Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2

FISCAL YEAR 2023

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ACRONYM LIST

ACE	Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia, Department of State
ACSBS	African Conflict Stabilization and Border Security
ACW	Advanced Chemical Weapons
AEECA	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia
AMEP	Africa Military Education Program
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMSI	Africa Maritime Security Initiative
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
AQ	al-Qa'ida
ARCT	Africa Regional Counterterrorism
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AVC	Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
BW	Biological Weapons
C2	Command and Control
CAFTA-DR	Central America Free Trade Agreement-Dominican Republic
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARSI	Central America Regional Security Initiative
CBJ	Congressional Budget Justification
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CCF	Complex Crises Fund
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
CPMIF	Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund
CPS	Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization, USAID
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism, Department of State
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
CTPF	Counterterrorism Partnership Fund
CVE	Counter Violent Extremism
CWD	Conventional Weapon Destruction
DA	Development Assistance
DCCP	Digital Connectivity and Cyber Security Partnership
DDI	Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation, USAID
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, and Reintegration
DF	Democracy Fund
DFC	U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
DoD	Department of Defense
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
ECM	Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EUR	Europe and Eurasia
EVA	Emergency Victim Assistance
EXBS	Export Control and Border Security
FATAA	Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FFP	Food for Peace Act
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTF	Feed the Future
FTIF	Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDF	Global Drug Facility
GDRP	Global Defense Reform Program
GEC	Global Engagement Center
GEEA	Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund
GFA	Global Fragility Act
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GPOI	Global Peace Operations Initiative
GTR	Global Threat Reduction
HA/DR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response
HMA	Humanitarian Demining
HRH	Human Resources for Health
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAF	Inter-American Foundation
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
IG	Inspector General
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMS	International Monitoring System
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization for Migration

ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
JEE	Joint External Evaluation
KM	Knowledge Management
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M&O	Management and Operations
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDA	Maritime Domain Awareness
ME	Bureau for the Middle East, USAID
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAP	National Action Plan
NDF	Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NERD	Near East Regional Democracy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTF	Verification and Monitoring Task Force
NPT	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
NTD	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OIG	Office of Inspector General, USAID
OTI	Office of Transitional Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PEMS	Program to End Modern Slavery
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PIF	Pacific Island Forum
PIO	Public International Organization
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
PMIAA	Program Management Improvement Accountability Act
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPD	Press and Public Diplomacy
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning, USAID
PR Tool	Performance Reporting Tool

PRC	People's Republic of China
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PrepCom	Preparatory Commission
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PSE	Private Sector Engagement
PSF	Prevention and Stabilization Fund
REMVE	Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism
RFS	Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USAID
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
S/GWI	Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues, Department of State
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons
SALPIE	Small and Less Populous Island Economies
SCA	South and Central Asia
SIAF	Strategic Impact Assessment Framework
SIMS	Site Improvement through Monitoring System
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Security Sector Reform
T&TA	Training and Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TCO	Transnational Criminal Organizations
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
TOT	Training of Trainers
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
USADF	United States African Development Foundation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	U.S. Government
USRAP	U.S. Refugee Admissions Program
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VC	Voluntary Contribution
VEO	Violent Extremist Organizations
WFP	World Food Program
W-GDP	Women's Global Development and Prosperity Fund
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPS	Women, Peace, and Security

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FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2023
$ in Thousands

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO	FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total[1]	FY 2022 Estimate Enduring	FY 2022 Estimate OCO	FY 2022 Estimate Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	Change from FY 2022 Request
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**34,837,248**	**4,452,580**	**39,289,828**	**15,216,000**	**34,608,755**	**4,452,580**	**39,061,335**	**3,091,100**	**43,669,974**	**47,338,735**	**4,608,639**	**3,668,761**
U.S Agency for International Development	**1,711,447**	**-**	**1,711,447**	**41,000**	**1,711,447**	**-**	**1,711,447**	**-**	**1,862,647**	**2,112,950**	**401,503**	**250,303**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,377,747	-	1,377,747	41,000	1,377,747	-	1,377,747	-	1,527,947	1,743,350	365,603	215,403
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	289,100	30,900	30,900
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	75,500	-	75,500	-	75,500	-	75,500	-	76,500	80,500	5,000	4,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**21,167,994**	**3,615,458**	**24,783,452**	**14,475,000**	**21,167,994**	**3,615,458**	**24,783,452**	**3,091,100**	**28,130,412**	**29,586,741**	**3,346,960**	**1,456,329**
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	9,195,950	-	9,195,950	4,000,000	9,195,950	-	9,195,950	-	10,050,950	10,576,000	1,380,050	525,050
Global Health Programs - USAID	[3,265,950]	-	[3,265,950]	[4,000,000]	[3,265,950]	-	[3,265,950]	-	[3,870,950]	[3,956,000]	[690,050]	[85,050
Global Health Programs - State	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[6,180,000]	[6,620,000]	[690,000]	[440,000]
Global Health Programs - Mandatory (Non-Add)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[6,500,000]	[6,500,000]	[6,500,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	4,075,097	4,769,787	1,269,787	694,690
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	2,481,321	1,914,041	4,395,362	-	2,481,321	1,914,041	4,395,362	400,000	4,682,362	4,699,362	304,000	17,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	102,000	9,957	9,957
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	60,000	40,000	10,000	(20,000)
Complex Crisis Fund (CCF) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[3]	3,151,963	-	3,151,963	9,375,000	3,153,963	-	3,153,963	-	4,260,231	4,122,463	970,500	(137,768)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	(15,000)	-	75,000	NA
Democracy Fund	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	290,700	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)[3]	770,334	-	770,334	-	768,334	-	768,334	-	788,929	984,429	214,095	195,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,730,583	1,701,417	3,432,000	600,000	1,730,583	1,701,417	3,432,000	415,000	3,845,000	3,912,000	480,000	67,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	-	100	500,000	100	-	100	2,276,100	100	100,000	99,900	99,900
Independent Agencies	**1,363,500**	**-**	**1,363,500**	**-**	**1,363,500**	**-**	**1,363,500**	**-**	**878,500**	**1,416,500**	**53,000**	**538,000**
Peace Corps	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	430,500	20,000	20,000
Peace Corps Rescission	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	(15,000)	15,000	(15,000)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	930,000	18,000	18,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	(515,000)	-	-	515,000
Inter-American Foundation	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	38,000	-	-
U.S. African Development Foundation	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	33,000	-	-
Department of Treasury	**237,000**	**-**	**237,000**	**120,000**	**237,000**	**-**	**237,000**	**-**	**105,000**	**105,000**	**(132,000)**	**-**
International Affairs Technical Assistance	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	38,000	38,000	5,000	-
Debt Restructuring	204,000	-	204,000	120,000	204,000	-	204,000	-	67,000	67,000	(137,000)	-
International Security Assistance	**8,051,495**	**837,122**	**8,888,617**	**-**	**8,051,495**	**837,122**	**8,888,617**	**-**	**9,178,893**	**8,959,780**	**46,163**	**(219,113)**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,525,738	1,466,000	80,427	(59,738)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(5,000)	-	50,411	5,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	889,247	-	889,247	-	889,247	-	889,247	-	900,247	900,247	11,000	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	115,546	325,213	440,759	-	115,546	325,213	440,759	-	469,459	463,559	22,800	(5,900)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Rescission	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	-	-	-	40,000	-
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	112,925	-	-
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,598,615	576,909	6,175,524	-	5,598,615	576,909	6,175,524	-	6,175,524	6,057,049	(118,475)	(118,475)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) (Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	-	-	25,000	NA
Multilateral Assistance	**2,040,819**	**-**	**2,040,819**	**580,000**	**2,040,819**	**-**	**2,040,819**	**-**	**3,528,134**	**4,706,715**	**2,665,896**	**1,178,581**
International Organizations and Programs	387,500	-	387,500	580,000	387,500	-	387,500	-	457,100	457,200	69,700	100
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	**1,653,319**	**-**	**1,653,319**	**-**	**1,653,319**	**-**	**1,653,319**	**-**	**3,071,034**	**4,249,515**	**2,596,196**	**1,178,481**
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	206,500	-	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,427,974	1,430,256	428,856	2,282
African Development Bank	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	54,649	-	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	171,300	-	171,300	-	171,300	-	171,300	-	211,300	171,300	-	(40,000)
Asian Development Fund	47,395	-	47,395	-	47,395	-	47,395	-	53,323	43,610	(3,785)	(9,713)
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2023
$ in Thousands

