,000	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	2,500	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	21,000	10,000	9,000
ES.1 Basic Education	21,000	10,000	9,000
DA	21,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	9,000
EG Economic Growth	24,249	24,500	16,010
EG.3 Agriculture	24,249	21,000	13,665
DA	24,249	-	-
ESDF	-	21,000	13,665
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,500	2,345
ESDF	-	3,500	2,345
HA Humanitarian Assistance	40,898	-	-

HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	40,898	-	-
FFP	40,898	-	-
Republic of the Congo	3,756	150	150
PS Peace and Security	-	150	150
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	150	150
IMET	-	150	150
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,756	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,756	-	-
FFP	3,756	-	-
Rwanda	148,903	116,562	105,750
PS Peace and Security	542	550	550

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	542	550	550
IMET	542	550	550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	2,000	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,700	-	-
DA	1,700	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
HL Health	107,861	103,812	95,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	61,861	75,812	65,000
GHP-STATE	61,861	75,812	65,000
HL.3 Malaria	18,000	18,000	18,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	18,000	18,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	3,000	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	9,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	9,000	5,500	5,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,500	-	2,000
DA	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
HL.9 Nutrition	3,500	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	1,500	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	16,499	3,200	3,200
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	3,200	3,200
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,200	3,200
ES.2 Higher Education	1,499	-	-
DA	1,499	-	-
EG Economic Growth	22,001	7,000	5,000
EG.3 Agriculture	22,001	5,000	5,000
DA	22,001	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000

EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Sao Tome and Principe	155	100	100
PS Peace and Security	155	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	155	100	100
IMET	155	100	100
Senegal	124,811	58,100	67,600
PS Peace and Security	926	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	926	800	800
IMET	926	800	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,000	1,500	4,500

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DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
DR.2 Good Governance	3,814	750	2,750
DA	3,814	-	-
ESDF	-	750	2,750
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,124	750	750
DA	2,124	-	-
ESDF	-	750	750
DR.6 Human Rights	1,062	-	-
DA	1,062	-	-
HL Health	70,885	42,300	43,800
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,785	-	-
GHP-STATE	4,785	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	24,000	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	24,000	24,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,600	7,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	10,600	7,000	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	7,800	7,800
GHP-USAID	15,000	7,800	7,800
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,000	500	3,000
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,000
HL.9 Nutrition	6,500	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	6,500	3,000	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	1,500	1,500
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	1,500	1,500
DA	20,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
EG Economic Growth	26,000	12,000	17,000
EG.3 Agriculture	24,000	11,000	12,000
DA	24,000	-	-

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ESDF	-	11,000	12,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
EG.10 Environment	2,000	1,000	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
Seychelles	14	100	100
PS Peace and Security	14	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	14	100	100
IMET	14	100	100
Sierra Leone	22,020	15,600	17,600

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PS Peace and Security	1,020	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,020	400	400
IMET	1,020	400	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	1,200	1,200
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	400	400
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	400	400
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	500	500
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	300	300
ESDF	-	300	300
HL Health	19,000	14,000	16,000
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	12,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	12,000	14,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
Somalia	409,748	140,000	137,265
PS Peace and Security	230,225	104,576	101,841
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	2,500	4,000
NADR	2,500	2,500	4,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	7,776	7,776
ESDF	-	7,776	7,776
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,000	4,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	222,725	90,300	84,265
IMET	225	300	265
PKO	222,500	90,000	84,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	1,800
INCLE	3,000	2,000	1,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	25,500	12,280	12,280

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DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,500	3,522	3,522
DA	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,522	3,522
DR.2 Good Governance	12,800	4,138	4,138
DA	12,800	-	-
ESDF	-	4,138	4,138
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,500	3,241	3,241
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,241	3,241
DR.4 Civil Society	4,700	1,379	1,379
DA	4,700	-	-

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ESDF	-	1,379	1,379
ES Education and Social Services	15,000	5,000	5,000
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	5,000	5,000
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	16,000	18,144	18,144
EG.3 Agriculture	16,000	8,572	8,572
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,572	8,572
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	9,572	9,572
ESDF	-	9,572	9,572
HA Humanitarian Assistance	123,023	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	123,023	-	-
FFP	123,023	-	-
South Africa	734,992	172,096	241,650
PS Peace and Security	707	650	650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	707	650	650
IMET	707	650	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	550	-	-
DA	550	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	200	-	-
DA	200	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	250	-	-
DA	250	-	-
HL Health	731,285	171,446	239,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	718,285	161,846	225,000
GHP-STATE	668,285	161,846	225,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,000	9,600	14,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	9,600	14,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	-

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DA	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	-	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
South Sudan	256,630	64,711	102,300
PS Peace and Security	34,000	27,000	24,400
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	7,000	6,000	4,400
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,400
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	1,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	1,000	2,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	25,000	20,000	18,000
PKO	25,000	20,000	18,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,256	2,400	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	8,856	2,400	4,000
DA	6,856	-	-
ESDF	-	2,400	4,000
ESF	2,000	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	400	-	-
DA	400	-	-
HL Health	65,780	23,892	64,181
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	27,279	11,411	50,000
GHP-STATE	27,279	11,411	50,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	7,000	7,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	17,257	3,100	3,100
GHP-USAID	17,257	3,100	3,100
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,244	2,381	4,081
DA	6,244	-	-
ESDF	-	2,381	4,081
ES Education and Social Services	25,000	6,000	4,300
ES.1 Basic Education	25,000	6,000	4,300
DA	9,909	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,300
ESF	15,091	-	-
EG Economic Growth	8,500	5,419	5,419
EG.3 Agriculture	6,000	5,419	5,419
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,419	5,419
EG.10 Environment	2,500	-	-
DA	2,500	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	114,094	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	114,094	-	-
FFP	114,094	-	-

Sudan	127,395	1,500	12,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	6,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	6,000
ESDF	-	-	6,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,500	1,500	6,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,996	417	2,320
DA	1,996	-	-
ESDF	-	417	2,320
DR.4 Civil Society	4,504	1,083	3,680
DA	4,504	-	-
ESDF	-	1,083	3,680

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DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	119,895	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	119,895	-	-
FFP	119,895	-	-
Tanzania	429,136	348,406	328,700
PS Peace and Security	751	700	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	751	700	700
IMET	751	700	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,500	3,600	1,300
DR.2 Good Governance	1,200	-	-
DA	1,200	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,400	600	250
DA	1,400	-	-
ESDF	-	600	250
DR.4 Civil Society	4,900	3,000	1,050
DA	4,900	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,050
HL Health	388,338	335,106	323,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	289,338	266,606	250,000
GHP-STATE	254,338	266,606	250,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	3,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	3,500	6,000
HL.3 Malaria	44,000	38,000	42,000
GHP-USAID	44,000	38,000	42,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	10,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	10,000	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	23,000	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	23,000	13,000	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	8,000	-	-
DA	8,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	6,000	4,000	4,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

GHP-USAID	6,000	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	15,500	1,000	330
ES.1 Basic Education	15,500	1,000	330
DA	15,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	330
EG Economic Growth	14,000	8,000	3,370
EG.3 Agriculture	5,000	7,000	3,040
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	7,000	3,040
EG.10 Environment	9,000	1,000	330
DA	9,000	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	1,000	330
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,047	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,047	-	-
FFP	3,047	-	-
Togo	1,841	300	300
PS Peace and Security	209	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	209	300	300
IMET	209	300	300
HL Health	1,632	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,632	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,632	-	-
Uganda	494,599	415,488	305,700
PS Peace and Security	826	700	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	826	700	700
IMET	826	700	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	3,000	1,555
DR.2 Good Governance	5,650	1,500	1,000
DA	650	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,800	1,500	555
DA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	555
DR.6 Human Rights	1,250	-	-
DA	1,250	-	-
HL Health	433,320	397,788	295,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	338,820	332,288	225,000
GHP-STATE	308,820	332,288	225,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	3,500	6,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	3,500	6,500

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HL.3 Malaria	33,000	30,000	32,000
GHP-USAID	33,000	30,000	32,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,500	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	15,500	12,000	12,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	27,000	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	27,000	13,000	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,000	-	-
DA	5,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	7,000	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	3,000	1,555

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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	3,000	1,555
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,555
EG Economic Growth	38,257	11,000	6,390
EG.3 Agriculture	33,757	11,000	6,390
DA	28,757	-	-
ESDF	-	11,000	6,390
ESF	5,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	4,500	-	-
DA	4,500	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	7,196	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,178	-	-
FFP	2,178	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	5,018	-	-
FFP	5,018	-	-
Zambia	442,911	364,869	307,225
PS Peace and Security	465	350	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	465	350	350
IMET	465	350	350
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,000	750	750
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	200	200
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	200	200
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	350	-
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	350	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,300	200	450
DA	3,300	-	-
ESDF	-	200	450
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	700	-	100
DA	700	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
HL Health	410,946	359,519	301,875

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HL.1 HIV/AIDS	348,146	312,494	250,000
GHP-STATE	323,146	312,494	250,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,500	3,150	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,500	3,150	5,000
HL.3 Malaria	30,000	26,000	29,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	26,000	29,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,300	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,300	10,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	10,000	5,500	5,500

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	2,375	2,375
GHP-USAID	1,000	2,375	2,375
ES Education and Social Services	6,000	500	500
ES.1 Basic Education	6,000	500	500
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
EG Economic Growth	18,500	3,750	3,750
EG.3 Agriculture	12,500	-	2,000
DA	12,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
EG.10 Environment	3,000	1,750	1,750
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,750	1,750
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	242,451	174,512	139,500
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	1,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,500
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	5,000	2,320
DR.2 Good Governance	5,675	1,000	470
DA	5,675	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	470
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,118	1,000	470
DA	3,118	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	470
DR.4 Civil Society	3,787	2,000	910
DA	3,787	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	910

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DR.6 Human Rights	2,420	1,000	470
DA	2,420	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	470
HL Health	176,845	164,512	133,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	142,094	144,312	110,000
GHP-STATE	142,094	144,312	110,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	4,200	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	4,200	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	14,000	14,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	2,000	2,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID	3,000	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	8,751	-	-
FFP	8,751	-	-
EG Economic Growth	13,109	4,000	2,680
EG.3 Agriculture	13,109	4,000	2,680
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,680
FFP	6,109	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	36,497	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	33,872	-	-
FFP	33,872	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	2,625	-	-
FFP	2,625	-	-
State Africa Regional	137,720	138,785	154,635
PS Peace and Security	108,970	96,785	97,850
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	36,350	28,950	28,950
ESDF	-	8,000	8,000
ESF	13,000	-	-
NADR	23,350	20,950	20,950
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,500	1,500	1,500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,000	1,000
INCLE	-	1,000	1,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	13,850	7,500	3,700
INCLE	13,850	7,500	3,700
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,700	500	500
ESF	1,000	-	-
INCLE	700	500	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,000	700	700
ESDF	-	700	700
ESF	1,000	-	-

PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	1,000	2,500
NADR	-	1,000	2,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	39,520	42,935	46,500
PKO	39,520	42,935	46,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	15,050	12,700	12,500
INCLE	15,050	12,700	12,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	26,750	14,000	13,785
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,750	8,250	8,785
ESDF	-	750	1,500
INCLE	12,750	7,500	7,285
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	1,500	1,500

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
ESF	3,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	2,000	1,000
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	1,500	1,000
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	5,000	750	1,500
ESDF	-	750	1,500
ESF	5,000	-	-
HL Health	-	25,000	40,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	25,000	40,000
GHP-STATE	-	25,000	40,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,000	3,000
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
USAID Africa Regional	146,635	177,400	198,000
PS Peace and Security	2,000	1,500	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	1,500	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,635	4,748	2,135
DR.2 Good Governance	1,635	2,748	1,635
DA	1,635	-	-
ESDF	-	2,748	1,635
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	2,000	500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	500
HL Health	19,200	8,500	8,500

HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,000	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	1,000	1,000
HL.3 Malaria	2,500	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	7,700	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	7,700	3,500	3,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	1,000	1,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	500	500
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500

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($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	13,247	8,250
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	5,247	3,250
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,247	3,250
ES.2 Higher Education	5,000	8,000	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	110,800	149,405	178,115
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	50,000	-
ESDF	-	50,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	26,500	-	75,000
DA	26,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	75,000
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	20,000	20,000
ESDF	-	20,000	20,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,905	-
ESDF	-	1,905	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	76,000	70,000	77,000
DA	76,000	-	-
ESDF	-	70,000	77,000
EG.10 Environment	4,800	5,500	3,115
DA	4,800	-	-
ESDF	-	5,500	3,115
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	-	1,000
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	57,500	3,900	3,900
PS Peace and Security	10,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-

EG Economic Growth	47,500	3,900	3,900
EG.10 Environment	40,000	-	-
DA	40,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,500	3,900	3,900
DA	7,500	-	-
ESDF	-	3,900	3,900
USAID East Africa Regional	35,800	9,700	15,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,200	4,700
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,200	2,000
ESDF	-	1,200	2,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	2,700

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	2,700
HL Health	5,500	1,500	1,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,500	1,500	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,500	1,500	1,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	30,300	7,000	9,300
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
EG.3 Agriculture	19,800	2,000	2,000
DA	19,800	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
EG.10 Environment	5,500	-	2,300
DA	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,300
USAID Sahel Regional Program	40,371	19,000	18,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,735	2,000	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,700	-	-
DA	1,700	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	5,335	1,000	1,000
DA	5,335	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,700	1,000	1,000
DA	1,700	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
HL Health	23,628	13,500	13,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	7,000	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	5,000	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	7,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	5,500	5,500

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HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,628	1,000	1,000
DA	5,628	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	8,008	3,500	3,000
EG.3 Agriculture	8,008	3,000	2,000
DA	8,008	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	500	1,000
ESDF	-	500	1,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
USAID Southern Africa Regional	33,950	5,800	12,500
PS Peace and Security	350	-	2,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	350	-	2,000
DA	350	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,100	-	500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	450	-	500
DA	450	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
DR.2 Good Governance	600	-	-
DA	600	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,050	-	-
DA	3,050	-	-
HL Health	7,000	300	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	7,000	300	2,000
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	300	2,000
EG Economic Growth	22,500	5,500	8,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
EG.3 Agriculture	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	7,500	500	3,000
DA	7,500	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,000
USAID West Africa Regional	64,780	29,000	29,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	3,000	5,820
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	3,000	5,820
DA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	5,820
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	1,000	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	1,000	1,000