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO	FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total[1]	FY 2022 Estimate Enduring	FY 2022 Estimate OCO	FY 2022 Estimate Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	Change from FY 2022 Request
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	-	139,575	-	139,575	-	139,575	-	149,288	150,200	10,625	912
Green Climate Fund	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	625,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	975,000
Climate Investment Funds	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	550,000	550,000	250,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	32,500	-	32,500	-	32,500	-	32,500	-	43,000	43,000	10,500	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-									
International Monetary Fund	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**102,000**	**20,000**		(82,000)
Export & Investment Assistance	**264,993**	**-**	**264,993**	**-**	**36,500**	**-**	**36,500**	**-**	**(13,612)**	**451,049**	**186,056**	**464,661**
Export-Import Bank	54,800	-	54,800	-	(221,000)	-	(221,000)	-	(221,500)	(202,085)	(256,885)	19,416
Export-Import Bank Rescission		-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	130,693	-	130,693	-	178,000	-	178,000	-	128,388	555,133	424,440	426,745
Estimated Transfer of ESF / ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	[-]	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	[-]	[50,000]	-	[50,000].	[50,000].	-	[-]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	98,000	18,500	18,500
Related International Affairs Accounts	**105,366**	**-**	**105,366**	**-**	**105,366**	**-**	**105,366**	**-**	**105,434**	**109,322**	**3,956**	**3,888**
International Trade Commission	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	106,818	3,818	3,818
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,434	2,504	138	70
Department of Agriculture	**1,970,000**	**-**	**1,970,000**	**800,000**	**1,970,000**	**-**	**1,970,000**	**-**	**1,800,112**	**1,970,112**	**112**	**170,000**
P.L. 480, Title II	1,740,000	-	1,740,000	800,000	1,740,000	-	1,740,000	-	1,570,000	1,740,000	-	170,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,112	230,112	112	-

Footnotes
1/ FY 2021 Additional Appropriations Total includes Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L.116-260), ARPA (P.L.117-2 - mandatory funding) and ESS (P.L.117-31) see accompanying table for details.
2/ FY 2022 Additional Appropriations Total includes CR Anomaly #1 (P.L.117-43) and CR Anomaly #2 (P.L.117-70), see accompanying table for details.
3/ The $2.0 million mandatory transfer from the AEECA account to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2022 ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding[1]	FY 2021 ARPA [Mandatory][2]	FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental[3]	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total	FY 2022 CR Anomaly #1 (P.L. 117-43)	FY 2022 CR Anomaly #2 (P.L. 117-70)	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**4,820,000**	**9,796,000**	**600,000**	**15,216,000**	**1,891,100**	**1,200,000**	**3,091,100**
U.S Agency for International Development	**-**	**41,000**	**-**	**41,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	-	41,000	-	41,000	-	-	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**4,700,000**	**9,175,000**	**600,000**	**14,475,000**	**1,891,100**	**1,200,000**	**3,091,100**
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	[4,000,000]	-	-	[4,000,000]	-	-	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	400,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	700,000	8,675,000	-	9,375,000	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	-	500,000	100,000	600,000	415,000	-	415,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	-	-	500,000	500,000	1,076,100	1,200,000	2,276,100
Department of Treasury	**120,000**	**-**	**-**	**120,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Debt Restructuring	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture	**-**	**800,000**	**-**	**800,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
P.L. 480, Title II	-	800,000	-	800,000	-	-	-

Footnotes
1/ FY 2021 Emergency Funding (P.L.116-260).
2/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2).
3/ FY 2021 Emergency Seucrity Supplemental (P.L.117-31)

I. CLIMATE SUMMARY

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE ASSISTANCE: ADVANCING AMERICAN-LED GLOBAL STABILITY

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request[2]	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Total	**619,106**	*	**1,619,424**	**2,280,000**	**1,660,894**	**660,576**
Green Climate Fund [2]	-	*	625,000	-	-	-625,000
Adaptation Total	234,130	*	333,428	1,127,154	893,024	793,726
Adaptation Direct	*103,705*	*	*267,528*	*610,476*	*506,771*	*342,948*
Regional Bureaus - DA, ESF, AEECA	70,430	*	118,628	313,443	243,013	194,815
USAID Pillar Bureaus (DDI, RFS) - DA	4,375	*	20,500	43,866	39,491	23,366
State Functional Bureaus (OES, IO, etc.) - ESF, IO&P	10,400	*	128,400	206,500	196,100	78,100
Other direct funding - DA, ESF	18,500	*	-	46,667	28,167	46,667
Adaptation Indirect (climate co-benefits in other sectors)	*130,425*	*	*65,900*	*516,678*	*386,253*	*450,778*
Clean Energy Total	214,582	*	428,691	702,049	487,467	273,358
Clean Energy Direct	*198,001*	*	*428,691*	*625,694*	*427,693*	*197,003*
Regional Bureaus - DA, ESF, AEECA	143,301	*	197,635	338,527	195,226	140,892
USAID Pillar Bureaus (DDI) - DA	6,000	*	48,000	47,000	41,000	-1,000
State Functional Bureaus (OES, IO, ENR etc.) - ESF, IO&P	39,400	*	183,056	193,500	154,100	10,444
Other direct funding - ESF	9,300	*	-	46,667	37,367	46,667
Clean Energy Indirect (climate co-benefits in other sectors)	*16,581*	*	-	*76,355*	*59,774*	*76,355*
Sustainable Landscapes Total	170,394	*	232,305	450,797	280,403	218,492
Sustainable Landscapes Direct	*140,000*	*	*232,305*	*371,067*	*231,067*	*138,762*
Regional Bureaus - DA, ESF, AEECA	104,200	*	135,205	212,907	108,707	77,702
USAID Pillar Bureaus (DDI, RFS) - DA	8,000	*	56,000	47,000	39,000	-9,000
State Functional Bureaus (OES) - ESF	7,000	*	41,100	69,494	62,494	28,394
Other direct funding - ESF	20,800	*	-	41,666	20,866	41,666
Sustainable Landscapes Indirect (climate co-benefits in other sectors)	*30,394*	*	-	*79,730*	*49,336*	*79,730*

[1] The FY 2023 Request for the Green Climate Fund is requested entirely through the Department of Treasury. In the FY 2022 Request, $625.0 million was requested for the Green Climate Fund in the State Functional Bureaus line: $312.5 million in adaption; $187.5 million in clean energy; and $125.0 million in sustainable landscapes.

[2]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2023 budget request includes over $11,000.0 million government-wide in international climate finance, underscoring the President's commitment to tackling the climate crisis. When enacted, this funding will meet the President's historic pledge to quadruple international climate finance a year early, from a FY 2013-16 baseline, and advance critical U.S. interests at home and abroad. These investments are essential for the global effort to limit temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C and will reduce the need for costly humanitarian aid following extreme-weather events and safeguard decades of U.S. investment in global development. This funding will also advance energy security in the near- and long-term, drive markets for U.S. exports and investments towards the technologies and markets of the future, and advance U.S. climate leadership internationally, by providing a significant contribution to the collective developed country goal of mobilizing $100.0 billion in climate finance annually to support climate action in developing countries. Key initiatives supported by these investments include the President's Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative, the President's Plan to Conserve Global Forests, and the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE), for which the request more than quadruples adaptation finance government-wide from the U.S. FY 2013-16 average.

The request includes $2,280.0 million in international climate assistance for the State Department and USAID to support core bilateral and regional programs for this whole-of-government imperative. This amount includes over $1,607.2 million in direct programming for climate mitigation and adaptation through the DA, ESF, AEECA, and IO&P accounts. It also includes over $650.0 million across other development programs that will deliver significant climate co-benefits in sectors such as agriculture and food security, water and sanitation, biodiversity conservation, and global health. The increasing impact of climate change on nearly every aspect of the economy and human development makes it critical to mainstream climate considerations across the agencies to achieve emissions reductions and strengthen climate resilience in tandem with programs' primary development goals.

State and USAID have closely coordinated the request across regional, USAID pillar, and State functional bureaus, to tackle the global scope of the climate crisis and build on the agencies' respective strengths and capabilities. At USAID, the request supports implementation of the agency's 2022-2030 Climate Strategy, which recognizes that climate change affects all aspects of development and threatens progress to date. It calls for all USAID sectors and Missions around the world to identify ways they can urgently support work with countries, communities, and other partners to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate impacts. These efforts create markets for U.S. exports and investment, level the playing field by promoting effective climate action by all countries, and protect livelihoods, save lives, and reduce conflict and insecurity. These programs provide technical and financial assistance at the national and sub-national level, leveraging USAID's strengths as an international development agency, including its global presence, long-standing relationships with partner countries, breadth of technical and development expertise, and convening power. At the State Department, funding enables leadership in driving global action through plurilateral initiatives, international platforms, and multi-donor financing partnerships that drive emissions reductions and best practices on adaptation. Examples include the NDC Partnership, Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership, Clean Energy Ministerial, Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and National Adaptation Plan Global Network. These activities leverage data and expertise in U.S. scientific and technical agencies; build supportive policy, regulatory, and investment environments; increase the flow of capital to climate-aligned projects; and advance climate diplomacy. The request advances climate action across the following pillars, while simultaneously supporting high-quality, climate-smart infrastructure in low- and middle-income countries as a central component of the B3W initiative.

Adaptation ($1,127.2 million): Funds support implementation of PREPARE, which aims to help more than 500 million people in vulnerable developing countries adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change. This programming will enable countries and communities to deepen their understanding of climate risks and vulnerabilities, plan for and implement adaptation investments, and mobilize private capital for climate resilience. It will save lives, improve long-lasting resilience to severe climate risks, and reduce the trajectory of development, humanitarian, and reconstruction costs over the long term. And it will reduce the risk of resource competition and conflict – which can undermine national, regional, and international security – and prevent displaced communities and destabilizing migration flows, including in areas close to the United States. Highlights include:

- USAID will strengthen the resilience of countries and populations vulnerable to weather and climate risks through inclusive, locally led approaches to development and humanitarian work and the provision of technology-driven data insights. Adaptation funding will enable food security, water, education, and other sectors to mainstream adaptation into their programming, including mobilizing finance. For example, this request will allow USAID to provide climate and weather forecasting to help farmers employ better predictive tools to increase their crop yields, as it has done in places like Ghana, where accurate rainfall forecasting is crucial to making farming more predictable and helping farming families maintain incomes.

- State will provide $100.0 million for the Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, regional disaster risk pools, and other multilateral adaptation initiatives, as well as adaptation-relevant funding for the World Meteorological Organization and the IPCC/UNFCCC. It will also support plurilateral initiatives that complement USAID's bilateral programs and strengthen climate information services and early warning systems; mainstream adaptation into food security, health, water, infrastructure and other relevant sectors and programs; and mobilize finance.

Clean Energy ($702.0 million): Funds will accelerate the global clean energy transition to more reliable, secure sources of energy that will help avert the worst consequences of the climate crisis while increasing energy security, protecting ourselves and our allies from malign actors' use of energy supply as a weapon, and reducing the price volatility and consumer costs associated with dependence on fossil fuels. These programs will drive ambitious emissions reductions, rapidly reduce super pollutant emissions such as methane, support effective implementation of developing countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term net-zero targets, and promote decarbonization through systems-changing reforms in countries' power, transportation, buildings, and industrial sectors. They will also enhance U.S. international industrial competitiveness in clean technologies, accelerate clean technology innovation and deployment in emerging markets, and improve the investment environment for U.S. firms. Highlights include:

- USAID will work with the largest developing country emitters and other strategically important developing countries to advance their emissions reductions, energy security, and development agendas through clean energy technologies. The request enables USAID to continue supporting development and energy security objectives while expanding programming in the countries most critical to the global climate crisis. USAID addresses key constraints to promoting energy efficiency and scaling up renewable energy, including access to finance, grid reliability and storage. As an example, USAID works with governments and the private sector to stand up renewable energy auctions, bringing new green energy employment opportunities and connecting people to stable, renewably generated electricity. A recent auction in Colombia supported by USAID—the country's first—drew in $2,000.0 million in investment, including a $225.0 million investment from a U.S. firm.

- State will ensure that developing countries enhance and implement ambitious emissions reduction targets and related reforms; transparently report on their progress; deploy clean technologies; aggressively pursue pathways to cut short-lived but powerful climate pollutants like methane, black carbon, and hydrofluorocarbons; and address critical barriers to mobilizing clean energy and climate finance in key countries. Further, it will strengthen energy security, governance frameworks, and allies' and partners' capacities to oversee and develop their energy and mineral sectors, advance critical reforms, and transition to a net-zero emissions future; expand and diversify renewable energy and mineral supply chain infrastructure; increase end-use energy efficiency; and improve markets for U.S. private sector investment to build low-carbon, resilient economies.

- Multilateral clean energy funding at State will support the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and related scientific and coordinating organizations and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, which helps developing countries phase out ozone-depleting substances and phase down hydrofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons – one of the most efficient investments we can make to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Sustainable Landscapes ($450.8 million): Funds support conservation, management, and restoration of the world's tropical forests, wetlands, and other critical ecosystems – including the Amazon, Congo, and Southeast Asia forest basins – through the President's Plan to Conserve Global Forests. These investments address the drivers of deforestation and ecosystem conversion; support restoration of degraded lands; and enable the sustainable management of forests, farms, rangelands, and other ecosystems, including by catalyzing private sector investment, finance, and action and building long-term capacity and data and monitoring systems that enhance public trust through transparency and accountability and help ensure companies can deliver on zero-deforestation commitments. Highlights include:

- USAID will support communities to better manage land by mobilizing finance, improving laws and governance, building institutional capacity, making information accessible, and advancing equity. These investments will help meet the target in USAID's Climate Strategy to improve management of more than 100 million hectares of forest and other carbon critical landscapes by 2030. This request will build on work like USAID's Green Invest Asia program, which helps agriculture and forestry businesses in Southeast Asia adopt low-emissions practices and connect with global investors, who increasingly reward sustainability in supply chains. By the end of 2022, Green Invest Asia will shift more than $100.0 million into sustainable agriculture production and sequester 20 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

- State will support plurilateral initiatives and assistance to increase conservation and reduce land-related emissions in critical ecosystems, shift finance and markets towards deforestation-free activities and natural climate solutions and improve emissions monitoring and reporting capacity.

II. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

AFRICA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The request advances U.S. policy priorities to build more stable, inclusive African economies; support Africa's post-COVID recovery efforts; tackle the climate crisis; revitalize democracies and champion respect for human rights; promote inclusive development and gender equality; counterbalance the People's Republic of China (PRC); and renew alliances and partnerships. The request supports Prosper Africa, which brings together U.S. Government resources to increase U.S.-Africa trade and investment, including in the Build Back Better World priority sectors of climate, digital connectivity, health security and gender; and Power Africa, to drive energy transformation and access for sub-Saharan Africa, which advances the Administration's climate change and poverty alleviation agendas. The request promotes gender equality and women's economic and political empowerment, consistent with the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 and the Women, Peace and Security Act of 2017.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**8,506,883**	*****	**7,428,957**	**7,767,422**	**-739,461**	**338,465**
OCO	**264,419**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-264,419**	**-**
PKO – OCO	264,419	*	-	-	-264,419	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**8,242,464**	*****	**7,428,957**	**7,767,422**	**-475,042**	**338,465**
DA	1,311,610	*	1,419,682	1,619,533	307,923	199,851
ESF	53,400	*	88,600	32,600	-20,800	-56,000
FFP Title II[2]	1,220,417	*	-	-	-1,220,417	-
FMF	5,000	*	6,000	6,000	1,000	-
GHP-STATE	3,658,853	*	3,615,100	3,613,100	-45,753	-2,000
GHP-USAID	1,820,990	*	1,844,440	2,058,450	237,460	214,010
IMET	17,354	*	19,580	19,280	1,926	-300
INCLE	73,500	*	65,846	50,800	-22,700	-15,046
NADR	62,500	*	62,000	64,000	1,500	2,000
PKO	18,840	*	307,709	303,659	284,819	-4,050

[1] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

[2] *FY 2023 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; funding has been requested through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).*

Strategic Approach

The State-USAID Joint Regional Strategy for Africa details four strategic U.S. Government goals for engagement in the region, aligned with the President's vision for engagement with Africa as articulated in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan: 1) Advance peace and security in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) through U.S. leadership and revitalized alliances and partnerships to address challenges in security, stability, and democracy; 2) Increase mutually beneficial

economic growth, trade, and investment; 3) Strengthen democracy, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity to build strong, accountable, and democratic institutions; and 4) Build Africa's resilience to meet post-pandemic challenges and promote inclusive development.

Advance peace and security in SSA through U.S. leadership and revitalized alliances and partnerships to address challenges in security, stability, and democracy

Terrorism and violent extremism have had a negative impact on the socio-economic wellbeing of people in Africa. This increasing threat has strained democratic governance, while providing a rationale for coup d'états and other democratic backsliding. In response, African countries have intensified domestic and regional efforts to address conflicts and to counter terrorism and transnational threats. The request promotes African ownership of responses to regional threats to peace and security; and includes efforts to prevent, mitigate, and respond to violent conflict and address humanitarian consequences. Assistance will enhance engagement with regional and international actors to address the root causes of conflict and illegal trade in arms, minerals, wildlife, wildlife products, timber, and resources that sustain armed groups and fuel human rights abuses and displacement. The request seeks to curtail human and narcotics trafficking, and the illegal exploitation of maritime and other resources. Strengthening African peacekeeping capabilities and supporting peace and security initiatives of the African Union and sub-regional organizations remain a priority. U.S. assistance will promote reforms and accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses in the security sector. Activities will advance women's leadership in preventing and resolving conflict, countering violent extremism and terrorism, and building post-conflict peace, while also addressing the protection of women and girls from conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (GBV).

Increase mutually beneficial economic growth, trade, and investment

Although Africa is one of the world's least developed and most economically vulnerable continents, it 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 to expand markets and social services. The request promotes women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment to ensure women are equally benefiting from and contributing to economic development efforts. The DA request of $100.0 million advances Prosper Africa, which brings together the full range of U.S. Government resources to increase U.S.-Africa trade and investment and harnesses the power of small businesses, especially those led by women, youth, and members of the African Diaspora. The request will help mobilize billions of dollars of investment for Africa's sustainable growth and thousands of jobs for both African and American workers; improve the business enabling environment to foster competitiveness, promote cross border trade, attract private investment; and promote private financing as an alternative to PRC-backed financing arrangements. The initiative will be scaled up through the new USAID Africa Trade and Investment program ($27.0 million in DA) and build upon successes and lessons learned from the USAID Trade and Investment Hubs. The DA request of $100.0 million advances Power Africa, which works with partners to develop and finance clean and renewable energy projects, connect critical transmission lines, improve the efficiency and bankability of energy systems, and promote enabling environment reforms to attract and sustain long-term private sector investment across clean energy markets. This request facilitates Power Africa's leadership role in Africa's equitable transition to cleaner, renewable energy sources through innovation, commercialization, and deployment of clean energy technologies and infrastructure. Power Africa will coordinate the interagency on critical Administration efforts to address energy poverty, combat climate change, bolster human development, and catalyze inclusive, sustainable economic growth through private sector-led energy development that delivers market-based reliable, affordable energy to the 580 million Africans without access to electricity. The request fosters the growth of open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems in Africa. Digital programming will help drive economic growth, promote inclusion and

resilience, align with internationally-accepted best practices in transparency and governance, and empower citizens to exercise their rights while mitigating the risks posed by digital technology.