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DA	9,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
HL Health	20,780	10,500	10,390
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	280	-	-
GHP-STATE	280	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,500	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	13,500	10,000	10,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,000	500	390
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	390
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	31,000	14,500	10,790
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
EG.3 Agriculture	16,000	8,450	5,000
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,450	5,000
EG.10 Environment	7,000	800	600
DA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	800	600
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	250	190
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	250	190
East Asia and Pacific	981,665	760,920	938,240
Burma	127,506	70,000	108,650
PS Peace and Security	9,690	14,100	27,800
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,300	700	500
INCLE	1,300	700	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	3,000	4,000
ESDF	-	3,000	4,000
ESF	500	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	6,890	10,000	23,000
ESDF	-	10,000	23,000
ESF	6,890	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	400	300
INCLE	1,000	400	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	42,500	12,810	34,750
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,170	3,960	7,400

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ESDF	-	3,060	7,000
ESF	4,970	-	-
INCLE	1,200	900	400
DR.2 Good Governance	9,000	5,330	8,350
ESDF	-	5,330	8,350
ESF	9,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,410	1,075	7,000
ESDF	-	1,075	7,000
ESF	4,410	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	14,780	1,475	7,000
ESDF	-	1,475	7,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	14,780	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,440	970	4,000
ESDF	-	970	4,000
ESF	3,440	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	4,700	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	4,700	-	-
HL Health	36,450	21,000	21,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	13,450	-	-
GHP-STATE	13,450	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	8,000	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,000	8,000
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	9,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,500	4,450	6,450
ES.1 Basic Education	8,500	3,450	4,450
ESDF	-	3,450	4,450
ESF	8,500	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	29,260	17,640	18,650
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,060	-	3,060
ESDF	-	-	3,060
ESF	2,060	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,580	1,580	4,080
ESDF	-	1,580	4,080
ESF	2,580	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	20,000	5,500	5,500
ESDF	-	5,500	5,500
ESF	20,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,090	9,560	4,600

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ESDF	-	9,560	4,600
ESF	3,090	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	510	1,000	1,410
ESDF	-	1,000	1,410
ESF	510	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,020	-	-
ESF	1,020	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,106	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,106	-	-
FFP	1,106	-	-
Cambodia	64,005	35,000	41,500

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS Peace and Security	6,000	7,000	7,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	5,000	7,000	7,000
NADR	5,000	7,000	7,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,200	5,000	12,000
DR.4 Civil Society	4,255	5,000	7,500
DA	4,255	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	7,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,017	-	-
DA	1,017	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	3,928	-	4,500
DA	3,928	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,500
HL Health	24,505	13,500	14,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,005	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,005	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,500	5,500	6,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	5,500	6,500
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	8,000	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	6,400	1,000	1,000
ES.1 Basic Education	6,400	1,000	1,000
DA	6,400	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	17,900	8,500	7,000
EG.3 Agriculture	10,000	6,000	4,500

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DA	10,500	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,500
EG.10 Environment	3,500	1,000	1,000
DA	3,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,400	1,500	1,500
DA	4,400	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
China	25,040	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,040	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	17,040	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	17,040	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	728	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	728	-	-
ESF	728	-	-
EG Economic Growth	7,272	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,746	-	-
ESF	4,746	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,526	-	-
ESF	2,526	-	-
Fiji	196	200	400
PS Peace and Security	196	200	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	196	200	400
IMET	196	200	400
Indonesia	129,097	80,400	96,600
PS Peace and Security	30,201	9,900	11,150
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,500	4,500
NADR	4,500	4,500	4,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	700	700
NADR	1,500	700	700
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	400	300	400
INCLE	400	300	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	16,376	2,400	2,400
FMF	14,000	-	-
IMET	2,376	2,400	2,400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	7,425	2,000	3,150
INCLE	7,425	2,000	3,150
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,900	14,850	18,300
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,620	5,625	5,950
DA	3,820	-	-
ESDF	-	4,025	4,500
INCLE	2,800	1,600	1,450
DR.2 Good Governance	7,640	4,100	5,225
DA	7,640	-	-

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ESDF	-	4,100	5,225
DR.4 Civil Society	5,730	4,100	6,100
DA	5,730	-	-
ESDF	-	4,100	6,100
DR.6 Human Rights	1,910	1,025	1,025
DA	1,910	-	-
ESDF	-	1,025	1,025
HL Health	45,096	23,500	25,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,596	-	-
GHP-STATE	2,596	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,500	13,500	15,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
GHP-USAID	13,500	13,500	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	17,000	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	6,000	6,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	12,000	4,000	4,000
DA	12,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	3,500	3,500
ES.2 Higher Education	5,000	3,500	3,500
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,500	3,500
EG Economic Growth	26,900	28,650	38,650
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	1,500	6,500
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	6,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,000	9,500	10,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	9,500	10,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	4,750	4,250
ESDF	-	4,750	4,250
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	4,000	9,000
ESDF	-	4,000	9,000
EG.10 Environment	16,000	8,900	8,900
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,900	8,900
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,900	-	-
DA	4,900	-	-
Laos	58,167	34,150	52,400
PS Peace and Security	34,000	12,550	29,800
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	500	-	500
INCLE	500	-	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	2,400	2,400

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DA	1,600	-	-
ESDF	-	2,400	2,400
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	30,000	10,000	25,000
NADR	30,000	10,000	25,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	150	400
IMET	-	150	400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,500	-	1,500
INCLE	2,500	-	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	1,000	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	1,000	2,000
DA	3,000	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
INCLE	1,000	-	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
HL Health	4,280	2,400	2,400
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	780	-	-
GHP-STATE	780	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	2,400	2,400
ESDF	-	2,400	2,400
HL.9 Nutrition	3,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	7,800	7,800
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	1,800	1,800
ESDF	-	1,800	1,800
ES.4 Social Services	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	9,887	10,400	10,400
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,400	2,400
ESDF	-	2,400	2,400
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,500	5,000	5,000
DA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,887	3,000	3,000
DA	3,887	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,500	-	-
DA	3,500	-	-
Malaysia	1,084	1,100	1,100
PS Peace and Security	1,084	1,100	1,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,084	1,100	1,100

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IMET	1,984	1,100	1,100
Marshall Islands	450	-	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
EG Economic Growth	450	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	450	-	-
DA	450	-	-
Micronesia	450	-	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,500

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	1,500
EG Economic Growth	450	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	450	-	-
DA	450	-	-
Mongolia	9,993	5,000	8,000
PS Peace and Security	6,493	2,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,993	2,000	2,000
FMF	3,000	-	-
IMET	1,993	2,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,500	-	-
INCLE	1,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,500	1,000	3,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	625	1,000	3,000
DA	625	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-
DA	500	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,875	-	-
DA	1,875	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	2,000	3,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,000	3,000
ESDF	-	2,000	3,000
North Korea	4,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,101	200	34,300
PS Peace and Security	200	200	2,300
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	200	300

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IMET	200	200	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	6,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
HL Health	4,901	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,901	-	-
GHP-STATE	4,901	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	-	26,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	3,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	3,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
EG.10 Environment	-	-	8,000
ESDF	-	-	8,000
Philippines	150,699	159,340	153,110
PS Peace and Security	52,399	57,040	50,840
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	5,500	5,500
NADR	5,500	5,500	5,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	440	440
NADR	300	440	440
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	500	1,000	600
INCLE	500	1,000	600
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	300	300
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	41,899	47,900	42,000
FMF	40,000	45,900	40,000
IMET	1,899	2,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,200	1,900	2,000
INCLE	3,200	1,900	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,000	18,200	17,670
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,800	3,800	5,270
DA	500	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	4,000
INCLE	3,300	1,800	1,270
DR.2 Good Governance	10,900	3,400	3,000
DA	10,900	-	-
ESDF	-	3,400	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,800	3,000	1,500
DA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	3,500	4,000	4,600

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DA	9,900	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,600
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	2,000	1,650
ESDF	-	2,000	1,650
DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,000	1,650
ESDF	-	2,000	1,650
HL Health	32,000	23,000	23,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,000	13,000	13,500
GHP-USAID	13,000	13,000	13,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,000	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	7,000	7,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	3,000	3,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	22,000	19,000	19,000
ES.1 Basic Education	16,000	10,000	7,000
DA	16,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	7,000
ES.2 Higher Education	6,000	6,000	9,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	9,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	3,000	3,000
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	23,300	39,100	42,100
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,500	1,500	2,000
DA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	6,700	6,000
ESDF	-	6,700	6,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,500	9,400	9,600
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	9,400	9,600
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	1,500	1,500
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,000	4,000	4,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
EG.9 Transport Services	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
EG.10 Environment	13,000	10,000	10,000
DA	13,000	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000

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EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,300	5,000	5,000
DA	4,300	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	3,000	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
Samoa	-	100	100
PS Peace and Security	-	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	100	100
IMET	-	100	100
Thailand	11,800	8,400	17,150

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS Peace and Security	5,500	4,500	10,650
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,600	1,000	1,600
NADR	1,600	1,000	1,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	500	500
NADR	400	500	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	600	2,200	5,000
DA	600	-	-
ESDF	-	2,200	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,300	-	2,000
IMET	1,300	-	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,600	800	1,550
INCLE	1,600	800	1,550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,300	3,900	6,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,300	400	500
DA	1,900	-	-
INCLE	400	400	500
DR.6 Human Rights	4,000	3,500	6,000
ESDF	-	3,500	6,000
ESF	4,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	18,355	15,400	17,400
PS Peace and Security	355	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	355	400	400
IMET	355	400	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	6,560	9,000
DR.2 Good Governance	7,250	4,080	6,000
DA	7,250	-	-
ESDF	-	4,080	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,750	2,480	3,000
DA	2,750	-	-
ESDF	-	2,480	3,000
HL Health	2,000	1,502	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	1,502	-
ESDF	-	1,502	-

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GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	6,000	6,938	8,000
EG.3 Agriculture	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,000	6,938	8,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,938	8,000
Tonga	184	200	400
PS Peace and Security	184	200	400

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	184	200	400
IMET	184	200	400
Vietnam	151,948	141,230	144,330
PS Peace and Security	32,914	58,730	27,230
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	430	430
NADR	-	430	430
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	15,000	8,000	11,000
NADR	15,000	8,000	11,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	13,614	46,800	12,700
FMF	12,000	45,000	10,900
IMET	1,614	1,800	1,800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,300	3,500	3,100
INCLE	4,300	3,500	3,100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,700	3,500	12,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,700	1,000	600
ESF	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,700	1,000	600
DR.2 Good Governance	12,000	2,500	5,500
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	5,500
ESF	4,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	7,000	-	6,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
HL Health	32,084	30,000	30,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	27,084	25,000	25,000
GHP-STATE	27,084	25,000	25,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	17,500	10,000	19,000
ES.2 Higher Education	5,000	-	6,500
DA	5,000	-	-

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ESDF	-	-	6,500
ES.4 Social Services	12,500	10,000	12,500
DA	12,500	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	12,500
EG Economic Growth	47,750	39,000	56,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,750	7,000	12,000
DA	2,250	-	-
ESDF	-	7,000	12,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,500	2,000	9,000
DA	4,500	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	2,000	9,000
EG.10 Environment	34,500	30,000	25,500
DA	14,500	-	-
ESDF	-	30,000	25,500
ESF	20,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,000	-	9,500
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	9,500
Pacific Islands Regional	20,700	20,500	33,500
PS Peace and Security	-	-	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	4,000	10,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	2,000	6,500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	6,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	2,500
ESDF	-	1,000	2,500
HL Health	3,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	1,500
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	1,500
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
EG Economic Growth	9,500	11,500	16,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,500	4,500
ESDF	-	2,500	4,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	2,000	2,000

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ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
EG.10 Environment	8,000	5,000	7,500
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	7,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,200	5,000	5,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	3,200	5,000	5,000
DA	3,200	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	163,400	171,000	193,300

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS Peace and Security	62,900	42,485	55,785
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	9,500	1,000	4,000
ESF	2,500	-	-
INCLE	7,000	1,000	4,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	400	285	285
ESDF	-	285	285
ESF	400	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,000	4,000	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	32,000	30,000	35,000
FMF	32,000	30,000	35,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	14,000	4,200	9,500
INCLE	14,000	4,200	9,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	24,000	32,000	32,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	800	800
INCLE	1,000	800	800
DR.2 Good Governance	19,000	31,200	31,200
ESDF	-	31,200	31,200
ESF	19,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
HL Health	55,000	25,000	32,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	55,000	25,000	32,000
GHP-STATE	55,000	25,000	32,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	1,500	1,500
ES.2 Higher Education	-	1,500	1,500
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
EG Economic Growth	21,500	70,015	72,015
EG.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	36,015	39,015

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ESDF	-	36,015	39,015
ESF	9,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	13,000	13,000
ESDF	-	13,000	13,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	9,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	9,000	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	1,750	11,000	10,000
ESDF	-	11,000	10,000
ESF	1,750	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	1,750	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	1,750	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	39,490	18,700	33,000
PS Peace and Security	5,500	5,500	6,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	3,000	4,000	4,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,500	1,500	2,500
ESDF	-	1,500	2,500
ESF	2,500	-	-
HL Health	20,640	-	3,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	17,640	-	-
GHP-STATE	17,640	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	3,000	-	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	3,000
EG Economic Growth	13,350	13,200	23,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	5,000	8,000
ESDF	-	5,000	8,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
EG.10 Environment	9,350	4,200	9,000
DA	9,350	-	-
ESDF	-	4,200	9,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,000	2,000	2,000
DA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	1,203,802	494,575	637,490
Albania	8,979	5,100	4,650
PS Peace and Security	5,079	2,700	2,350
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	750
NADR	1,000	1,000	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	889	900	900

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IMET	889	900	900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,190	800	700
AEECA	1,190	-	-
INCLE	2,000	800	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,900	2,400	2,300
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,400	1,900	1,800
AEECA	300	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	1,200
INCLE	2,100	700	600
DR.4 Civil Society	1,200	500	500
AEECA	1,200	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	500	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	300	-	-
AEECA	300	-	-
Armenia	30,084	6,750	16,600
PS Peace and Security	5,184	1,500	1,725
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	100	150	150
AEECA	100	-	-
ESDF	-	150	150
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	584	600	600
IMET	584	600	600
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,500	750	975
INCLE	4,500	750	975
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,903	3,100	9,575
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,563	750	4,025
AEECA	1,063	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,500
INCLE	2,500	750	525
DR.2 Good Governance	2,320	500	1,500
AEECA	2,320	-	-
ESDF	-	500	1,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,100	550	1,250
AEECA	3,100	-	-
ESDF	-	550	1,250
DR.4 Civil Society	4,130	800	1,500
AEECA	4,130	-	-
ESDF	-	800	1,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,895	500	1,300
AEECA	1,895	-	-
ESDF	-	500	1,300
DR.6 Human Rights	1,895	-	-
AEECA	1,895	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	100	1,100
ES.2 Higher Education	-	100	1,100