Strengthen democracy, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity to build strong, accountable, and democratic institutions

The request prioritizes engagement with African partners to promote democratic ideals, address democratic deficiencies, and foster legitimate, transparent, and inclusive political systems that respond to citizens' needs. Although there have been some gains in democracy and institution building in SSA, these gains are fragile, and backsliding is pervasive. Women, LGBTQI+ people, persons with disabilities and other systemically marginalized populations have experienced increased abuses and lack adequate and meaningful political representation. In many countries, corruption is endemic, state institutions are weak, and civil society faces restricted civic and political space. The request prioritizes assistance to civil society, and the development of strong, accountable, and democratic institutions, sustained by a deep commitment to the rule of law and greater inclusion of members of marginalized groups. This will generate greater prosperity and stability, and enable more effective conflict mitigation, ensuring greater security and economic growth.

Build Africa's resilience to meet post-pandemic challenges and promote inclusive development

State fragility, poor economic governance, institutional weaknesses, unsustainable management of natural resources, tenuous education systems, gender inequality, high rates of child marriage, and poverty place Africa at a disadvantage with global problems. These problems were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused death and disease, and resulted in economic declines, broken global supply chains, interrupted trade, increased food insecurity, education losses, an uptick in unsustainable natural resource extraction, and the restriction of civil society and delay of democratic processes. The pandemic has been especially detrimental to women and children, increasing food insecurity and malnutrition, widening gender poverty gaps, increasing GBV and child marriage, and hindering access to health services. U.S. assistance will address and respond to socioeconomic barriers to gender equality and women's empowerment, such as GBV and child, early, and forced marriage. The request integrates solutions to these issues across sectors and seeks to prevent and respond to GBV by addressing the root causes of violence, improving protection services for survivors, and supporting legislation and enforcement to sustain provisions to promote gender empowerment and constrain and end GBV. The request prioritizes 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 SSA. FTF catalyzes agriculture-led growth and improves nutritional status by enhancing agricultural productivity, increasing economic resilience in vulnerable communities, and expanding access to markets and trade for smallholder farmers, especially women. SSA is vulnerable to natural resource degradation and the effects of climate change which negatively impacts all sectors. U.S. assistance will help ensure African countries can adapt to climate change and conserve biodiversity, while growing their economies and using natural resources and human capital in a socially equitable, inclusive, and sustainable manner. U.S. assistance will 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 U.S. 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 equitable access to education and improving learning outcomes for children and youth. Strengthening systems, leveraging partnerships and resources, using data and evidence, and engaging local institutions to improve the quality of basic education, vocational training, and higher education to leverage the potential of Africa's growing youth population. U.S. assistance will address school related GBV, and improve equitable access to education for girls, LGBTQI+ students and students with disabilities. Through the Young African Leaders Initiative, including Regional Leadership

Centers, the U.S. will empower Africa's next generation of leaders by improving the capacity of local higher education institutions to provide opportunities for transformational leadership training, networking, and professional development.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Rigorous monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) ensure program effectiveness while furnishing the data needed for responsible resource stewardship. In FY 2020 and FY 2021, operating units in the Africa region conducted a total of 93 evaluations to inform program design and course corrections, and to provide a deeper understanding of results achieved. This figure includes 75 performance evaluations that assess program delivery and 18 rigorous impact evaluations that isolate causal linkages. To ensure the accountability of U.S. taxpayer funds, 110 audits of Africa programs were conducted in FY 2021 to verify the effectiveness of foreign assistance programming.

In 2020 and 2021, USAID/AFR provided support to field missions for the development of Performance Management Plans (PMPs) that organize and track indicators across a Mission's portfolio. The PMP is the foundational tool used to measure progress against the development objectives specified in a country strategy. The learning questions in these PMPs inform regional MEL efforts in support of Administration priority initiatives.

The request maintains robust support for activities that address both the drivers and consequences of climate change. For example, in Madagascar, USAID funded research to advance the country's emissions reduction goals by avoiding forest conversion in targeted areas with the greatest carbon density. Agency partners that helped to develop a flood and drought early warning system across Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and South Africa improved the quality and consistency of critical monitoring data to inform key decisions. They also convened regular partner learning sessions and revised the program's original theory of change to fit evolving conditions.

The request continues support for MEL in African countries directly and indirectly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Missions have continued to deploy remote monitoring and evaluation methods to work effectively in non-permissive environments. For example, in Ethiopia, a program to advance the role of the private healthcare sector was evaluated with all remote data collection tactics. An assessment of 106 private health facilities was completed with phone interviews. In Ghana, the final evaluation of a large agriculture and value chain activity was adapted to COVID safety protocols both in the logistics of data collection and in the sampling design itself. Sample sizes were increased, and use of statistical techniques addressed biases introduced by telephone interviews. The data collection period was also extended by two weeks to ensure quality inputs for analysis.

The request will allow for a continued emphasis on data-driven improvements in gender-sensitive programs that support the welfare and potential of women and girls. In 2021, an evaluation in Mali explored the barriers adolescent girls face to access quality education. It identified effective strategies to reduce girls' dropout intentions while also improving their knowledge of reproductive health. Girls cited the importance of mentors and peer educators to change attitudes among both their peers and their parents. The evaluation recommended that the Mission work with the Government of Mali to institutionalize key program elements for scalable impacts. USAID/Mali is now in the process of finalizing its next five-year strategy and equitable access to quality education remains a central priority in its investment planning.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The request operationalizes the U.S. vision of a free and open, connected, prosperous, secure, and resilient Indo-Pacific. With FY 2023 funds, the U.S. will work with allies and partners to safeguard against the growing threat posed by the PRC, uphold shared values, and provide affirmative leadership. Foreign assistance supports U.S. coordination bilaterally and regionally with institutions and groupings including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia-India-Japan-U.S. "Quad," Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum to build capacity and address regional challenges, from climate change to digital connectivity and security. U.S. assistance supports COVID-19 recovery region-wide.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**989,249**	*****	**1,042,305**	**1,155,625**	**166,376**	**113,320**
DA	369,900	*	430,914	493,714	123,814	62,800
ESF	145,500	*	104,000	116,900	-28,600	12,900
FMF	108,000	*	129,000	129,000	21,000	-
GHP-STATE	84,319	*	113,000	95,000	10,681	-18,000
GHP-USAID	134,535	*	134,505	190,500	55,965	55,995
IMET	13,750	*	13,925	14,650	900	725
INCLE	47,925	*	41,791	41,791	-6,134	-
NADR	85,320	*	75,170	74,070	-11,250	-1,100

[1] *The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

U.S. foreign assistance programs implemented in the region are designed to advance the goals and objectives to:

Expand and strengthen alliances and partnerships with countries and institutions to advance a more resilient, prosperous, and secure Indo-Pacific

In order to achieve the goal of a free and open Indo-Pacific, U.S. assistance will build collective capacity of partners and allies in East Asia and the Pacific to update and adapt the rules-based order to new challenges. U.S. foreign assistance will support efforts to modernize the architecture of international cooperation for the challenges of this century. Pooling shared resources and ambitions with like-minded partners amplifies the reach and effect of U.S. foreign assistance programs. Investments in multilateral fora, including ASEAN and the Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUSP), highlight the United States' commitment to these institutions and their ability to forge solutions to shared challenges and reflect shared values. Foreign assistance will elevate U.S. coordination with Quad partners to meet current and emerging challenges. Programs through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum will support and promote the United States' ambitious policy agenda following its 2023 host year and

complement the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. The United States will continue to increase its engagement with Pacific Island nations, bilaterally and multilaterally, through programs that seek to build their resilience to current and future health shocks, respond to the climate crisis, and advance their long-term prosperity and security.

Respond to and address the global challenges that undermine the region's security and prosperity

U.S. Government assistance will address global challenges, including climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and infectious disease. The United States will partner with countries to address the most urgent climate challenges with targeted action in mitigation and adaptation while also investing in long-term, transformative changes. Foreign assistance will support programs to reduce emissions, protect critical ecosystems, transition to renewable energy, and build resilience against the impacts of climate change. Programs and initiatives will incentivize clean-energy technology investment and deployment, seek to drive energy-sector decarbonization, and foster climate-aligned infrastructure investment. As the region recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S. programs will help partners strengthen their health systems to withstand future shocks and increase countries' capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to biological threats and infectious disease agents.

Prevent, reduce, and defend against the full spectrum of current and emerging security threats

Recognizing that security is necessary to enable prosperity, the United States will work with allies and partners to uphold and adhere to international law and norms, deter adversaries, counter regional and transnational threats, and prevent and resolve conflicts. U.S. programs will support global stability by reversing state and societal fragility, countering terrorism, violent extremism, and other forms of violence, fostering inclusion and empowerment, and preventing atrocities. Foreign assistance also seeks to address the causes of regional and intra-state conflicts, violent extremism, and instability, such as deteriorating or inequitable economies, weak or illegitimate political institutions, and competition over natural resources. U.S. Government assistance helps improve cybersecurity in the region, including the ability of partners to protect against, recover from, and respond to cybersecurity threats and incidents.