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ESDF	-	100	1,100
EG Economic Growth	7,997	2,050	4,200
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-
AEECA	500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,807	1,250	2,700
AEECA	2,807	-	-
ESDF	-	1,250	2,700
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,440	800	1,500
AEECA	4,440	-	-
ESDF	-	800	1,500
EG.10 Environment	250	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
AEECA	250	-	-
Azerbaijan	9,357	2,700	5,600
PS Peace and Security	1,547	700	1,200
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	730	-	-
AEECA	730	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	150	-	-
AEECA	150	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	70	100	600
AEECA	70	-	-
ESDF	-	100	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	597	600	600
IMET	597	600	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,872	1,000	1,800
DR.2 Good Governance	300	-	500
AEECA	300	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,800	850	1,100
AEECA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	850	1,100
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	647	150	100
AEECA	647	-	-
ESDF	-	150	100
DR.6 Human Rights	125	-	100
AEECA	125	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
EG Economic Growth	3,938	1,000	2,600
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,012	100	1,126
AEECA	1,012	-	-
ESDF	-	100	1,126
EG.4 Financial Sector	741	-	-
AEECA	741	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,705	900	1,474
AEECA	1,705	-	-

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ESDF	-	900	1,474
EG.6 Workforce Development	480	-	-
AEECA	480	-	-
Belarus	8,600	1,500	3,000
PS Peace and Security	649	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	649	-	-
AEECA	649	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,032	1,425	2,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,190	-	500
AEECA	1,190	-	-
ESDF	-	-	500

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	3,442	925	1,000
AEECA	3,442	-	-
ESDF	-	925	1,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,400	500	1,000
AEECA	1,400	-	-
ESDF	-	500	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,919	75	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,919	75	500
AEECA	1,919	-	-
ESDF	-	75	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41,499	16,900	20,450
PS Peace and Security	11,683	7,820	8,550
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	4,683	2,225	3,300
AEECA	4,683	-	-
ESDF	-	2,225	3,300
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	3,000	3,250
NADR	2,000	3,000	3,250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,000	900	900
IMET	1,000	900	900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	1,695	1,100
INCLE	4,000	1,695	1,100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,324	5,330	7,785
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,515	2,705	3,400
AEECA	1,515	-	-
ESDF	-	1,400	2,200
INCLE	2,000	1,305	1,200
DR.2 Good Governance	3,068	900	2,385
AEECA	3,068	-	-
ESDF	-	900	2,385
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,292	400	500
AEECA	1,292	-	-
ESDF	-	400	500
DR.4 Civil Society	3,977	725	700

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AEECA	3,377	-	-
ESDF	-	725	700
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,472	400	600
AEECA	1,472	-	-
ESDF	-	400	600
DR.6 Human Rights	-	200	200
ESDF	-	200	200
ES Education and Social Services	2,893	800	50
ES.1 Basic Education	2,893	750	-
AEECA	2,893	-	-
ESDF	-	750	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ES.2 Higher Education	-	50	50
ESDF	-	50	50
EG Economic Growth	13,599	2,950	4,065
EG.2 Trade and Investment	7,424	725	1,490
AEECA	7,424	-	-
ESDF	-	725	1,490
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,067	900	900
AEECA	3,067	-	-
ESDF	-	900	900
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,273	675	675
AEECA	1,273	-	-
ESDF	-	675	675
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,835	650	1,000
AEECA	1,835	-	-
ESDF	-	650	1,000
Bulgaria	9,198	1,700	1,700
PS Peace and Security	9,198	1,700	1,700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	9,198	1,700	1,700
FMF	7,500	-	-
IMET	1,698	1,700	1,700
Croatia	881	850	850
PS Peace and Security	881	850	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	881	850	850
IMET	881	850	850
Czech Republic	500	800	425
PS Peace and Security	500	800	425
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	500	800	425
IMET	500	800	425
Estonia	9,400	6,100	6,100
PS Peace and Security	9,400	6,100	6,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	9,400	6,100	6,100
FMF	8,000	5,000	5,000
IMET	1,400	1,100	1,100

Georgia	127,003	63,700	63,500
PS Peace and Security	51,112	25,040	24,940
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	-	-
NADR	1,100	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	115	115	95
INCLE	115	115	95
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	9,534	1,000	1,000
AEECA	9,534	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	1,000
NADR	-	-	1,000

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	37,178	22,200	22,200
FMF	35,000	20,000	20,000
IMET	2,178	2,200	2,200
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,185	1,725	645
INCLE	3,185	1,725	645
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	33,082	16,910	16,810
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,695	4,860	4,760
AEECA	4,295	-	-
ESDF	-	3,700	3,700
INCLE	2,400	1,160	1,060
DR.2 Good Governance	8,320	3,900	3,900
AEECA	8,320	-	-
ESDF	-	3,900	3,900
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,100	1,400	1,400
AEECA	6,100	-	-
ESDF	-	1,400	1,400
DR.4 Civil Society	5,830	3,600	3,600
AEECA	5,830	-	-
ESDF	-	3,600	3,600
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,917	2,350	2,350
AEECA	2,917	-	-
ESDF	-	2,350	2,350
DR.6 Human Rights	3,220	800	800
AEECA	3,220	-	-
ESDF	-	800	800
ES Education and Social Services	6,000	2,230	2,230
ES.1 Basic Education	3,320	1,990	1,990
AEECA	3,320	-	-
ESDF	-	1,990	1,990
ES.4 Social Services	2,680	240	240
AEECA	2,680	-	-
ESDF	-	240	240
EG Economic Growth	36,809	19,520	19,520

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EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,545	470	470
AEECA	1,545	-	-
ESDF	-	470	470
EG.3 Agriculture	5,000	-	-
AEECA	5,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	888	-	-
AEECA	888	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	19,367	18,100	16,700
AEECA	19,367	-	-
ESDF	-	18,100	16,700
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,550	-	1,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
AEECA	3,550	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,406	950	950
AEECA	5,406	-	-
ESDF	-	950	950
EG.10 Environment	1,053	-	400
AEECA	1,053	-	-
ESDF	-	-	400
Greece	1,000	550	550
PS Peace and Security	1,000	550	550
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,000	550	550
IMET	1,000	550	550
Hungary	800	800	800
PS Peace and Security	800	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	800	800	800
IMET	800	800	800
International Fund for Ireland	750	-	-
PS Peace and Security	750	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	750	-	-
ESF	750	-	-
Kosovo	54,102	26,250	32,400
PS Peace and Security	20,842	5,500	5,340
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,800	900	900
AEECA	2,800	-	-
ESDF	-	900	900
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	1,000
NADR	-	-	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	9,142	750	750
AEECA	3,400	-	-
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	742	750	750

PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	8,900	3,350	2,190
AEECA	3,000	-	-
INCLE	5,900	3,350	2,190
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	22,358	12,750	20,060
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	18,118	7,150	14,460
AEECA	13,518	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	13,000
INCLE	4,600	2,150	1,460
DR.2 Good Governance	1,200	5,100	5,100
AEECA	1,200	-	-
ESDF	-	5,100	5,100

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	1,490	500	500
AEECA	1,490	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,550	-	-
AEECA	1,550	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	350	200	200
ES.2 Higher Education	350	200	200
AEECA	350	-	-
ESDF	-	200	200
EG Economic Growth	10,552	7,800	6,800
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	50	50
ESDF	-	50	50
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	1,000	500
AEECA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	500
EG.4 Financial Sector	166	-	-
AEECA	166	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,886	6,750	6,250
AEECA	2,886	-	-
ESDF	-	6,750	6,250
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,000	-	-
AEECA	2,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,000	-	-
AEECA	3,000	-	-
Latvia	9,400	6,100	6,100
PS Peace and Security	9,400	6,100	6,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	9,400	6,100	6,100
FMF	8,000	5,000	5,000
IMET	1,400	1,100	1,100
Lithuania	9,400	6,100	6,100
PS Peace and Security	9,400	6,100	6,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	9,400	6,100	6,100
FMF	8,000	5,000	5,000

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IMET	1,100	1,100	1,100
Malta	90	100	100
PS Peace and Security	90	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	90	100	100
IMET	90	100	100
Moldova	55,813	21,650	20,550
PS Peace and Security	4,947	4,050	3,410
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	200	1,550	1,600
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
INCLE	200	50	100
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	200	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
INCLE	-	200	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,147	1,150	1,150
IMET	1,147	1,150	1,150
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,600	1,150	660
INCLE	3,600	1,150	660
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,156	8,600	9,140
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,000	3,580	4,120
AEECA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,480	3,480
INCLE	3,000	1,100	640
DR.2 Good Governance	7,000	2,000	2,000
AEECA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	20	20
ESDF	-	20	20
DR.4 Civil Society	1,156	2,000	2,000
AEECA	1,156	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,000	1,000	1,000
AEECA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	30,710	9,000	8,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,500	-	-
AEECA	3,500	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	500	500
AEECA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
EG.4 Financial Sector	6,000	1,500	1,500
AEECA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	11,000	5,500	4,500
AEECA	11,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,500	4,500

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EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,210	1,500	1,500
AEECA	5,210	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
Montenegro	12,669	2,000	1,550
PS Peace and Security	8,969	1,200	885
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,469	500	500
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	469	500	500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,500	700	385
INCLE	3,500	700	385
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,700	800	665

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,700	800	665
INCLE	2,700	800	665
DR.4 Civil Society	200	-	-
AEECA	200	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	800	-	-
AEECA	800	-	-
North Macedonia	21,089	5,700	9,300
PS Peace and Security	8,699	1,984	1,905
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	155	155
ESDF	-	155	155
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,099	1,100	1,100
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	1,099	1,100	1,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,600	729	650
AEECA	500	-	-
INCLE	2,100	729	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,954	2,903	5,582
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	771	2,550
ESDF	-	-	2,000
INCLE	3,000	771	550
DR.2 Good Governance	703	1,000	2,477
AEECA	703	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	2,477
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	967	150	-
AEECA	967	-	-
ESDF	-	150	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,284	932	505
AEECA	3,284	-	-
ESDF	-	932	505
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	50	50
ESDF	-	50	50
ES Education and Social Services	-	100	100
ES.2 Higher Education	-	100	100

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ESDF	-	100	100
EG Economic Growth	4,436	713	1,713
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	4,436	713	1,713
AEECA	4,436	-	-
ESDF	-	713	1,713
Poland	1,342	1,350	1,350
PS Peace and Security	1,342	1,350	1,350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,342	1,350	1,350
IMET	1,342	1,350	1,350
Romania	13,998	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	13,998	1,500	1,500

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	13,998	1,500	1,500
FMF	12,500	-	-
IMET	1,498	1,500	1,500
Serbia	29,434	9,750	13,950
PS Peace and Security	3,834	2,600	2,650
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	834	1,050	1,050
IMET	834	1,050	1,050
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	550	600
INCLE	2,000	550	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,778	5,150	10,300
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,328	2,100	8,100
AEECA	2,828	-	-
ESDF	-	1,150	7,300
INCLE	2,500	950	800
DR.2 Good Governance	1,300	1,000	2,000
AEECA	1,300	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,528	-	-
AEECA	1,528	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,510	900	100
AEECA	4,510	-	-
ESDF	-	900	100
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,112	1,150	100
AEECA	4,112	-	-
ESDF	-	1,150	100
ES Education and Social Services	-	200	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	200	-
ESDF	-	200	-
EG Economic Growth	8,822	1,800	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,202	1,000	1,000
AEECA	6,202	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,620	800	-
AEECA	2,620	-	-
ESDF	-	800	-
Slovakia	748	575	575
PS Peace and Security	748	575	575
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	748	575	575
IMET	748	575	575
Slovenia	189	50	50
PS Peace and Security	189	50	50
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	189	50	50

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IMET	189	50	50
Turkey	2,105	2,200	1,600
PS Peace and Security	2,105	2,200	1,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	-	-
NADR	600	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,505	2,200	1,600
IMET	1,505	2,200	1,600
Ukraine	445,654	221,500	316,900
PS Peace and Security	189,887	68,753	158,503
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	6,500	4,650	4,650
ESDF	-	650	650
NADR	6,500	4,000	4,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,833	-	-
AEECA	5,833	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,200	953	953
AEECA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	953	953
INCLE	200	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	26,700	23,000	20,000
AEECA	26,700	-	-
ESDF	-	23,000	20,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	8,500	6,000	6,000
NADR	8,500	6,000	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	117,854	22,900	117,900
FMF	115,000	20,000	115,000
IMET	2,854	2,900	2,900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	23,300	11,250	9,000
INCLE	23,300	11,250	9,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	127,006	63,321	68,571
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	16,245	6,003	8,253
AEECA	9,745	-	-
ESDF	-	4,253	4,253
INCLE	6,500	1,750	4,000

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DR.2 Good Governance	43,450	24,983	25,483
AEECA	43,450	-	-
ESDF	-	24,983	25,483
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	9,850	4,770	5,770
AEECA	9,850	-	-
ESDF	-	4,770	5,770
DR.4 Civil Society	28,785	17,305	18,805
AEECA	28,785	-	-
ESDF	-	17,305	18,805
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	25,026	9,260	9,260
AEECA	25,026	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	9,260	9,260
DR.6 Human Rights	3,650	1,000	1,000
AEECA	3,650	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
HL Health	32,800	30,600	31,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	27,200	25,000	25,000
GHP-STATE	27,200	25,000	25,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,600	5,600	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,600	5,600	6,000
EG Economic Growth	95,398	58,826	58,826
EG.2 Trade and Investment	8,107	9,509	9,509
AEECA	8,107	-	-
ESDF	-	9,509	9,509
EG.4 Financial Sector	6,386	7,589	7,589
AEECA	6,386	-	-
ESDF	-	7,589	7,589
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	61,322	16,886	16,886
AEECA	61,322	-	-
ESDF	-	16,886	16,886
EG.6 Workforce Development	135	2,119	2,119
AEECA	135	-	-
ESDF	-	2,119	2,119
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	19,448	22,723	22,723
AEECA	19,448	-	-
ESDF	-	22,723	22,723
HA Humanitarian Assistance	563	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	493	-	-
AEECA	493	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	70	-	-
AEECA	70	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	281,868	72,300	91,240
PS Peace and Security	202,579	25,770	27,720
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,700	1,600	1,600

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

NADR	1,600	1,600	1,600
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,670	3,270	5,250
AEECA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	2,820	4,820
INCLE	2,670	450	430
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	165	750	750
AEECA	165	-	-
ESDF	-	750	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	193,664	20,000	20,000
FMF	188,688	20,000	20,000
IMET	4,976	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,380	150	120
INCLE	1,380	150	120
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	54,243	29,950	39,940
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,000	4,700	6,700
AEECA	2,700	-	-
ESDF	-	4,100	6,100
INCLE	2,300	600	600
DR.2 Good Governance	2,000	2,450	3,440
AEECA	350	-	-
ESDF	-	2,150	3,150
INCLE	1,650	300	290
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	3,100	3,100
AEECA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	3,100	3,100
DR.4 Civil Society	23,283	12,100	18,100
AEECA	23,283	-	-
ESDF	-	12,100	18,100
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	17,785	7,600	8,600
AEECA	17,785	-	-
ESDF	-	7,600	8,600
DR.6 Human Rights	2,175	-	-
AEECA	2,175	-	-
HL Health	1,200	1,200	1,200
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,200	1,200	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,200	1,200	1,200
ES Education and Social Services	-	650	650
ES.2 Higher Education	-	650	650
ESDF	-	650	650
EG Economic Growth	23,846	14,730	21,730
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,215	-	-
AEECA	3,215	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	4,019	1,300	2,300
AEECA	4,019	-	-

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ESDF	-	1,300	2,300
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,491	7,200	10,200
AEECA	6,491	-	-
ESDF	-	7,200	10,200
EG.6 Workforce Development	500	600	600
AEECA	500	-	-
ESDF	-	600	600
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	9,621	5,630	8,630
AEECA	9,621	-	-
ESDF	-	5,630	8,630
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,850	10,000	10,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS Peace and Security	17,850	10,000	10,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	17,850	10,000	10,000
AEECA	17,850	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
Near East	7,861,987	6,579,820	6,547,255
Algeria	1,477	2,000	3,300
PS Peace and Security	1,477	2,000	1,300
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	360	700	-
NADR	360	700	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,117	1,300	1,300
IMET	1,117	1,300	1,300
EG Economic Growth	-	-	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Bahrain	569	400	650
PS Peace and Security	569	400	650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	569	400	650
IMET	569	400	650
Egypt	1,419,300	1,382,300	1,381,850
PS Peace and Security	1,305,800	1,305,500	1,305,300
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,500	1,500	1,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	2,000	2,000
NADR	1,500	2,000	2,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,301,800	1,301,800	1,301,800
FMF	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
IMET	1,800	1,800	1,800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	200	-
INCLE	-	200	-

DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	22,563	14,800	20,550
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,550	2,950	6,550
ESDF	-	1,150	5,000
ESF	5,550	-	-
INCLE	2,000	1,800	1,550
DR.2 Good Governance	6,650	7,700	7,000
ESDF	-	7,700	7,000
ESF	6,650	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	8,363	4,150	7,000
ESDF	-	4,150	7,000
ESF	8,363	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL Health	10,000	10,000	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	10,000	5,000
ESDF	-	10,000	5,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	50,000	30,000	30,000
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	15,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	35,000	20,000	20,000
ESDF	-	20,000	20,000
ESF	35,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	30,937	22,000	21,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	7,844	6,650	-
ESDF	-	6,650	-
ESF	7,844	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	3,500	-	-
ESF	3,500	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,263	15,350	10,600
ESDF	-	15,350	10,600
ESF	6,263	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	10,830	-	10,400
ESDF	-	-	10,400
ESF	10,830	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	1,000	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
Iraq	451,511	165,860	124,500
PS Peace and Security	355,511	115,860	79,300
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	6,000	6,000
NADR	6,000	6,000	6,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	860	1,500
NADR	1,500	860	1,500

PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	50,000	65,000	29,800
ESDF	-	65,000	29,800
ESF	50,000	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	37,500	40,000	40,000
NADR	37,500	40,000	40,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	250,910	1,000	1,000
FMF	250,000	-	-
IMET	910	1,000	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	9,601	3,000	1,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
INCLE	3,601	3,000	1,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	66,000	41,600	41,600
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	3,500	3,500
ESDF	-	3,500	3,500
INCLE	2,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	54,000	35,000	35,000
ESDF	-	35,000	35,000
ESF	54,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	7,000	2,100	2,100
ESDF	-	2,100	2,100
ESF	7,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	3,400	3,400
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	3,400	3,400
ESDF	-	3,400	3,400
EG Economic Growth	20,000	5,000	200
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	200	200
ESDF	-	200	200
ESF	500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	19,500	4,800	-
ESDF	-	4,800	-
ESF	19,500	-	-
Israel	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
PS Peace and Security	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
FMF	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Jordan	1,524,989	1,275,000	1,275,000
PS Peace and Security	442,589	364,200	514,200
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	6,800	6,800
NADR	10,000	6,800	6,800

PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,200	3,200	3,200
NADR	3,200	3,200	3,200
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	400	400	400
NADR	400	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	428,989	353,800	503,800
FMF	425,000	350,000	500,000
IMET	3,989	3,800	3,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	76,000	45,800	40,800
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	39,461	13,000	13,000
ESDF	-	13,000	13,000
ESF	39,461	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.2 Good Governance	10,963	19,800	14,800
ESDF	-	19,800	14,800
ESF	10,963	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,216	7,000	7,000
ESDF	-	7,000	7,000
ESF	11,216	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	12,315	6,000	6,000
ESDF	-	6,000	6,000
ESF	12,315	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,045	-	-
ESF	2,045	-	-
HL Health	135,285	252,000	132,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	40,000	40,000
ESDF	-	40,000	40,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	21,000	-	-
ESF	21,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	114,285	212,000	92,000
ESDF	-	212,000	92,000
ESF	114,285	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	88,750	70,000	70,000
ES.1 Basic Education	87,750	60,000	60,000
ESDF	-	60,000	60,000
ESF	87,750	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	1,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	782,365	543,000	518,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	754,100	486,000	486,000
ESDF	-	486,000	486,000
ESF	754,100	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	30,000	15,000
ESDF	-	30,000	15,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	17,700	22,000	12,000

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ESDF	-	22,000	12,000
ESF	17,700	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	565	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	565	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	10,000	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	-	5,000	-
ESDF	-	5,000	-
Lebanon	242,287	133,160	133,160
PS Peace and Security	127,787	69,960	69,960

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,060	5,000	5,000
NADR	6,060	5,000	5,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	760	760	760
NADR	760	760	760
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	5,000	6,000	6,000
NADR	5,000	6,000	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	107,967	53,000	53,000
FMF	105,000	50,000	50,000
IMET	2,967	3,000	3,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	8,000	5,200	5,200
INCLE	8,000	5,200	5,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,437	9,000	8,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	1,000	1,000
INCLE	2,000	1,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	10,339	4,000	3,000
ESDF	-	4,000	3,000
ESF	10,339	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	5,098	4,000	4,000
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
ESF	5,098	-	-
HL Health	25,000	12,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	25,000	12,000	12,000
ESDF	-	12,000	12,000
ESF	25,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	38,000	29,000	30,000
ES.1 Basic Education	24,000	17,000	17,000
ESDF	-	17,000	17,000
ESF	24,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	14,000	12,000	13,000
ESDF	-	12,000	13,000
ESF	14,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	34,063	13,200	13,200
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	34,063	13,200	13,200

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ESDF	-	13,200	13,200
ESF	34,063	-	-
Libya	33,000	21,800	21,435
PS Peace and Security	12,500	6,967	9,335
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	2,000	1,000	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000	1,000	-
NADR	2,000	1,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	7,500	2,967	5,900
ESDF	-	2,967	5,900
ESF	7,500	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	1,000	2,000
NADR	-	1,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	435
INCLE	1,000	1,000	435
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,500	10,680	6,700
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	750	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
ESF	750	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,500	5,637	4,350
ESDF	-	5,637	4,350
ESF	3,500	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,670	525
ESDF	-	2,670	525
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,373	825
ESDF	-	2,373	825
ESF	2,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,250	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
ESF	2,250	-	-
EG Economic Growth	12,000	4,153	5,400
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,000	4,153	5,400
ESDF	-	4,153	5,400
ESF	9,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
Morocco	38,490	16,000	13,500
PS Peace and Security	16,940	8,100	6,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	3,100	3,100
ESDF	-	3,100	3,100
NADR	500	-	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	1,000	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	11,990	2,000	2,000

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FMF	10,000	-	-
IMET	1,990	2,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,450	2,000	1,000
INCLE	3,450	2,000	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,550	3,750	4,400
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,550	1,000	500
INCLE	1,550	1,000	500
DR.2 Good Governance	6,450	2,750	3,900
ESDF	-	2,750	3,900
ESF	6,450	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,550	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	4,550	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	6,000	2,700	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	6,000	2,700	3,000
ESDF	-	2,700	3,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,000	1,450	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,400	1,450	-
ESDF	-	1,450	-
ESF	2,400	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	600	-	-
ESF	600	-	-
Oman	3,124	3,400	2,700
PS Peace and Security	3,124	3,400	2,700
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	1,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	-
NADR	700	700	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,424	1,700	1,700
IMET	1,424	1,700	1,700
Syria	40,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	18,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	18,000	-	-
ESF	18,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	11,000	-	-
ESF	11,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	7,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	7,000	-	-
ESF	7,000	-	-
Tunisia	191,316	86,400	83,850
PS Peace and Security	101,216	51,812	49,653

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PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	2,000	2,000
NADR	5,500	2,000	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	600	-
NADR	600	600	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	87,216	42,300	42,300
FMF	85,000	40,000	40,000
IMET	2,216	2,300	2,300
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	7,900	6,912	5,353
INCLE	7,900	6,912	5,353
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	46,100	18,088	17,697
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	10,200	4,088	3,697

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	5,100	-	-
INCLE	5,100	3,088	2,697
DR.2 Good Governance	20,000	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	20,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,000	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	11,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,400	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	3,400	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	44,000	16,500	16,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	4,000	4,000
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	38,100	10,000	10,000
ESDF	-	10,000	10,000
ESF	38,100	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,900	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
ESF	2,900	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	600	35,000	-
PS Peace and Security	-	29,550	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	29,550	-
INCLE	-	29,550	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	600	5,450	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	600	4,650	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

INCLE	800	4,650	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	800	-
INCLE	-	800	-
Yemen	474,381	41,000	36,450
PS Peace and Security	8,500	9,250	7,350
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,500	2,600	2,600
NADR	3,500	2,600	2,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	1,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	3,500	2,750
ESDF	-	3,500	2,750

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	2,000	2,000
NADR	4,000	2,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	150	-
INCLE	-	150	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,300	150	2,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	300	150	-
INCLE	300	150	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,000	-	-
ESF	2,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,500	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
ESF	1,500	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
HL Health	3,500	6,500	7,900
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,500	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	3,500	3,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	-	2,000	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	2,400
ESDF	-	-	2,400
HL.9 Nutrition	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
ES Education and Social Services	16,500	8,500	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	10,000	8,500	10,000
ESDF	-	8,500	10,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	6,500	-	-
ESF	6,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,500	16,600	8,700
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	6,000	4,700
ESDF	-	6,000	4,700
ESF	1,500	-	-

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EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	7,000	2,500
ESDF	-	7,000	2,500
ESF	1,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	3,600	1,500
ESDF	-	3,600	1,500
ESF	1,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	437,081	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	437,081	-	-
FFP	437,081	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	14,500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	6,000	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	8,500	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,250	-
ESDF	-	3,250	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	5,250	-
ESDF	-	5,250	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	-	31,000	-
PS Peace and Security	-	31,000	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	31,000	-
PKO	-	31,000	-
Near East Regional	-	2,000	-
PS Peace and Security	-	2,000	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	2,000	-
NADR	-	2,000	-
Near East Regional Democracy	-	40,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	40,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	12,000	-
ESDF	-	12,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	28,000	-
ESDF	-	28,000	-
State NEA Regional	124,243	-	120,860
PS Peace and Security	37,243	-	66,360
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,243	-	2,000
NADR	6,243	-	2,000

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PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	4,360
NADR	-	-	4,360
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	30,000
ESDF	-	-	30,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	31,000	-	30,000
PKO	31,000	-	30,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	61,000	-	46,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,419	-	12,000
ESDF	-	-	12,000
ESF	7,419	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,583	-	1,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	1,583	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,665	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	2,665	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	17,583	-	31,000
ESDF	-	-	31,000
ESF	17,583	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	16,750	-	-
ESF	16,750	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	15,000	-	-
ESF	15,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	20,000	-	-
ESF	20,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	6,000	-	8,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	3,250
ESDF	-	-	3,250
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	5,750	-	5,250
ESDF	-	-	5,250
ESF	5,750	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	250	-	-
ESF	250	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	11,700	30,000	50,000
PS Peace and Security	4,139	25,150	45,150
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	208	150	150
ESDF	-	150	150
ESF	208	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,931	25,000	45,000
ESDF	-	25,000	45,000
ESF	3,931	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	850	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	737	-	100

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DA	737	-	-
ESDF	-	-	100
DR.4 Civil Society	1,276	600	650
DA	1,276	-	-
ESDF	-	600	650
DR.6 Human Rights	987	250	250
DA	987	-	-
ESDF	-	250	250
HL Health	1,200	1,050	1,050
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	550	550
ESDF	-	550	550

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,200	500	500
DA	1,200	-	-
ESDF	-	500	500
ES Education and Social Services	1,500	1,050	1,000
ES.1 Basic Education	1,500	550	500
ESDF	-	550	500
ESF	1,500	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
EG Economic Growth	1,861	1,900	1,800
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	109	400	300
ESDF	-	400	300
ESF	109	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	643	300	300
ESDF	-	300	300
ESF	643	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	1,000	700	700
ESDF	-	700	700
ESF	1,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	109	-	-
ESF	109	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	300	300
ESDF	-	300	300
EG.10 Environment	-	200	200
ESDF	-	200	200
South and Central Asia	1,283,240	1,161,595	1,095,495
Afghanistan	476,533	532,800	371,800
PS Peace and Security	80,273	104,163	95,800
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	17,500	16,000	20,000
NADR	17,500	16,000	20,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	1,000	1,000
NADR	800	1,000	1,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	38,000	42,500	23,000