Strengthen democracy; promote equity, accessibility, human rights; and advance transparent, accountable governance

Foreign assistance will promote some of the United States' most cherished values and beliefs: human dignity, freedom, and equality. Against a backdrop of rising authoritarianism, the U.S. is committed to revitalizing democracies that are accountable to and deliver for their citizens. U.S. assistance will promote and protect democracy, elevate human rights, address discrimination, inequity, and marginalization, counter corruption and illicit finance, and counter violent extremism.

Advance more inclusive and sustainable growth and promote free, fair, and open trade and transparent investment

Foreign assistance will enhance engagement in the region, foster economic development, and advance a positive vision for collective economic prosperity between the U.S., East Asia, and the Pacific. Programs will continue efforts with allies and partners to help countries build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic, while advancing a more stable and inclusive global economy. Investments in areas such as infrastructure, clean energy, and digital connectivity support countries to improve their business environment, advocate for high-quality investments, increase transparency, promote innovation, and increase access to capital. U.S. foreign assistance will help shape the norms and standards around critical and emerging technologies to ensure they protect U.S. interests, promote fair and open competition, and uphold American values. In partnership with the private sector and civil society, foreign assistance will

help the region build the economic and technology systems and infrastructure necessary for the region to grow and prosper, while raising labor and environmental standards, promoting transparency and anti-corruption, and ensuring American firms and workers compete globally.

Reassert forward-looking Global Leadership and Manage the Competition with the PRC Responsibly

Althought the PRC's coercive tactics and provocations span the globe, it is most acute in the Indo-Pacific. As ally and partner nations in the region bear much of the cost of the PRC's harmful behavior, U.S. leadership matters to the region's stability and prosperity and to the protection of human rights and international law. Affirmative U.S. leadership – exemplified in U.S. partnerships with governments, civil society, and people – stand in contrast to the PRC's authoritarian system. U.S. programs align our approach with like-minded partners to advance shared values and protect against all forms of foreign malign influence that jeopardize countries' autonomy. U.S. activities and initiatives are objective and transparent, emphasizing shared values and demonstrating that the United States is a credible partner.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

State/EAP and USAID work to support monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) in the region. USAID developed an Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) MEL system and is in its third year of data collection on programming under the IPS initiatives and program focus areas (I/PFAs). The data and results will help inform future IPS programming. USAID also recently posted FY 2020 Annual Reports or each I/PFA on the Development Experience Clearinghouse, which is accessible to the public. EAP has developed learning tools to track and analyze trends in the region over time to inform programming decisions. For example, the China Activities Prioritization database helps better identify and respond to global trends in PRC influence. EAP recently launched the third iteration of this database. Updates focused on augmenting the underlying dataset to enable real-time insights and more in-depth data analysis. EAP also developed the Data for the Indo-Pacific platform, which uses internal data integrated with relevant third-party contextual indicators to measure and visualize the progress of EAP's programs against priority areas. Examples of MEL work include:

In FY 2022, EAP is evaluating two Indo-Pacific programs: a mid-term evaluation of the Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network and a final evaluation of an EAP cyber capacity building project. EAP also developed a monitoring and evaluation toolkit to assist program officers and implementers design, monitor, and evaluate programs.

In Vietnam, the USAID/Vietnam Forests and Deltas activity implemented a web-based monitoring and evaluation platform in partnership with Microsoft. The system, together with $121.8 million of domestic resources mobilized through the payment for forest environmental services system to pay upstream communities for protecting the watershed, helps Vietnam manage its natural resources more effectively and advance continued investments. Findings from a performance evaluation informed the program closeout and design of future USAID activities.

In Cambodia, USAID conducted a midterm evaluation of its Enhancing Quality of Healthcare Activity (EQHA) and the Promoting Healthy Behaviors (PHB) Activity. The evaluation, using a mixed methods approach, found EQHA's support for facility-based quality improvement, hospital accreditation, preservice training, and private health sector engagement and regulation is of high quality and collaborative. The evaluation also found PHB has successfully begun institutionalizing its interventions, but further actions are needed to support sub-national entities raise their profile and funding, more actively engage the National Center for Health Promotion, and monitor social behavioral change.

Since 2018, USAID has supported ASEAN's digital transformation through the Digital Integration Framework Action Plan and the ASEAN Digital Integration Index (ADII), to guide and monitor how the region progresses toward a robust digital economy. In 2021, USAID helped ASEAN develop the first ADII Report, which provides data and analysis for member states to track, measure, and analyze progress of digital integration and gauge the development of their digital economies. The report, endorsed by the ASEAN Economic Ministers in September 2021, is a critical step to ensure that these efforts are cohesive and coordinated across the region.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance to Europe and Eurasia will advance U.S. national security priorities by supporting Ukraine and the broader region as it faces the impact of Russia's unjustified and unprovoked war against Ukraine. Building on the unprecedented unity allies and partners have shown in response to Russia's action, U.S. assistance will support region-wide resilience to the Kremlin's aggression, advance Euro-Atlantic integration, and counter authoritarianism and the PRC's economic coercion. Programs will focus on democracy, anti-corruption, and rule of law; build capacity to counter disinformation; strengthen civil society, independent media, and good governance; counter trafficking in persons and gender-based violence; enhance cyber and energy security; fight climate change; and support economic development and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Security assistance programs will help allies and partners develop defense capabilities and improve NATO interoperability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**1,169,013**	*****	**1,153,603**	**1,396,213**	**227,200**	**242,610**
OCO	**138,909**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-138,909**	**-**
FMF – OCO	138,909	*	-	-	-138,909	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,030,104**	*****	**1,153,603**	**1,396,213**	**366,109**	**242,610**
AEECA	641,589	*	665,779	836,179	194,590	170,400
ESF	7,500	*	10,400	18,000	10,500	7,600
FMF	191,091	*	299,024	352,024	160,933	53,000
GHP-STATE	37,056	*	40,000	40,000	2,944	-
GHP-USAID	9,700	*	9,700	23,200	13,500	13,500
IMET	30,950	*	26,940	24,900	-6,050	-2,040
INCLE	87,868	*	82,210	81,460	-6,408	-750
NADR	24,350	*	19,550	20,450	-3,900	900

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

Addressing Strategic Challenges from Russia and China

The United States, jointly with Allies and partners, leads the global effort to help Ukraine and the region address the consequences of Russia's aggression. The war in Ukraine has displaced more than ten million people so far, with almost 3.5 million seeking refuge in neighboring countries. Russia's war on Ukraine will have profound human, economic, and social costs in Ukraine, the neighboring countries, and the region writ large. In recent years, Russia has exploited opportunities to challenge our alliances and undermine the rules-based order that ensures our collective security; however, the NATO Alliance and the U.S.-European Union (EU) partnership have responded in a unified way to support Ukraine and condemn Russia's aggression. At the same time, Russia's continued occupation of Georgia's Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions, Russian military presence in the breakaway Transnistria region of Moldova, as

well as in Belarus, and Russia's expansion of its military footprint in the South Caucasus raise concerns about Russia's ability to dominate and/or destabilize these countries, either through military operations or economic pressure, despite wide-ranging economic sanctions impacting the Russian and Belarusian economies that were imposed by the United States and its Allies and partners. In addition to the use of military force, the Kremlin's multifaceted and sophisticated capacity to exert malign influence throughout the region includes disinformation campaigns; efforts to undermine democratic institutions and processes; malicious cyber activities; leveraging countries' dependence on Russian trade, investment and energy; and by information environments that are highly connected and exposed to Kremlin-sponsored media. Endemic corruption in many parts of the region also creates fertile soil for Kremlin interference.

While malign efforts emanate predominantly from the Kremlin, they also come from the PRC, which is leveraging its economic might to capture partner economies and undermine sovereign decision-making; weaken democratic institutions and principles and garner political support abroad; and challenge U.S. leadership by creating a strategic springboard and proliferating its own development model. The PRC's economic tactics for increasing influence across Europe and Eurasia include loans and the fostering of technological dependence. PRC economic engagements have targeted vital sectors of the economy, and the PRC has increased its presence in the Arctic.

U.S. rivals use unconventional tactics to undermine democratic processes and sow discord within Europe and between Europe and the United States. These campaigns utilize a variety of covert and overt tools, including energy-supply manipulation, disinformation and propaganda, direct financing of political groups, exploitation of cultural and political affinities, leveraging of economic vulnerabilities, and exploitation of corruption. Building the resilience of our Allies and partners builds our collective security and increases stability. The United States will work to strengthen the defense capabilities of the region by providing U.S. security assistance and military equipment to enable these countries to deter and defend against threats to their territorial sovereignty; increase the professionalization and modernization of their security forces; enhance their military integration with NATO; and build their defensive cyber-capabilities. U.S. assistance programs will work with civil society; build local capacity to identify and counter disinformation; strengthen the rule of law; advance independent media and investigative journalism; reduce vulnerabilities to corruption; and improve the regulatory framework in strategic sectors.