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INCLE	30,000	42,500	23,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	2,500	1,300	1,000
ESDF	-	1,300	1,000
ESF	2,500	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	11,399	20,000
ESDF	-	11,399	20,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	20,000	20,000	20,000
NADR	20,000	20,000	20,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	433	800	800
IMET	433	800	800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,040	11,164	10,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
INCLE	1,040	11,164	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	232,760	259,625	137,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	53,260	46,491	30,500
ESDF	-	5,155	3,500
ESF	4,500	-	-
INCLE	48,760	41,336	27,000
DR.2 Good Governance	160,380	177,047	89,350
ESDF	-	177,047	89,350
ESF	160,380	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	17,417	6,900
ESDF	-	17,417	6,900
DR.4 Civil Society	19,120	18,670	10,250
ESDF	-	18,670	10,250
ESF	19,120	-	-
HL Health	48,102	61,500	47,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	3,600	1,000	3,000
ESDF	-	1,000	3,000
ESF	3,600	-	-
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	4,000	3,000
ESDF	-	4,000	3,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	11,418	24,387	20,000
ESDF	-	24,387	-
ESF	11,418	-	-
GHP-USAID	-	-	20,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,050	12,000	9,000
ESDF	-	12,000	9,000
ESF	20,050	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	13,034	10,000	8,000
ESDF	-	10,000	8,000
ESF	13,034	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	-	10,113	4,000
ESDF	-	10,113	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	66,596	51,972	50,000

ES.1 Basic Education	33,000	40,000	25,000
ESDF	-	40,000	25,000
ESF	33,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	23,596	5,000	20,000
ESDF	-	5,000	20,000
ESF	23,596	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	10,000	6,972	5,000
ESDF	-	6,972	5,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	48,802	55,540	42,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	10,245	3,750

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	10,245	3,750
EG.3 Agriculture	48,802	30,840	25,000
ESDF	-	30,840	25,000
ESF	48,802	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	12,455	9,900
ESDF	-	12,455	9,900
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	3,350
ESDF	-	-	3,350
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	2,000	-
ESDF	-	2,000	-
Bangladesh	200,411	155,700	166,800
PS Peace and Security	9,140	13,900	10,900
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	8,000	2,000
ESDF	-	5,000	2,000
NADR	3,000	3,000	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	1,100	4,100
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,100	4,100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	850	3,000	3,000
DA	850	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,290	1,800	1,800
FMF	1,500	-	-
IMET	1,790	1,800	1,800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,821	22,300	32,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,740	4,300	5,000
DA	1,740	-	-
ESDF	-	4,300	5,000
INCLE	1,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	660	5,000	9,000
DA	660	-	-

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ESDF	-	5,000	9,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	570	4,000	4,000
DA	570	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	6,021	9,000	7,300
DA	3,200	-	-
ESDF	-	9,000	7,300
FFP	2,821	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,100	-	2,000
DA	1,100	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DR.6 Human Rights	730	-	4,800
DA	730	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,800
HL Health	88,139	33,700	39,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	13,500	9,450	13,500
GHP-USAID	13,500	9,450	13,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	27,790	7,500	7,000
FFP	5,290	-	-
GHP-USAID	22,500	7,500	7,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,333	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	20,333	7,000	7,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	2,821	5,000	5,000
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
FFP	2,821	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	23,695	4,750	7,000
FFP	12,695	-	-
GHP-USAID	11,000	4,750	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	15,300	15,300
ES.1 Basic Education	18,000	6,300	6,300
DA	18,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,300	6,300
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,000	9,000	9,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	9,000	9,000
EG Economic Growth	68,490	70,500	69,000
EG.3 Agriculture	50,468	45,000	40,000
DA	48,000	-	-
ESDF	-	45,000	40,000
FFP	2,468	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	6,347	-	-
FFP	6,347	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	7,500	9,000
ESDF	-	7,500	9,000

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EG.6 Workforce Development	3,000	-	-
DA	3,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	3,000	7,000
ESDF	-	3,000	7,000
EG.10 Environment	5,675	9,000	9,000
DA	5,675	-	-
ESDF	-	9,000	9,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	6,000	4,000
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	4,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,821	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	2,821	-	-
FFP	2,821	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	200
PS Peace and Security	-	-	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	-	200
IMET	-	-	200
India	98,109	112,900	90,700
PS Peace and Security	4,134	4,500	2,300
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	-
NADR	2,000	2,000	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800	800
NADR	800	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,334	1,700	1,500
IMET	1,334	1,700	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,600	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	6,600	-	-
DA	2,600	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
HL Health	58,475	61,000	53,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,991	15,000	15,000
GHP-STATE	2,991	15,000	15,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	28,984	10,500	10,500
GHP-USAID	28,984	10,500	10,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	9,500	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	9,500	6,000	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	11,000	6,500	6,500
GHP-USAID	11,000	6,500	6,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	23,000	15,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	23,000	15,000
ES Education and Social Services	15,550	-	7,000
ES.1 Basic Education	5,150	-	2,000
DA	3,650	-	-

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ESDF	-	-	2,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	5,000	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	5,000	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	5,400	-	-
ESF	5,400	-	-
EG Economic Growth	13,350	43,400	24,400
EG.4 Financial Sector	600	-	-
ESF	600	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	6,750	20,000	10,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	6,750	-	-
ESDF	-	20,000	10,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	750	1,000
ESDF	-	750	1,000
EG.10 Environment	-	16,650	7,400
ESDF	-	16,650	7,400
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	6,000	6,000
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,000	6,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	4,000	4,000
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
Kazakhstan	10,519	1,700	1,700
PS Peace and Security	5,219	1,700	1,700
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800	800
NADR	800	800	800
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	367	-	-
INCLE	367	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	659	-	-
INCLE	659	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	900	-	-
AEECA	400	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	519	900	900
IMET	519	900	900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,974	-	-
INCLE	1,974	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,500	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,395	-	-
AEECA	895	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,255	-	-
AEECA	1,255	-	-

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DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	850	-	-
AEECA	850	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	732	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	732	-	-
AEECA	732	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,068	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	150	-	-
AEECA	150	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	918	-	-
AEECA	918	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	36,984	8,600	20,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS Peace and Security	1,105	1,550	2,850
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	150	-
ESDF	-	150	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	800	-
NADR	-	800	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	100	350
AEECA	700	-	-
ESDF	-	100	350
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	2,000
NADR	-	-	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	405	500	500
IMET	405	500	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,451	1,550	6,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	126	100	500
AEECA	126	-	-
ESDF	-	100	500
DR.2 Good Governance	4,344	200	1,000
AEECA	3,344	-	-
ESDF	-	200	1,000
INCLE	1,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	100	500
AEECA	1,200	-	-
ESDF	-	100	500
DR.4 Civil Society	6,065	500	2,400
AEECA	6,065	-	-
ESDF	-	500	2,400
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,716	550	1,650
AEECA	1,716	-	-
ESDF	-	550	1,650
DR.6 Human Rights	-	100	200
ESDF	-	100	200
HL Health	10,579	3,400	5,600
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,279	-	-

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GHP-STATE	6,279	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,300	3,300	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,300	3,300	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	-	100	100
ESDF	-	100	100
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	800	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	800	2,000
AEECA	4,000	-	-
ESDF	-	800	2,000
EG Economic Growth	7,849	1,300	3,300
EG.2 Trade and Investment	286	350	270

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
AEECA	286	-	-
ESDF	-	350	270
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,279	800	3,030
AEECA	6,279	-	-
ESDF	-	800	3,030
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,284	150	-
AEECA	1,284	-	-
ESDF	-	150	-
Maldives	4,350	6,250	16,250
PS Peace and Security	850	1,250	3,750
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,000	1,500
ESDF	-	1,000	1,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	850	250	250
FMF	400	-	-
IMET	450	250	250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	2,500	6,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
ESF	500	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	500	1,000	2,500
ESDF	-	1,000	2,500
ESF	500	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
ESF	1,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	-	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
EG Economic Growth	1,500	2,500	6,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,000

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ESDF	-	-	1,000
EG.10 Environment	1,500	500	3,000
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,000
Nepal	129,941	61,075	65,075
PS Peace and Security	5,014	2,200	1,700
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	500	500
ESDF	-	500	500
ESF	1,000	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,014	1,200	1,200
FMF	1,700	-	-
IMET	1,314	1,200	1,200
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,022	12,000	12,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	5,060	9,500	8,500
ESDF	-	9,500	8,500
ESF	5,060	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,582	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
ESF	4,582	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,754	2,500	1,500
ESDF	-	2,500	1,500
ESF	4,754	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	626	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
ESF	626	-	-
HL Health	55,927	16,375	16,375
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	9,677	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,677	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,250	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	15,250	4,000	4,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,500	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	15,500	6,000	6,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	-	-
ESF	6,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	9,500	6,375	6,375
GHP-USAID	9,500	6,375	6,375
ES Education and Social Services	22,000	3,000	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	22,000	3,000	3,000

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ESDF	-	3,000	3,000
ESF	22,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	30,978	22,500	27,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,500	3,000
ESDF	-	1,500	3,000
EG.3 Agriculture	20,000	15,000	11,000
ESDF	-	15,000	11,000
ESF	20,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	500	-	-
ESF	500	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,150	4,000	6,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	4,000	6,000
ESF	4,150	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	2,000	3,000
ESDF	-	2,000	3,000
EG.10 Environment	6,328	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
ESF	6,328	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,000	5,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	5,000	5,000
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
Pakistan	105,892	70,800	66,150
PS Peace and Security	52,460	25,250	19,730
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	1,000	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800	650
NADR	800	800	650
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	7,500	5,000	3,000
INCLE	7,500	5,000	3,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	12,660	5,250	3,380
ESDF	-	5,250	3,380
ESF	12,660	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	-	3,500
IMET	-	-	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	30,500	13,200	9,200
INCLE	30,500	13,200	9,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,000	10,300	11,565
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,140	2,800	1,800
ESF	2,140	-	-
INCLE	2,000	2,800	1,800
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	2,255
ESDF	-	-	2,255
ESF	1,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,750	-	-

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ESF	2,750	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,510	3,500	2,255
ESDF	-	3,500	2,255
ESF	1,510	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	750	-	-
ESF	750	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,850	4,000	5,255
ESDF	-	4,000	5,255
ESF	1,850	-	-
HL Health	3,000	7,250	3,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	7,250	3,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	7,250	3,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	19,340	24,000	23,010
ES.1 Basic Education	10,040	4,000	5,580
ESDF	-	4,000	5,580
ESF	10,040	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	9,300	20,000	17,430
ESDF	-	20,000	17,430
ESF	9,300	-	-
EG Economic Growth	17,000	4,000	8,845
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	2,820
ESDF	-	-	2,820
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,500	4,000	1,130
ESDF	-	4,000	1,130
ESF	5,500	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,500	-	2,830
ESDF	-	-	2,830
ESF	3,500	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,500	-	1,500
ESDF	-	-	1,500
ESF	1,500	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,500	-	565
ESDF	-	-	565
ESF	1,500	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,092	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,092	-	-
FFP	2,092	-	-
Sri Lanka	47,125	33,480	48,480
PS Peace and Security	8,125	7,650	13,150
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	380	380
NADR	-	380	380

PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	1,370	1,370
ESDF	-	1,370	1,370
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,500	5,000	8,000
NADR	2,500	5,000	8,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	625	900	900
FMF	500	-	-
IMET	125	900	900

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	-	-
INCLE	4,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	28,100	13,080	18,580
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,150	3,430	3,430
ESDF	-	3,430	3,430
ESF	1,150	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	12,449	1,600	4,600
DA	11,799	-	-
ESDF	-	1,600	4,600
ESF	650	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	3,050	3,050
ESDF	-	3,050	3,050
ESF	1,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	9,320	3,000	4,500
DA	4,720	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	4,500
ESF	4,600	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,181	1,000	1,000
DA	1,581	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,600	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
ESF	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,900	12,750	16,750
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,250	5,250
ESDF	-	3,250	5,250
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	2,000	2,000
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,300	4,500	4,500
DA	6,300	-	-

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ESDF	-	4,500	4,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,973	2,250	2,250
DA	1,973	-	-
ESDF	-	2,250	2,250
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,627	-	-
DA	2,627	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	-	750
ESDF	-	-	750
EG.9 Transport Services	-	750	-
ESDF	-	750	-
Tajikistan	49,905	14,250	28,450

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS Peace and Security	7,001	2,010	3,310
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	114	60	60
AEECA	114	-	-
ESDF	-	60	60
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	-	300
AEECA	300	-	-
ESDF	-	-	300
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,500	1,500	2,500
NADR	1,500	1,500	2,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	87	450	450
IMET	87	450	450
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	-	-
INCLE	4,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,080	895	3,150
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	130	500
ESDF	-	130	500
INCLE	1,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,145	135	750
AEECA	2,145	-	-
ESDF	-	135	750
DR.4 Civil Society	846	220	1,000
AEECA	846	-	-
ESDF	-	220	1,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	930	200	700
AEECA	930	-	-
ESDF	-	200	700
DR.6 Human Rights	159	210	200
AEECA	159	-	-
ESDF	-	210	200
HL Health	14,231	5,500	8,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,731	-	-

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GHP-STATE	5,731	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,000	4,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	4,000	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	1,500	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	4,800	315	4,190
ES.1 Basic Education	4,800	200	4,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
AEECA	4,800	-	-
ESDF	-	200	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	115	190
ESDF	-	115	190
EG Economic Growth	18,793	5,530	9,300
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	80	300
ESDF	-	80	300
EG.3 Agriculture	10,000	4,875	3,929
AEECA	10,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,875	3,929
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,193	200	500
AEECA	1,193	-	-
ESDF	-	200	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,600	375	4,571
AEECA	1,600	-	-
ESDF	-	375	4,571
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	6,000	-	-
AEECA	6,000	-	-
Turkmenistan	3,961	-	200
PS Peace and Security	411	-	200
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	250	-	-
AEECA	250	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	161	-	200
IMET	161	-	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,345	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	595	-	-
AEECA	595	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	750	-	-
AEECA	750	-	-
EG Economic Growth	2,205	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	50	-	-
AEECA	50	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,055	-	-