Counter Authoritarianism and Democratic Backsliding by Strengthening Democratic Institutions and Championing Human Rights, Equity, and Inclusion

In Europe and Eurasia, long-term prospects for the expansion and strengthening of democracy remain strong because support for individual liberty, human rights, and democratic aspirations is widespread. However, the region faces intensifying attempts to undermine and discredit democracy in favor of more authoritarian approaches, and corruption continues to erode institutions and facilitate malign foreign influence. The Kremlin is engaged in a full-scale assault on media freedom and access to accurate and reliable information. Moscow's efforts to mislead the people of Russia and the world and to suppress the truth about what Russia's government is doing in Ukraine are intensifying. In response, the United States will use diplomatic, public diplomacy, and foreign assistance tools to counter disinformation, stem democratic backsliding, and defend against authoritarianism. U.S. assistance will focus on upholding democratic principles, rule of law, civil society, and free media. To promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, the U.S. Government will stand against injustice towards women and girls, the LGBTQI+ community, members of religious minority groups, and people of all races and ethnicities. U.S. assistance will increase exposure to U.S. values, innovations and ideas that will help counter Kremlin and PRC models of authoritarianism.

Strengthening and Modernizing the Transatlantic Alliance to Confront Shared Current and Future Threats, While Sharing Responsibilities Equitably

Russia's war against Ukraine and other evolving global threats requires the United States to reaffirm, invest in, and modernize NATO, along with other global and European alliances and partnerships. Threats, whether through conventional or hybrid means, originate from Russia, the PRC, Iran, and other state and non-state actors. The dangers they pose demand transatlantic cooperation on innovation to improve resilience, enable early detection, build deterrence, and provide rapid response. The United States will join its Allies and partners in working to deter Russian military aggression and expansion, resolve existing areas of Russian occupation, and strengthen sovereignty and territorial integrity. Similarly, the United States will work with its partner countries to combine forces to address the weaknesses in global health security planning, systems, and capabilities, to ensure improvements in early prevention, detection, containment, and response to the spread of infectious diseases. The United States will support a joint accelerated approach to address the climate crisis, including through mitigation and adaptation efforts, and cooperation on the Arctic. The U.S. Government will use diplomatic, public diplomacy, and foreign assistance resources to contribute to joint efforts with Allies and partners to respond effectively to global threats such as violent extremism and terrorism, the COVID-19 pandemic, and climate change. U.S assistance will focus on enhancing NATO interoperability and security cooperation by helping our partners build their military capabilities and contribute to the Alliance in an equitable manner while enhancing our partners' comparative advantages to address these threats.

Promote Deeper Trade, Investment and Energy Cooperation

The United States will work with its Allies and partners to address the grave challenges stemming from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, especially in relation to reducing dependency on Russian energy and mitigating any spillover effects of the sanctions imposed on Russia, export control measures, and trade and supply-chain disruptions. In collaboration with its Allies, the United States will continue to help partners build resilience to economic pressure and coercion by Russia and China. Failure to preserve a free and fair economic environment would not only limit economic growth and exclude economically disadvantaged groups, but also create more permissive environments for corruption and transnational crime, both of which are direct threats to the national security of the United States, its Allies, and partners. Promoting and preserving transparency in economic governance, laws and regulations will be key to maintaining a vigorous exchange of Transatlantic trade and investment. U.S. assistance will support regional energy projects that promote the diversification of supplies and routes, as well as measures to reduce energy demand and create a transparent regulatory environment to promote positive investment and clean energy, and address corruption and sectoral capture by adversaries. The United States will promote partnership with the private sector to create opportunities in the region for U.S. firms, as part of the U.S. effort to counter the PRC's unfair economic practices. U.S. assistance will build resilience to economic and social stresses in conflict-prone societies; support financial-sector reforms and the implementation of best practices in financial management; promote entrepreneurship and the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises; promote improvements to the business-enabling environments in the region, including through strengthened investment transparency regimes; 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.

Align Resources with Strategic Priorities

The EUR and E&E Bureaus will ensure that foreign assistance programs are aligned to support the objectives outlined in the Interim National Security Guidance, the Joint Strategic Plan, and other relevant strategies, as well as supporting the long-term strategic alignment of the United States and Europe, based on shared values and interests.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

In FY 2020, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) commissioned a multi-country, multi-partner evaluation of media literacy projects, which will be completed in May 2022. The evaluation is looking at a wide range of in-person and online approaches to teaching media literacy to a wide range of age cohorts, in both formal settings such as schools and libraries, and informal settings such as senior citizens' clubs and online game websites. Best practices in media literacy training by teachers, librarians, stand-alone training and online games have been explained in a project design manual using the evaluators' findings on the most effective ways of improving demonstrated direct and indirect trainees' media literacy skills in specific target groups by age, baseline level of digital literacy, and type of trainer. EUR/ACE applies its Standard Operating Procedures for Project Design, Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure that EUR/ACE and its implementing partners are in compliance with the State Department's Foreign Affairs Manual (18 FAM 300); and trains and mentors U.S. Embassy and implementing partner staff in establishing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. EUR/ACE continued to assess its partners' levels of improvement in M&E in fall 2021, in connection with EUR/ACE's Annual Budget Reviews, and provided additional coaching, training, and examples of improved outcome indicators and data collection methods as needed. In 2022-2023, EUR/ACE will evaluate anti-corruption assistance to the judicial sector by USAID and the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) in several countries. EUR/ACE is also developing a new Peace and Security Index and a second index on Resilience to Malign Influence to monitor country performance on these dimensions and apply the findings to assistance allocations. EUR/ACE requires each partner to evaluate a major aspect of its assistance portfolio in the ongoing 2022-2026 Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) period. EUR/ACE reviews the scopes of work for these evaluations and provides support for the procurement of evaluators and monitoring consultants as needed. EUR/ACE also funds and coaches partners' M&E consultants, notably the newly hired M&E consultants in the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Treasury.

USAID's Automated Directives System (ADS) Section 200 sets rigorous performance monitoring and evaluation standards that require its Missions to evaluate their assistance activities. In FY 2020, USAID's Bureau for Europe and Eurasia (E&E) systematically assessed the trajectory of civic space attitudes and constraints in the region, including the following: 1) intimidation tactics toward civic space actors; 2) citizen attitudes toward civic space; 3) Russian projectized support relevant to civic space; and 4) Russian state-backed media mentions of civic space actors. Additionally, USAID assessed the media ownership environment in the region, including what media outlets citizens consume and who the owners of those outlets are, in an effort to anticipate entry points where malign actors may try to influence domestic narratives.

NEAR EAST

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region renews partnerships to address challenges in the region, from conflict, displacement, water scarcity, and instability, to fragility, corruption, and economic stagnation. The request pursues shared solutions to global challenges like the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, and cybersecurity, positioning U.S. assistance to rise above strategic competitors like Russia, the PRC, and Iran, while deepening commitments to, and bolstering support from, key partners like Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco. The United States will strengthen regional security, peace, and stability; build on historic Arab-Israeli breakthroughs; drive inclusive and diversified economic growth and resilience; advance accountable, responsive governance and human rights; increase climate ambition and cross-sectoral action; and promote the equal protection of and opportunity for women, youth, and marginalized populations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**8,055,265**	*****	**7,630,470**	**7,593,990**	**-461,275**	**-36,480**
OCO	**370,000**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-370,000**	**-**
FMF – OCO	370,000	*	-	-	-370,000	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**7,685,265**	*****	**7,630,470**	**7,593,990**	**-91,275**	**-36,480**
DA	148,000	*	16,300	20,210	-127,790	3,910
ESF	1,848,400	*	1,923,000	2,033,390	184,990	110,390
FFP Title II[1]	373,367	*	-	-	-373,367	-
FMF	5,123,000	*	5,459,000	5,309,000	186,000	-150,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	10,000	21,000	13,000	11,000
IMET	17,900	*	19,150	17,570	-330	-1,580
INCLE	34,825	*	77,900	67,200	32,375	-10,700
NADR	106,773	*	101,120	101,620	-5,153	500
PKO	25,000	*	24,000	24,000	-1,000	-

[1] FY 2023 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; funding has been requested through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

[2]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Strategic Approach

Working domestically and from 18 overseas missions, the Department of State Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) and USAID Bureau for the Middle East (ME) will advance the President's foreign policy agenda by implementing five strategic goals to create space for people throughout the region to realize their aspirations. U.S engagement will build sustainable partnerships that focus on solving shared problems and building shared prosperity while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Assistance will promote democratic values, enable innovation and inclusive economic opportunity, and reinforce regional security while demonstrating to Americans that deeper partnerships contribute to our shared national security.

Goal 1: Address Regional Security

The United States continues to reinvigorate our partnerships and invest in multilateral diplomacy to deescalate regional tensions and resolve long standing conflicts. Our support for the rules-based international order, girded by our global alliances and participation in the multilateral arena, provide the foundation for global and regional security. The United States will prevent regional and global adversaries – both nation-states and non-state actors – from threatening our people, interests, and partners. We will build on the strong foundation of U.S. cooperative security partnerships to prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts, and counter terrorism. Our assistance will build the institutions, capabilities, and accountability structures necessary to ensure a stable, secure, and prosperous region.

The United States will work to ensure citizens, particularly in vulnerable communities, are equipped to counter the false promise of violent extremism. We will create conditions for legitimate local authorities and systems to provide basic services, public order and justice, manage conflict, and prevent a resurgence of violence. Working with regional partners and messaging centers, we will counter the threat of violent extremism and strategic competition in cyberspace. We will prevent the exclusion of and violence against marginalized racial, religious, and ethnic communities and consider the protection of women's rights, combating gender-based violence, and women's representation as essential to achieving sustainable security in the region.

Multilateral cooperation with, and support of, international organizations remain pivotal to deescalating regional tensions and managing conflicts to help prevent the spread of threats. We will support multilateral efforts to bring stability, security, and effective governance to post-conflict areas, such as Libya, and to countries experiencing ongoing conflicts, such as Yemen, and Syria, as we seek to end violence and improve humanitarian access. The MENA region remains a critical stage for strategic competition from the PRC, Russia, and Iran, and the United States will counter their efforts to extend greater influence, including those that encourage authoritarianism, spread disinformation, and weaken democratic governance.

Goal 2: Advance Peace in the Middle East

Achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians is a long-standing U.S. national security goal. The United States seeks to advance equal measures of freedom, security, and prosperity for Israelis and Palestinians alike and work toward a negotiated two-state solution in which Israel lives in peace and security alongside a viable Palestinian state. We will continue to work closely with Israel, renew our diplomatic ties with the Palestinian Authority, and engage with the international community to advance inclusive measures that result in meaningful progress and change. This request reflects U.S. commitment to deliver programs that complement these objectives. While U.S. assistance to Israel underscores our ironclad commitment to their security and stability, U.S. assistance to the West Bank and Gaza creates sustainable opportunities for market-oriented growth, strengthens accountability and transparency in governance through civil society development, and improves the quality of life for the Palestinian people. The request includes $50.0 million for the Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act to advance peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts that build economic cooperation and people-to-people engagement between the Israelis and Palestinians. Middle East Multilateral and Middle East Regional Cooperation programming supports cooperation between Israeli and Arab experts across a range of scientific and technical issues to build shared solutions to shared challenges.

Goal 3: Strengthen Inclusive Economic Growth

Ensuring sustained, inclusive economic growth is key for the region to effectively respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Assistance will provide continued opportunities for the region's

population, develop new markets for expanded trade and investment, and advance equity throughout the region.

This budget request also incentivizes private sector mobilization through investment and employment opportunities. As countries pivot to new and emerging opportunities, economic diversification is essential to address the climate crisis while creating opportunities for women, youth, and underrepresented populations in emerging green industries. We will work with partners to reduce corruption and promote transparency in tenders, procurement, and investments, encouraging our partners to select trusted vendors with consideration for full lifecycle costs. This budget request also maintains support for education to advance student literacy and numeracy, making up for lost ground during pandemic-related disruptions in education; ensuring equity, particularly for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and underserved populations; leveraging the private sector for financing and coherence across education systems; and improving education system delivery to be more effective, cost-efficient, and responsive to the skills needed to thrive in a 21st century economy.

As the region grapples with the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, we must foster gender equity and economically empower women in the public and private sectors to diversify economies and spur growth. Compared to other regions during the pandemic, the Middle East saw the second highest decline from an already low women's labor force participation rate. That said, women have been leaders on the frontlines of the COVID-19 response, and their leadership can and should carry into recovery efforts. For example, preventing workplace sexual harassment will bring broader experience and talent leading to positive economic spillover effects.

Goal 4: Advance Accountable, Responsive Governance, and Human Rights

Effective and accountable democratic governance, vibrant civil societies, respect for the rule of law, and protection of human rights and dignity is the foundation for long-term peace and prosperity in the MENA region. U.S. assistance will address democratic backsliding, corruption, and promote inclusive and representative political institutions and processes that are transparent, accountable, and responsive.

This request will assist with capacity building in the management and administration of credible and inclusive electoral processes. We will facilitate a safe operating environment for civil society that enables local actors to engage constructively with governments and represent societal interests. We will ensure the representation and protection of diverse communities including marginalized racial, religious, and ethnic populations; women; LGBTQI+ populations; youth; and persons with disabilities. We will also strengthen the rule of law by promoting effective, impartial, and accessible judicial systems. We will use a variety of platforms to explain U.S. policy and advance bilateral and regional dialogue on key rights and fundamental freedoms. These efforts will improve stability in fragile settings, improve public access to information, and create opportunities for governments and citizens to take meaningful actions to combat the climate crisis; counter digital authoritarianism; mitigate trafficking in persons and other transnational criminal activity; and promote respect for human rights. We will continue to increase transparency, support independent media, and partner with local and national government institutions to provide equitable access to public services.

Goal 5: Accelerate Cross-Sectoral Actions to Address the Climate Crisis

In MENA, climate change drives water and food insecurity, conflict over resources, and migration that further exacerbate regional fragility and economic instability, all of which have been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Paris Agreement, which the United States played a leading role in negotiating, is the framework for the global response to this crisis. While most countries in the MENA region have signed the Paris Agreement, their Nationally Determined Contributions are not aligned with achieving

2050 net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. Given that Egypt will host the 2022 UN Climate Change Conference (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP 27), followed by the United Arab Emirates in 2023 (COP 28), there is a window of opportunity to increase meaningful climate engagement and impact long-term outcomes across the region.

With entire economies and societies in MENA built on extractive industries, U.S. assistance will center around shared security and economic priorities. State and USAID will engage closely with host countries, interagency partners, donors, and private sector actors to strengthen climate action in the region. Through capacity building, technical assistance, diplomacy, investment, and development, the U.S. Government will provide the necessary tools to support environmental and economically sustainable solutions.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The State Department's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs and USAID's Middle East Bureau employ evaluations, performance and context monitoring, portfolio reviews, learning events, assessments, and site visits to collect and use data and evidence. Below are some select examples.

USAID/Morocco conducted a case study evaluation of its civil society activities, including an assessment of the Civil Society Strengthening Program's performance assisting Moroccan Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to develop core organizational functions and networks, while also providing technical support to government actors to improve the legal and regulatory framework. Findings indicate the cascade model is an effective vehicle for knowledge and skills transfer and the program brought change to laws, with more permissive civil society legislation enacted.

USAID/Jordan conducted a gender and youth mapping exercise to examine inclusion in USAID activities, promote mutual learning, and create synergies among different implementing partners. USAID utilized the findings to enhance and develop coordination between the team and implementing partners.

USAID/Tunisia conducted a subnational governance assessment, a COVID-19 and health system study, and a gender assessment. Results from these studies provided insights into public attitudes towards governance, opportunities for civil society, and systemic challenges to managing future pandemic threats. The analyses informed the design of the USAID/Tunisia Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

USAID/Libya conducted a mid-term evaluation of its project, Libya Governance and Civil Society (LGCS). Findings and recommendations will shape follow-on governance programming in Libya, to build trust in government institutions through improved public service delivery. The evaluation identified target areas that will demonstrate more immediate enhancements in municipal government service delivery to improve public perceptions of local government and its legitimacy.

USAID/Middle East Regional (MER) conducted an analysis of primary grade reading and Arabic curricula, materials and structure to identify gaps at the middle school level. The analysis informed the design of USAID/Morocco's $25.0 million Bridge to Middle School activity, which will expand English language instruction in Morocco and support the Ministry of Education's efforts to improve learning outcomes in reading and STEM subjects.

The USAID/Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) program conducted an assessment of the program's forty-plus years in capacity building among research professionals and creating cooperative science partnerships in the Middle East. MERC Staff leveraged the assessment's recommendations to increase visibility amongst the scientific community in the region and solicit the largest number of grant applications in recent history.

State/Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) commissioned an anti-censorship tool usage poll to help identify demographic categories underserved by NEA-funded Virtual Private Networks. Program stakeholders triangulated survey findings with grantee data to explore women's usage of these tools to help grantees conduct more equitable marketing campaigns. Additionally, the group identified a gap in usage between self-identified religious and non-religious respondents. NEA shared its analysis with grantees to help develop more inclusive and widely used tools.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The request will advance an array of national security policy priorities related to climate change; economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic; inclusive growth; women's economic empowerment; and gender equity and human rights. In addition, the request will strengthen security partnerships to deter aggression, promote stability in the Indo-Pacific region, and counter the activities of strategic competitors through its support for democratic institutions and norms as a bulwark against corruption, disinformation, and coercion, and its support for India's continued development as a regional and global leader. In the aftermath of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, the request supports the Afghan people, with a focus on the protection of women and girls and will seek to increase border stability and mitigate the worst impacts of the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**1,068,798**	*****	**1,185,050**	**1,223,647**	**154,849**	**38,597**
OCO	**500**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-500**	**-**
FMF – OCO	500	*	-	-	-500	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,068,298**	*****	**1,185,050**	**1,223,647**	**155,349**	**38,597**
AEECA	118,745	*	123,150	148,250	29,505	25,100
DA	217,900	*	284,900	302,203	84,303	17,303
ESF	254,450	*	324,500	322,604	68,154	-1,896
FFP Title II[1]	7,599	*	-	-	-7,599	-
FMF	24,599	*	50,000	50,000	25,401	-
GHP-STATE	30,232	*	15,000	35,000	4,768	20,000
GHP-USAID	192,983	*	194,810	264,500	71,517	69,690
IMET	13,300	*	13,750	14,050	750	300
INCLE	136,700	*	107,800	50,100	-86,600	-57,700
NADR	71,790	*	71,140	36,940	-34,850	-34,200

[1] FY 2023 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; funding has been requested through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

[2]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Strategic Approach

Renew U.S. leadership and mobilize coalitions to address the global challenges that have the greatest impact on Americans' security and well-being.