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AEECA	1,055	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,100	-	-
AEECA	1,100	-	-
Uzbekistan	37,970	14,440	35,240
PS Peace and Security	3,080	1,640	3,040
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	740	740	740
NADR	740	740	740
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	500	-	-
INCLE	500	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,500	400	1,000
AEECA	1,000	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	400	1,000
INCLE	500	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	800
NADR	-	-	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	340	500	500
IMET	340	500	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,300	3,550	9,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,820	1,800	5,800
AEECA	5,020	-	-
ESDF	-	1,800	5,800
INCLE	2,800	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,289	-	850
AEECA	89	-	-
ESDF	-	-	850
INCLE	1,200	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,468	1,250	1,600
AEECA	1,468	-	-
ESDF	-	1,250	1,600
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	723	500	1,000
AEECA	723	-	-
ESDF	-	500	1,000
HL Health	4,500	4,000	5,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,500	4,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,500	4,000	5,500
ES Education and Social Services	7,255	1,250	8,500
ES.1 Basic Education	7,255	1,250	8,000
AEECA	7,255	-	-
ESDF	-	1,250	8,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
EG Economic Growth	11,835	4,000	8,950
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,823	-	2,150
AEECA	5,823	-	-

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ESDF	-	-	2,150
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,033	2,000	800
AEECA	2,033	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	800
EG.3 Agriculture	100	-	-
AEECA	100	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,879	2,000	6,000
AEECA	3,879	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	6,000
Central Asia Regional	45,363	50,750	40,700
PS Peace and Security	22,600	11,550	16,200

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PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,800	1,200	3,700
AEECA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	2,500
NADR	1,300	1,200	1,200
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	2,430	1,500	2,000
INCLE	2,430	1,500	2,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	600	151	-
INCLE	600	151	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,220	575	1,500
AEECA	800	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
INCLE	420	575	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	7,000	6,500	7,000
AEECA	7,000	-	-
ESDF	-	6,500	7,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	-	-
FMF	5,000	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,550	1,624	2,000
INCLE	2,550	1,624	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,300	3,700	5,650
DR.2 Good Governance	500	1,500	1,500
INCLE	500	1,500	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,320	1,200	2,700
AEECA	2,320	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	2,700
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,480	1,000	1,450
AEECA	2,480	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,450
HL Health	2,500	27,500	2,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	25,000	-
GHP-STATE	-	25,000	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	2,500	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500

ES Education and Social Services	1,500	-	1,500
ES.1 Basic Education	1,500	-	1,000
AEECA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	500
ESDF	-	-	500
EG Economic Growth	13,463	8,000	14,850
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,002	4,000	2,000
AEECA	2,002	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	2,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,100	1,000	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
AEECA	1,100	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,732	-	4,850
AEECA	4,732	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,850
EG.6 Workforce Development	400	-	-
AEECA	400	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,402	3,000	4,000
AEECA	2,402	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	4,000
EG.10 Environment	2,827	-	4,000
AEECA	2,827	-	-
ESDF	-	-	4,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	35,693	98,850	123,750
PS Peace and Security	15,950	34,050	41,050
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	6,000
NADR	-	-	6,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,700	2,050	2,050
NADR	1,700	2,050	2,050
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	10,000	30,000	30,000
FMF	10,000	30,000	30,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,250	2,000	3,000
INCLE	4,250	2,000	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,500	20,300	15,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	1,000	1,000
INCLE	2,500	1,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	-	-
ESF	1,500	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	9,300	10,000
ESDF	-	9,300	10,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,500	10,000	4,000
ESDF	-	10,000	4,000
ESF	2,500	-	-

HL Health	2,727	-	13,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,727	-	13,500
GHP-STATE	2,727	-	13,500
EG Economic Growth	10,516	44,500	54,200
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,516	-	-
ESF	6,516	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	9,000	13,500
ESDF	-	9,000	13,500
ESF	2,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	13,500	10,000
ESDF	-	13,500	10,000

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EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	1,000	5,000
ESDF	-	1,000	5,000
EG.9 Transport Services	-	8,000	10,000
ESDF	-	8,000	10,000
EG.10 Environment	2,000	3,000	7,700
ESDF	-	3,000	7,700
ESF	2,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	10,000	8,000
ESDF	-	10,000	8,000
USAID South Asia Regional	484	-	20,000
EG Economic Growth	484	-	20,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	484	-	20,000
DA	484	-	-
ESDF	-	-	20,000
Western Hemisphere	1,718,539	1,191,486	1,402,256
Argentina	3,089	600	600
PS Peace and Security	2,089	600	600
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,500	-	-
INCLE	1,500	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	589	600	600
IMET	589	600	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-	-
INCLE	1,000	-	-
Bahamas, The	196	200	200
PS Peace and Security	196	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	196	200	200
IMET	196	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,456	600	3,550
PS Peace and Security	456	600	550
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	456	600	550
IMET	456	600	550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-

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DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	625	-	-
DA	625	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	375	-	-
DA	375	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	-	3,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
Belize	235	200	200

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS Peace and Security	235	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	235	200	200
IMET	235	200	200
Brazil	11,619	625	625
PS Peace and Security	619	625	625
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	619	625	625
IMET	619	625	625
EG Economic Growth	11,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	11,000	-	-
DA	11,000	-	-
Chile	487	400	400
PS Peace and Security	487	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	487	400	400
IMET	487	400	400
Colombia	424,871	344,400	412,900
PS Peace and Security	267,680	295,392	322,900
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	191,500	221,518	251,500
ESDF	-	50,518	52,000
ESF	58,500	-	-
INCLE	133,000	171,000	199,500
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	4,500	6,000	6,000
INCLE	4,500	6,000	6,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	9,328	13,474	11,000
ESDF	-	13,474	11,000
ESF	9,328	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	21,000	14,000	14,000
NADR	21,000	14,000	14,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	39,852	21,400	21,400
FMF	38,525	20,000	20,000
IMET	1,327	1,400	1,400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,500	19,000	19,000
INCLE	1,500	19,000	19,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	81,500	29,227	42,000

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DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	81,500	19,879	23,000
ESDF	-	6,879	10,000
ESF	50,500	-	-
INCLE	31,000	13,000	13,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,648	6,000
ESDF	-	4,648	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	1,700	6,000
ESDF	-	1,700	6,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,000	7,000
ESDF	-	3,000	7,000
HL Health	3,000	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	30,000	15,081	17,000
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	15,500	5,027	7,000
ESDF	-	5,027	7,000
ESF	15,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	14,500	10,054	10,000
ESDF	-	10,054	10,000
ESF	14,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	22,000	4,700	11,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	11,500	4,700	4,000
ESDF	-	4,700	4,000
ESF	11,500	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	-	2,000
ESDF	-	-	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	8,000	-	3,000
ESDF	-	-	3,000
ESF	8,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,691	-	20,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,691	-	-
FFP	3,691	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	-	-	20,000
ESDF	-	-	20,000
PO Program Development and Oversight	17,000	-	-
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	7,000	-	-
ESF	7,000	-	-
PO.3 Evaluation	7,500	-	-

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ESF	7,500	-	-
Costa Rica	8,180	400	400
PS Peace and Security	8,180	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,180	400	400
FMF	7,500	-	-
IMET	680	400	400
Cuba	20,000	6,000	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,000	6,000	10,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	20,000	-	-
ESF	20,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	5,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESDF	-	3,000	5,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,000	3,000
ESDF	-	2,000	3,000
Dominican Republic	36,777	500	15,500
PS Peace and Security	495	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	495	500	500
IMET	495	500	500
HL Health	27,482	-	10,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	26,482	-	10,000
GHP-STATE	26,482	-	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,800	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,800	-	-
DA	4,800	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,000	-	5,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,000	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
ESF	2,000	-	-
Ecuador	12,000	6,200	17,200
PS Peace and Security	7,000	5,200	7,200
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	7,000	5,000	7,000
INCLE	7,000	5,000	7,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	200	200
IMET	-	200	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	1,000	10,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,850	-	3,000
DA	2,850	-	-
ESDF	-	-	3,000

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DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,800	-	-
DA	1,800	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	320	500	3,500
DA	320	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	30	500	3,500
DA	30	-	-
ESDF	-	500	3,500
El Salvador	-	45,700	-
PS Peace and Security	-	700	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	700	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IMET	-	700	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	11,056	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	2,946	-
ESDF	-	2,946	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	8,110	-
ESDF	-	8,110	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	8,899	-
ES.1 Basic Education	-	7,030	-
ESDF	-	7,030	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	1,869	-
ESDF	-	1,869	-
EG Economic Growth	-	25,045	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,391	-
ESDF	-	5,391	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,900	-
ESDF	-	1,900	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	14,289	-
ESDF	-	14,289	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	3,465	-
ESDF	-	3,465	-
Guatemala	-	69,410	-
PS Peace and Security	-	1,160	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	400	-
ESDF	-	400	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	760	-
IMET	-	760	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	18,650	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	14,150	-
ESDF	-	14,150	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	3,500	-
ESDF	-	3,500	-

HL Health	-	3,600	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	600	-
ESDF	-	600	-
HL.9 Nutrition	-	3,000	-
GHP-USAID	-	3,000	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	8,500	-
ES.1 Basic Education	-	6,000	-
ESDF	-	6,000	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	2,500	-
ESDF	-	2,500	-
EG Economic Growth	-	37,500	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,750	-
ESDF	-	1,750	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	14,000	-
ESDF	-	14,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	9,500	-
ESDF	-	9,500	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	8,250	-
ESDF	-	8,250	-
EG.10 Environment	-	3,000	-
ESDF	-	3,000	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	1,000	-
ESDF	-	1,000	-
Guyana	176	200	200
PS Peace and Security	176	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	176	200	200
IMET	176	200	200
Haiti	205,471	145,455	128,155
PS Peace and Security	15,241	8,255	5,655
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	241	255	255
IMET	241	255	255
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	15,000	8,000	5,400
INCLE	15,000	8,000	5,400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	6,000	5,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,715	2,000	1,000
DA	4,715	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,001	2,000	2,000
DA	1,001	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,259	1,000	1,000
DA	2,259	-	-
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000

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ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	2,025	-	-
DA	2,025	-	-
HL Health	141,511	115,700	101,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	103,011	90,000	75,000
GHP-STATE	103,011	90,000	75,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,000	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	14,000	14,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	5,500	5,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	14,000	4,000	4,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	14,000	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	2,200	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,200	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	12,922	4,000	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	5,500	4,000	4,000
DA	5,500	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	4,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	7,422	-	-
FFP	7,422	-	-
EG Economic Growth	21,500	11,500	12,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
EG.3 Agriculture	13,000	8,500	8,500
DA	13,000	-	-
ESDF	-	8,500	8,500
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	1,000	1,000
ESDF	-	1,000	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,000	2,000
ESDF	-	1,000	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	8,500	-	-
DA	8,500	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,297	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,907	-	-
FFP	3,907	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	390	-	-
FFP	390	-	-
Honduras	-	65,750	-
PS Peace and Security	-	750	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	750	-
IMET	-	750	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	24,500	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	3,000	-

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ESDF	-	3,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	17,398	-
ESDF	-	17,398	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	4,102	-
ESDF	-	4,102	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	13,000	-
ES.1 Basic Education	-	13,000	-
ESDF	-	13,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	27,500	-
EG.3 Agriculture	-	18,000	-
ESDF	-	18,000	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	5,500	-
ESDF	-	5,500	-
EG.10 Environment	-	4,000	-
ESDF	-	4,000	-
Jamaica	1,598	2,400	600
PS Peace and Security	598	600	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	598	600	600
IMET	598	600	600
EG Economic Growth	-	1,800	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	1,800	-
ESDF	-	1,800	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
Mexico	162,410	78,910	63,750
PS Peace and Security	68,410	49,660	37,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160	1,160	1,000
NADR	1,160	1,160	1,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	56,000	36,000	20,000
INCLE	56,000	36,000	20,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,000	4,000	4,000
INCLE	5,000	4,000	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,250	1,500	1,500
FMF	5,000	-	-
IMET	1,250	1,500	1,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	7,000	11,000
INCLE	-	7,000	11,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	88,000	29,250	26,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	62,480	14,000	14,000
ESDF	-	5,000	8,000
ESF	13,480	-	-
INCLE	49,000	9,000	6,000
DR.2 Good Governance	10,207	10,000	5,000

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ESDF	-	10,000	5,000
ESF	10,207	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,267	2,250	2,250
ESDF	-	2,250	2,250
ESF	4,267	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	11,046	3,000	5,000
ESDF	-	3,000	5,000
ESF	11,046	-	-
EG Economic Growth	6,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	-	-
ESF	6,000	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Nicaragua	11,610	6,000	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,610	6,000	9,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,516	-	1,500
DA	3,516	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	5,200	3,000	3,500
DA	5,200	-	-
ESDF	-	3,000	3,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	894	2,000	2,500
DA	894	-	-
ESDF	-	2,000	2,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000	1,500
ESDF	-	1,000	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-	1,000
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-	1,000
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
Panama	1,162	1,200	1,100
PS Peace and Security	1,162	1,200	1,100
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	400
NADR	500	500	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	662	700	700
IMET	662	700	700
Paraguay	4,397	1,400	4,400
PS Peace and Security	397	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	397	400	400
IMET	397	400	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	1,000	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	4,000
ESDF	-	1,000	4,000
Peru	75,396	55,100	68,600

PS Peace and Security	53,896	54,300	67,800
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	49,900	52,400	64,900
DA	20,000	-	-
ESDF	-	20,000	27,000
INCLE	29,900	32,400	37,900
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,300	1,300	1,300
INCLE	1,300	1,300	1,300
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	-	1,000
NADR	-	-	1,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,396	600	600
FMF	1,800	-	-
IMET	596	600	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,300	800	800
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	800	800	800
INCLE	800	800	800
DR.2 Good Governance	4,500	-	-
DA	3,500	-	-
ESF	1,000	-	-
HL Health	1,700	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,700	-	-
DA	1,700	-	-
EG Economic Growth	14,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	8,500	-	-
DA	8,500	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
Suriname	195	200	200
PS Peace and Security	195	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	195	200	200
IMET	195	200	200
Trinidad and Tobago	326	300	300
PS Peace and Security	326	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	326	300	300
IMET	326	300	300
Uruguay	385	300	300
PS Peace and Security	385	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	385	300	300
IMET	385	300	300
Venezuela	22,500	9,000	205,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,500	9,000	85,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	10,000

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DR.2 Good Governance	10,000	1,200	15,000
ESDF	-	1,200	15,000
ESF	10,000	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	2,700	15,000
ESDF	-	2,700	15,000
ESF	2,000	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	3,600	15,000
ESDF	-	3,600	15,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	1,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,500	1,500	15,000
ESDF	-	1,500	15,000
ESF	1,500	-	-
HL Health	5,000	-	20,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	-	5,000
HL.9 Nutrition	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
EG Economic Growth	-	-	100,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	-	40,000
ESDF	-	-	40,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	-	15,000
ESDF	-	-	15,000
Central America Regional - TBD	181,390	-	-
PS Peace and Security	300	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	-	-
DA	300	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	72,990	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,325	-	-
DA	6,325	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	44,800	-	-
DA	44,800	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,035	-	-

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DA	2,935	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	15,850	-	-
DA	15,850	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,980	-	-
DA	3,980	-	-
HL Health	17,000	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,500	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	4,000	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	4,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	26,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	26,000	-	-
DA	26,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	65,100	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	10,000	-	-
DA	10,000	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	34,600	-	-
DA	34,600	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	5,000	-	-
DA	5,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	9,500	-	-
DA	9,500	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
Organization of American States (OAS)	9,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	-	-
ESF	4,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	431,313	309,036	242,926
PS Peace and Security	154,040	156,210	106,910
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	1,500	1,900
NADR	1,500	1,500	1,900
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	710	710
NADR	650	710	710
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	34,540	25,575	20,411
INCLE	34,540	25,575	20,411
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	38,700	24,250	19,050
INCLE	38,700	24,250	19,050

PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000	5,000
NADR	1,000	1,000	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	30,000	10,000	1,500
FMF	30,000	10,000	-
IMET	-	-	1,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	47,650	93,175	58,339
INCLE	47,650	93,175	58,339
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	227,785	135,500	118,600
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	141,997	55,500	34,011
ESDF	-	27,000	9,811
ESF	35,137	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
INCLE	106,860	28,500	24,200
DR.2 Good Governance	82,191	78,000	79,189
ESDF	-	78,000	79,189
ESF	82,191	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,597	2,000	4,400
ESDF	-	2,000	4,400
ESF	3,597	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
HL Health	40,963	9,326	11,816
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	40,963	9,326	11,816
GHP-STATE	40,963	9,326	11,816
ES Education and Social Services	5,858	6,000	3,000
ES.4 Social Services	5,858	6,000	3,000
ESDF	-	6,000	3,000
ESF	5,858	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,467	2,000	2,600
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,467	2,000	2,600
ESDF	-	2,000	2,600
ESF	1,467	-	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,200	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,200	-	-
ESF	1,200	-	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	68,300	41,000	199,650
PS Peace and Security	-	-	400
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	400
ESDF	-	-	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,922	10,000	55,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	-	6,000

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DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	6,000
DR.2 Good Governance	5,000	5,000	40,398
DA	5,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	40,398
DR.4 Civil Society	5,922	5,000	7,602
DA	5,922	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	7,602
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	3,000	-	1,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
HL Health	7,800	6,000	9,600
HL.3 Malaria	5,000	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,000	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,800	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,800	1,000	1,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	1,000	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	600
ESDF	-	-	600
HL.9 Nutrition	-	-	3,000
GHP-USAID	-	-	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	17,500	4,000	25,500
ES.1 Basic Education	15,000	-	18,000
DA	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	18,000
ES.2 Higher Education	2,500	4,000	7,500
DA	2,500	-	-
ESDF	-	4,000	7,500
EG Economic Growth	26,078	12,500	109,150
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	8,000	5,000	3,000
DA	8,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	3,000
EG.3 Agriculture	1,000	-	32,000
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	32,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,000	5,000	45,650
DA	6,000	-	-
ESDF	-	5,000	45,650
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	-	16,500

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account

($ in thousands)

ESDF	-	-	16,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,578	2,500	2,000
DA	1,578	-	-
ESDF	-	2,500	2,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	-	5,000
ESDF	-	-	5,000
EG.10 Environment	5,000	-	-
DA	5,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,500	-	-
DA	4,500	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	8,500	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HA.3 Migration Management	-	8,500	-
ESDF	-	8,500	-
USAID South America Regional	18,000	-	15,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	-	-
DA	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	17,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	15,000	-	-
DA	15,000	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,000	-	-
DA	2,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	15,500
HA.3 Migration Management	-	-	15,500
ESDF	-	-	15,500
USAID Asia Regional	21,250	17,500	17,500
USAID Asia Regional	21,250	17,500	17,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	2,700	2,700
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	1,500	1,500
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,500	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,200	1,200
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	1,200
HL Health	5,250	1,500	1,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,250	1,500	1,500
GHP-USAID	2,250	1,500	1,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	2,600	2,600
ES.1 Basic Education	3,000	1,800	800
DA	3,000	-	-
ESDF	-	1,800	800
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	800	1,800

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DA	1,900	-	-
ESDF	-	800	1,800
EG Economic Growth	7,000	10,700	10,700
EG.2 Trade and Investment	750	5,800	3,300
DA	750	-	-
ESDF	-	5,800	3,300
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	900	900
DA	2,000	-	-
ESDF	-	900	900
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,000	-	1,000
DA	1,000	-	-
ESDF	-	-	1,000
EG.10 Environment	1,750	2,800	2,000
DA	1,750	-	-
ESDF	-	2,800	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	1,200	1,000
DA	1,500	-	-
ESDF	-	1,200	1,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	31,000	31,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	31,000	31,000
PS Peace and Security	31,000	31,000	31,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	31,000	31,000	31,000
NADR	31,000	31,000	31,000
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	315,960	-	-
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	315,960	-	-
EG Economic Growth	315,960	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	315,960	-	-
DA	315,960	-	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	-	146,143	146,100
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	5,500	25,500
PS Peace and Security	-	5,500	25,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	5,500	25,500
ESDF	-	5,500	25,500
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	28,600	8,600
PS Peace and Security	-	24,300	3,700
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	24,300	3,700
ESDF	-	24,300	3,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	4,300	4,900
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	2,150	-
ESDF	-	2,150	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,150	4,900
ESDF	-	2,150	4,900

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	112,043	112,000
PS Peace and Security	-	112,043	112,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	112,043	112,000
TI	-	112,043	112,000
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	5,000	5,000
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	2,500	5,000	5,000
PS Peace and Security	2,500	5,000	5,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,500	5,000	5,000
ESDF	-	5,000	5,000
ESF	2,500	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	218,100	145,500	160,300

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	109,600	104,100	104,100
PS Peace and Security	109,600	104,100	104,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	109,600	104,100	104,100
ESDF	-	9,000	9,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
NADR	103,600	95,100	95,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	108,500	41,400	56,200
PS Peace and Security	108,500	41,400	56,200
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	108,500	41,400	56,200
NADR	108,500	41,400	56,200
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,815,353	-	-
Complex Crises Fund	30,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	30,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	30,000	-	-
CCF	30,000	-	-
DCHA - FEWSNet	4,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,000	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	30,000	-	-
HL Health	24,895	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	24,895	-	-
DA	24,895	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,105	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	5,105	-	-
DA	5,105	-	-
DCHA/CMM	4,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	30,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	30,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	30,000	-	-

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DA	16,000	-	-
ESF	12,000	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	89,588	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,000	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	86,588	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,125	-	-
DA	2,125	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,925	-	-
DA	2,025	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	1,900	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	37,332	-	-
DF	35,808	-	-
DA	1,524	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	17,697	-	-
DF	13,338	-	-
DA	2,609	-	-
ESF	1,750	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	6,417	-	-
DF	4,677	-	-
DA	1,740	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	19,092	-	-
DF	15,677	-	-
DA	1,665	-	-
ESF	1,750	-	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	61,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	61,000	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	61,000	-	-
DA	33,000	-	-
ESF	7,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,500	-	-
DCHA/DRG - USAID Advisor for Indigenous People's Issues	3,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,500	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,500	-	-
DA	3,500	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	2,510,251	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,510,251	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,453,303	-	-
FFP	58,410	-	-
IDA	2,394,893	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	56,948	-	-
IDA	56,948	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	4,000	-	-

PO Program Development and Oversight	4,000	-	-
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	-	-
DA	1,500	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	2,500	-	-
DA	2,500	-	-
DCHA/OFDA	1,933,471	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,933,471	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,726,180	-	-
IDA	1,726,180	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	207,291	-	-
IDA	207,291	-	-

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DCHA/OTI	92,043	-	-
PS Peace and Security	92,043	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	92,043	-	-
TI	92,043	-	-
DCHA/PPM	23,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	12,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	12,000	-	-
ESF	12,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	750	-	-
DA	750	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	750	-	-
DA	750	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	-	-
DA	4,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	6,000	-	-
DA	6,000	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	-	409,052	640,050
USAID Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation (DDI)	-	409,052	640,050
PS Peace and Security	-	-	10,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	-	10,000
ESDF	-	-	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	78,430	219,896
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	2,107	7,000
ESDF	-	2,107	7,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,538	77,000
ESDF	-	4,538	77,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	33,220	29,000
ESDF	-	33,220	29,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	18,030	67,759
ESDF	-	18,030	67,759
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	4,750	11,000

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ESDF	-	4,750	11,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	15,785	28,137
ESDF	-	15,785	28,137
ES Education and Social Services	-	46,043	38,854
ES.1 Basic Education	-	22,919	22,919
ESDF	-	22,919	22,919
ES.2 Higher Education	-	15,935	15,935
ESDF	-	15,935	15,935
ES.4 Social Services	-	7,189	-
ESDF	-	7,189	-
EG Economic Growth	-	284,579	371,300

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	8,295	6,000
ESDF	-	8,295	6,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	26,208	4,500
ESDF	-	26,208	4,500
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	25,411	21,750
ESDF	-	25,411	21,750
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	77,231	102,750
ESDF	-	77,231	102,750
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	100,000	200,000
ESDF	-	100,000	200,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	12,500	9,500
ESDF	-	12,500	9,500
EG.9 Transport Services	-	2,080	1,500
ESDF	-	2,080	1,500
EG.10 Environment	-	32,854	25,300
ESDF	-	32,854	25,300
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	192,475	70,700	115,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	192,475	70,700	115,000
PS Peace and Security	10,500	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,500	-	-
ESF	10,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	181,975	70,700	115,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,500	10,000	2,689
DF	4,500	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	2,689
DR.2 Good Governance	15,000	13,000	4,242
DF	15,000	-	-
ESDF	-	13,000	4,242
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	25,050	11,700	15,983
DF	25,050	-	-
ESDF	-	11,700	15,983
DR.4 Civil Society	46,830	13,000	27,502
DF	44,330	-	-

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ESDF	-	13,000	27,502
ESF	2,500	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	26,725	10,000	18,955
DF	20,950	-	-
ESDF	-	10,000	18,955
ESF	5,775	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	63,870	13,000	45,629
DF	47,870	-	-
ESDF	-	13,000	45,629
ESF	16,000	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	424,430	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	424,430	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,851	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,151	-	-
DA	3,151	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	14,700	-	-
DA	14,700	-	-
HL Health	21,900	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	21,900	-	-
DA	18,900	-	-
ESF	3,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	134,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	100,000	-	-
DA	100,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	34,000	-	-
DA	34,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	250,679	-	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	12,690	-	-
DA	12,690	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	14,092	-	-
DA	8,928	-	-
ESF	5,164	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	17,035	-	-
DA	2,335	-	-
ESF	14,700	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	8,194	-	-
DA	8,194	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	63,634	-	-
AEECA	10,000	-	-
DA	43,634	-	-
ESF	10,000	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	80,300	-	-
AEECA	7,550	-	-
ESF	72,750	-	-

EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,761	-	-
DA	2,761	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	529	-	-
DA	529	-	-
EG.10 Environment	39,044	-	-
DA	32,208	-	-
ESF	6,836	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	400	-	-
DA	400	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	12,000	-	-
DA	12,000	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	24,500	50,000	50,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	24,500	50,000	50,000
EG Economic Growth	24,500	50,000	50,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,000	-	4,000
ESDF	-	-	4,000
ESF	6,000	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	18,250	50,000	45,000
ESDF	-	50,000	45,000
ESF	18,250	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	250	-	1,000
ESDF	-	-	1,000
ESF	250	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	7,900	7,900	7,900
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	7,900	7,900	7,900
EG Economic Growth	7,900	7,900	7,900
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	7,900	7,900	7,900
ESDF	-	7,900	7,900
ESF	7,900	-	-
GH - Global Health	317,688	216,374	216,754
Global Health - Core	317,688	216,374	216,754
HL Health	317,688	216,374	216,754
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	955	-	-
GHP-USAID	955	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	47,816	50,274	47,154
GHP-USAID	47,816	50,274	47,154
HL.3 Malaria	56,000	52,500	56,000
GHP-USAID	56,000	52,500	56,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	75,550	60,450	60,450
GHP-USAID	75,550	60,450	60,450
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	123,367	43,100	43,100
GHP-USAID	123,367	43,100	43,100
HL.9 Nutrition	14,000	10,050	10,050
GHP-USAID	14,000	10,050	10,050

GH - International Partnerships	670,888	474,934	516,146
GH/IP - Blind Children	3,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	3,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	3,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,500	-	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	-
HL Health	20,335	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	20,335	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,335	-	-
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	-	25,000
HL Health	-	-	25,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	-	25,000
GHP-USAID	-	-	25,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	250,000	290,000
HL Health	290,000	250,000	290,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	290,000	250,000	290,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	250,000	290,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	100,000	90,008	90,000
HL Health	100,000	90,008	90,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	100,000	90,008	90,000
GHP-USAID	100,000	90,008	90,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	-
HL Health	28,710	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	28,710	-	-
GHP-USAID	28,710	-	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	-
HL Health	2,500	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	-	-
GHP-USAID	2,500	-	-
GH/IP - MDR Financing	40,600	44,926	21,146
HL Health	40,600	44,926	21,146
HL.2 Tuberculosis	40,600	44,926	21,146
GHP-USAID	40,600	44,926	21,146
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	-
HL Health	45,000	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	45,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	45,000	-	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	75,000	75,000
HL Health	102,500	75,000	75,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	102,500	75,000	75,000
GHP-USAID	102,500	75,000	75,000
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	5,000	-	-
HL Health	5,000	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,000	-	-

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GHP-USAID	5,000	-	-
GH/IP - New Partnership Initiative (NPI)	17,743	-	-
HL Health	17,743	-	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,800	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,800	-	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	9,943	-	-
GHP-USAID	9,943	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	-	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	15,000
HL Health	15,000	15,000	15,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
HL.2 Tuberculosis	15,000	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000	15,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	264,650	146,300	302,300
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	10,500	-	-
PS Peace and Security	10,500	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	10,500	-	-
INCLE	10,500	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	12,000	3,400	-
PS Peace and Security	10,500	2,900	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	10,500	2,900	-
INCLE	10,500	2,900	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	500	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,500	500	-
INCLE	1,500	500	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	5,000	5,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	5,000	5,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	10,000	5,000	5,000
INCLE	10,000	5,000	5,000
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	8,000	8,000
PS Peace and Security	15,000	8,000	8,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	15,000	8,000	8,000
INCLE	15,000	8,000	8,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	10,000	12,500
PS Peace and Security	17,000	10,000	12,500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	17,000	10,000	12,500
INCLE	17,000	10,000	12,500
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	3,000	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,000	3,000	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	7,000	3,000	3,000
INCLE	7,000	3,000	3,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	2,900	4,500
PS Peace and Security	-	2,900	3,400
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	2,050	1,950

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INCLE	-	2,050	1,950
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	850	1,450
INCLE	-	850	1,450
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,100
DR.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,100
INCLE	-	-	1,100
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	30,000	35,000
PS Peace and Security	27,000	30,000	35,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	27,000	30,000	35,000
INCLE	27,000	30,000	35,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	42,000	25,500	28,600

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS Peace and Security	42,000	25,500	28,600
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	42,000	25,500	28,600
INCLE	42,000	25,500	28,600
INL - International Organizations	7,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	7,000	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	3,100	-	-
INCLE	3,100	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	3,900	-	-
INCLE	3,900	-	-
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	14,500	10,000
PS Peace and Security	68,150	14,500	10,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	68,150	14,500	10,000
INCLE	68,150	14,500	10,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	2,000	2,000
PS Peace and Security	3,000	2,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	2,000
INCLE	3,000	2,000	2,000
INL - Knowledge Management	-	-	8,000
PS Peace and Security	-	-	6,750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	-	6,750
INCLE	-	-	6,750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	-	1,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	-	1,250
INCLE	-	-	1,250
INL - Program Development and Support	46,000	42,000	185,700
PS Peace and Security	33,181	35,169	159,409
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	18,000	16,895	81,497
INCLE	18,000	16,895	81,497
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,181	3,241	15,100
INCLE	2,181	3,241	15,100
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	1,047	4,269
INCLE	-	1,047	4,269
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	13,000	13,986	58,543

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INCLE	19,000	13,986	58,543
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,819	6,831	26,291
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,000	6,568	24,957
INCLE	12,000	6,568	24,957
DR.2 Good Governance	819	263	1,334
INCLE	819	263	1,334
IO - International Organizations	331,500	-	-
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	-	-
PS Peace and Security	1,200	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,200	-	-
IO&P	1,200	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	400	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	400	-	-
IO&P	400	-	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	-	-
PS Peace and Security	325	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	325	-	-
IO&P	325	-	-
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,175	-	-
EG.10 Environment	3,175	-	-
IO&P	3,175	-	-
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	7,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	7,000	-	-
IO&P	7,000	-	-
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	31,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	31,000	-	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	31,000	-	-
IO&P	31,000	-	-
IO - OAS Development Assistance	500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	500	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	500	-	-
IO&P	500	-	-
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	-	-
PS Peace and Security	50	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-
IO&P	50	-	-
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2,500	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,500	-	-
IO&P	2,500	-	-
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	-	-

DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,750	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,750	-	-
IO&P	1,750	-	-
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	-	-
IO&P	1,000	-	-
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,150	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,150	-	-
IO&P	1,150	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
IO - UN Women	8,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,500	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	8,500	-	-
IO&P	8,500	-	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	700	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	700	-	-
IO&P	700	-	-
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,100	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,100	-	-
IO&P	1,100	-	-
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,000	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	-	-
IO&P	3,000	-	-
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	103,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	103,000	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	103,000	-	-
IO&P	103,000	-	-
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	10,000	-	-
EG.10 Environment	10,000	-	-
IO&P	10,000	-	-
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	9,500	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,500	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	9,500	-	-
IO&P	9,500	-	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	137,500	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	137,500	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	137,500	-	-
IO&P	137,500	-	-
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,550	-	-

ES Education and Social Services	6,550	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	6,550	-	-
IO&P	6,550	-	-
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	1,000	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	-	-
IO&P	1,000	-	-
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	-	-
EG Economic Growth	600	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	600	-	-
IO&P	600	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	232,380	205,470	209,980
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	232,380	205,470	209,980
PS Peace and Security	232,380	205,470	209,980
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	232,380	205,470	209,980
NADR	232,380	205,470	209,980
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	61,000	22,000	22,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	25,000	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	25,000	-	-
INCLE	25,000	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	36,000	22,000	22,000
PS Peace and Security	36,000	22,000	22,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	36,000	22,000	22,000
INCLE	36,000	22,000	22,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	74,700	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	32,650	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	32,650	-	-
DA	32,650	-	-
EG Economic Growth	42,050	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	42,050	-	-
DA	42,050	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	49,300	65,300	65,300
OES/M Mercury	3,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	3,500	-	-
ESF	3,500	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	2,300	-	-
EG Economic Growth	2,300	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,300	-	-
ESF	2,300	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	5,000	5,200	4,400
HL Health	300	-	-

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HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	300	-	-
ESF	300	-	-
EG Economic Growth	4,700	5,200	4,400
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	600	-	-
ESF	600	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	300	-	-
ESF	300	-	-
EG.10 Environment	3,300	5,200	4,400
ESDF	-	5,200	4,400
ESF	3,300	-	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	500	-	-

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
ESF	500	-	-
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	21,000	21,000
EG Economic Growth	21,000	21,000	21,000
EG.10 Environment	21,000	21,000	21,000
ESDF	-	21,000	21,000
ESF	21,000	-	-
OES/W Water	2,500	-	-
EG Economic Growth	2,500	-	-
EG.10 Environment	2,500	-	-
ESF	2,500	-	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	15,000	39,100	39,900
EG Economic Growth	15,000	39,100	39,900
EG.10 Environment	-	39,100	39,900
ESDF	-	39,100	39,900
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	15,000	-	-
ESF	15,000	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	600	600	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	600	600
PO Program Development and Oversight	600	600	600
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	600	600	600
ESDF	-	600	600
ESF	600	-	-
Other Funding	620,970	6,338,000	6,353,000
Development Finance Corporation Transfer	-	50,000	-
EG Economic Growth	-	50,000	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	50,000	-
ESDF	-	50,000	-
Diplomatic Progress Fund	-	175,000	225,000
PS Peace and Security	-	175,000	225,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	175,000	225,000
ESDF	-	175,000	200,000
INCLE	-	-	25,000
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	-	-

EG Economic Growth	25,000	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	25,000	-	-
ESF	25,000	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	141,000	145,000	160,000
PS Peace and Security	113,000	145,000	160,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,000	2,500	-
NADR	23,000	2,500	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	25,000	-	-
INCLE	25,000	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	100,000	135,000
ESDF	-	100,000	135,000

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	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	42,500	25,000
NADR	-	42,500	25,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	65,000	-	-
FMF	25,000	-	-
PKO	40,000	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	5,000	-	-
ESF	5,000	-	-
EG Economic Growth	23,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	23,000	-	-
ESF	23,000	-	-
To Be Programmed	454,970	5,968,000	5,968,000
PS Peace and Security	194,970	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,347	-	-
NADR	21,347	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	151,143	-	-
INCLE	151,143	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	22,480	-	-
FMF	16,000	-	-
IMET	6,480	-	-
EG Economic Growth	260,000	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	260,000	-	-
DA	20,000	-	-
ESF	240,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
IHA	-	5,968,000	5,968,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	212,643	194,500	199,450
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,000	18,000	18,000
PS Peace and Security	21,000	18,000	18,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	21,000	18,000	18,000
NADR	21,000	18,000	18,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	70,000	70,000

PS Peace and Security	70,000	70,000	70,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	70,000	70,000	70,000
FMF	70,000	70,000	70,000
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,000	5,000	5,950
PS Peace and Security	5,000	5,000	5,950
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	5,000	5,950
PKO	5,000	5,000	5,950
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	56,000	56,000
PS Peace and Security	71,000	56,000	56,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	71,000	56,000	56,000
PKO	71,000	56,000	56,000

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PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	4,993	5,500	5,500
PS Peace and Security	4,993	5,500	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,993	5,500	5,500
IMET	4,993	5,500	5,500
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	-	-	5,500
PS Peace and Security	-	-	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	-	5,500
PKO	-	-	5,500
PM - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,000	-	-
PKO	3,000	-	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	35,000	40,000	38,500
PS Peace and Security	35,000	40,000	38,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	35,000	40,000	38,500
PKO	35,000	40,000	38,500
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	2,650	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,650	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,650	-	-
PKO	2,650	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	10,036	-	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	10,036	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	10,036	-	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	10,036	-	-
DA	10,036	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,433,000	365,062	299,214
PRM, Administrative Expenses	44,000	40,062	40,414
HA Humanitarian Assistance	44,000	40,062	40,414
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	42,680	38,862	39,204
MRA	42,680	38,862	39,204
HA.3 Migration Management	1,320	1,200	1,210
MRA	1,320	1,200	1,210
PRM, Emergency Funds	1,000	-	-

HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,000	-	-
ERMA	1,000	-	-
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	5,000	5,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	5,000
HA.3 Migration Management	5,000	5,000	5,000
MRA	5,000	5,000	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	735,504	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	12,293	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	12,293	-	-
MRA	12,293	-	-

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HA Humanitarian Assistance	723,211	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	723,211	-	-
MRA	723,211	-	-
PRM, OA - East Asia	266,150	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	266,150	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	266,150	-	-
MRA	266,150	-	-
PRM, OA - Europe	105,800	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	105,800	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	105,800	-	-
MRA	105,800	-	-
PRM, OA - Migration	47,200	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	47,200	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	47,200	-	-
MRA	47,200	-	-
PRM, OA - Near East	1,106,300	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	61,799	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	61,799	-	-
MRA	61,799	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,044,501	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,044,501	-	-
MRA	1,044,501	-	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	497,896	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	-	-
MRA	5,000	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	492,896	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	492,896	-	-
MRA	492,896	-	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	118,300	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,413	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	4,413	-	-
MRA	4,413	-	-

HA Humanitarian Assistance	113,887	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	113,887	-	-
MRA	113,887	-	-
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	199,850	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	872	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	872	-	-
MRA	872	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	198,978	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	198,978	-	-
MRA	198,978	-	-
PRM, Refugee Admissions	306,000	320,000	253,800

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HA Humanitarian Assistance	306,000	320,000	253,800
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	306,000	320,000	253,800
MRA	306,000	320,000	253,800
PRP - Bureau for Policy, Resources and Performance	-	13,500	13,500
USAID Bureau for Policy, Resources, and Performance	-	13,500	13,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	13,000	13,500
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	-	13,000	13,500
ESDF	-	13,000	13,500
EG Economic Growth	-	500	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	500	-
ESDF	-	500	-
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	140,448	140,500
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	-	140,448	140,500
HL Health	-	19,448	19,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	19,448	19,500
ESDF	-	19,448	19,500
EG Economic Growth	-	121,000	121,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	121,000	121,000
ESDF	-	121,000	121,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,993,044	1,236,811	807,550
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	341,715	-	-
HL Health	341,715	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	341,715	-	-
GHP-STATE	341,715	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	958,367	657,550
HL Health	1,395,000	958,367	657,550
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,395,000	958,367	657,550
GHP-STATE	1,395,000	958,367	657,550
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	215,000	198,000	108,000
HL Health	215,000	198,000	108,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	215,000	198,000	108,000
GHP-STATE	215,000	198,000	108,000
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	41,329	80,444	42,000

HL Health	41,329	80,444	42,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	41,329	80,444	42,000
GHP-STATE	41,329	80,444	42,000
Special Representatives	13,000	8,000	17,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	3,000	3,000	7,000
PS Peace and Security	3,000	3,000	7,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	3,000	3,000	7,000
ESDF	-	3,000	7,000
ESF	3,000	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	5,000	10,000
PS Peace and Security	-	2,500	2,500

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	2,500	2,500
ESDF	-	2,500	2,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,142	-	2,500
DR.4 Civil Society	6,142	-	2,500
ESF	6,142	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	2,500
ES.4 Social Services	-	-	2,500
ESDF	-	-	2,500
EG Economic Growth	3,858	2,500	2,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,858	1,250	1,250
ESDF	-	1,250	1,250
ESF	3,858	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	1,250	1,250
ESDF	-	1,250	1,250
USAID Management	1,684,475	1,545,000	1,591,747
USAID Capital Investment Fund	225,000	198,300	205,000
PO Program Development and Oversight	225,000	198,300	205,000
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	225,000	198,300	205,000
USAID Admin	225,000	198,300	205,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	10,000	-	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	10,000	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	10,000	-	-
USAID Admin	10,000	-	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	76,600	71,500	74,881
PO Program Development and Oversight	76,600	71,500	74,881
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	76,600	71,500	74,881
USAID Admin	76,600	71,500	74,881
USAID Operating Expense	1,372,875	1,275,200	1,311,866
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,372,875	1,275,200	1,311,866
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,372,875	1,275,200	1,311,866
USAID Admin	1,372,875	1,275,200	1,311,866

USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	2,700	2,700
USAID Program Management Initiatives	3,104	2,700	2,700
PS Peace and Security	-	-	895
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	895
ESDF	-	-	895
ES Education and Social Services	-	-	734
ES.2 Higher Education	-	-	734
ESDF	-	-	734
EG Economic Growth	-	2,700	1,071
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	829	-
ESDF	-	829	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2019 Actual, FY 2020 Request, FY 2021 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Request	FY 2021 Request
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,071	1,071
ESDF	-	1,071	1,071
EG.9 Transport Services	-	800	-
ESDF	-	800	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	3,104	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	3,104	-	-
DA	3,104	-	-