The FY 2023 request will fund regional approaches to addressing transboundary priorities and challenges such as climate change; violent extremism; health security; maritime security; humanitarian and natural disasters; and economic crises. State and USAID will work through regional diplomatic platforms such as the Quad (Australia, India, Japan, and the United States), the C5+1 (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and the United States), and the Economic Partnership Group

(India, Israel, United Arab Emirates, and the United States) to strengthen regional and global cooperation to tackle these transboundary challenges.

To address climate change and promote economic development, the request funds regional initiatives and projects by which the United States will seek to strengthen capacity and mobilize resources to accelerate implementation of climate adaptation, resilience, and mitigation measures across sectors from climate-smart agriculture to clean energy deployment. To advance these goals, the United States will partner with South Central Asia (SCA) countries and institutions, bilaterally and multilaterally, such as through C5+1 and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CRDI), as well as with the private sector. The request will help promote high-quality, environmentally sustainable infrastructure; renewable energy development; legal and regulatory reforms; and will advance climate security efforts to mitigate resource conflicts and destabilizing events such as mass migration due to climate change. The request also supports India's role as a regional leader on climate change by funding initiatives related to clean energy, forest management, and other climate issues.

Increased funding for health initiatives will strengthen regional resilience to health challenges; support India's leadership in global health; and promote diverse and resilient health supply chains. Investment in the diversification of supply chains will contribute to economic outcomes and will reduce vulnerability from an over-reliance on just a few geographic sources for needed essential goods. Although disease burdens such as tuberculosis (TB) and polio vary across SCA, many countries lack sufficiently robust public health systems or economies to enable an easy return to pre-COVID-19 conditions. The pandemic has eroded some of the gains from the United States' decades-long efforts to improve SCA countries' public health and health security infrastructure. Further efforts are needed to restore and improve public health capacity and prevent future outbreaks. Strengthening and building resilient health systems also supports countries' capacities to manage and respond to negative consequences of health crises on economic productivity.

One tactical approach that will be supported is investment in human resources for health. There is a global shortage and health care workers are the first bulwark against encroaching disease and pandemics. Investment in human resources for health will span the gamut of clinical specialties from physician to lab tech. This support for an expanded workforce will bolster the work necessary both in global health security but also in fighting infectious diseases like TB, which have accelerated during the pandemic, and which now pose a significant threat in the region.

To advance regional security and stability, the budget bolsters security assistance to blunt violent extremist or terrorist threats unleashed by the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan and ISIS-K's resurgence in-country. Moreover, countries bordering Afghanistan -- Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan -- may bear the brunt of these threats and will need to manage an influx of Afghan refugees, if the Taliban fail to provide for basic needs. Additionally, terrorist groups outside of Afghanistan continue to have the ability to conduct attacks in the region. Security assistance also responds to maritime security and domain awareness challenges in the Indian Ocean region as sea-borne trade and piracy threats have increased; prevents the trafficking of technology, weapons, and precursor materials that contribute to the proliferation of WMD; and strengthens capacity to address vulnerabilities in the cyber domains and defend networks and systems from malicious cyber actors. Funding will also support peacekeeping, reinforce respect for human rights, and continue support for nonproliferation and military training partnerships.

The request seeks to strengthen Indian defense capabilities and our strategic partnership with the Indian military. This is in keeping with the Interim National Security Strategy goal of promoting favorable distribution of global power to deter and prevent adversaries from directly threatening the United States and our allies; inhibiting access to the global commons; or dominating key regions such as the Indo-

Pacific. Furthermore, the Kremlin's authoritarian influence over Central Asian governments and the PRC's predatory investments in infrastructure across the region threaten state sovereignty while suppressing political participation and individual freedoms. Support for regional and multilateral institutions such as the Quad, Economic Partnership Group, and C5+1 will advance cooperation on countering this malign influence and address shared priorities.

Promote global prosperity and shape an international environment in which the United States can thrive.

The budget will develop the economic potential of SCA countries to realize economic benefits for the people of South and Central Asia, as well as American businesses. Pre-pandemic, India and Bangladesh had among the highest rates of economic growth in the world and there are encouraging indications of a solid post-pandemic recovery. India's robust manufacturing capacity can make substantial contributions to diversifying supply chains to decrease reliance on authoritarian regimes by providing essential goods such as pharmaceuticals, clean energy technologies, and other critical technologies, materials, and services. The FY 2023 budget will promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the region to increase U.S. and global resilience to economic, technological, environmental, and other systemic shocks, such as the severe impact on Central Asia of sanctions on Russia, which include declining remittances, return of migrant workers, and loss of Russian tourists and export markets. Assistance will benefit women and marginalized communities who have historically experienced market exclusion through the promotion of increased access to markets; fair and transparent regulatory frameworks; an enabling environment conducive to investment; regional transport and energy connectivity and cross-border trade; women's economic empowerment; and increased labor force participation.

Support for the adoption of U.S. technological innovations in SCA will improve living standards, while increasing economic opportunities for U.S. companies relative to other potential suppliers, such as the PRC. Increased demand for clean energy from SCA countries will support sustainable and environmentally conscious economic growth in the region as well as in the United States, through U.S. businesses supplying these technologies.

The request will support investments in agriculture and food security, which will ameliorate the threat the war in Ukraine poses to economic prosperity in the region. Russia and Ukraine combine for nearly a third of the world's wheat and barley exports. Ukraine also is a major supplier of corn and the global leader in sunflower oil, used in food processing. The war could reduce food supplies just when prices are at their highest levels since 2011. This will also have a tremendous negative impact on food-insecure nations in SCA, such as Bangladesh, as well as on economic actors in SCA within those food chains.

Strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity.

In South and Central Asia, the greatest threats to democracy and human rights are resurgent authoritarianism and spreading extremism, both of which states may use to justify the use of force, intimidation, and coercion to suppress individual freedoms in the name of security. Domestic and foreign malign actors also exploit cultural and ethnic divisions within societies for political ends, further challenging community cohesion. In some regions, radical interpretations of policy and expressions of religious, cultural, and ethnic identity further divide communities and promote exclusivity, often at the expense of marginalized or underrepresented groups. The aftermath of the Taliban's return to power in Afghanistan emboldens extremists across the region, who are expected to undermine democracy, human rights, and good governance in neighboring countries. Russia's invasion of Ukraine increases the threat to post-Soviet Central Asia, including from further Russian disinformation and challenges to civil society and media space, and the potentially destabilizing economic impacts of sanctions.

The budget will support vibrant civil societies, free and independent media, democratic governance, and opportunity for broad, inclusive participation in political processes. U.S support will bolster the capacity and resilience of these vital institutions of democracy and ensure their ability to withstand domestic and foreign challenges by strategic competitors like the governments of Russia and the PRC, including challenges to the independence of media, and corruption.

For the U.S. Government, open, inclusive, and equitable democracies make for strong regional partners, contribute to regional stability, and promote regional trade and economic growth. Assistance will promote inclusion across race, ethnicity, caste, gender, and sexual orientation, religion, disability, age, economic status/class, national origin, and other aspects of identity or communities. To develop capacity in the SCA region on democracy, human rights, and governance, the budget will support efforts to work with partners to improve democratic governance, reduce corruption, combat disinformation, increase access to equitable justice, promote rights-based rule of law, improve labor rights protections, and support democratic progress.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

SCA missions and offices advance the Administration's goals by applying Theories of Change and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Frameworks across the region, including specific focus areas from the Central Asia Strategy and Indo-Pacific Strategy. Both State and USAID adjust and align programming with strategic objectives and measure goals and outcome results. State and USAID have also developed third party and image-based monitoring in Afghanistan and Pakistan and advise Central Asia Missions on strengthening how they measure goals and outcomes.

EUR/ACE includes robust M&E provisions in its Annual Budget Reviews (ABR), which are used to inform future funding decisions. ACE SOPs for Project Design, Monitoring and Evaluation require every partner to produce at least one major evaluation to document learning under its projects over the 2022-2026 JRS period. ABRs are used to measure program outcomes and ensure that programs are aligned with relevant strategic objectives.

SCA has standardized project monitoring across portfolios. These activities influence programmatic decisions by encouraging the continued use of effective partners, prompting shifts in programmatic focus, and at times suspending previous grantees. Currently, SCA/PPD is conducting an evaluation of University Partnership Programs, examining more than 20 U.S. and host country university partnerships from Central and South Asia, which aimed to increase higher education capacity. Results, expected in October 2022, will be used to influence programmatic decisions on future higher education programming.

In Tajikistan, USAID, by supporting the installation of a new 200-kilowatt Murghob solar power plant and battery energy storage system, helped establish the largest solar power plant in Tajikistan. This solar plant complements the area’s existing hydropower generation, ensuring a reliable energy supply throughout the year, helping Tajikistan meet the energy needs of its citizens and make additional progress toward its clean energy goals.

In Bangladesh, USAID trained 90 percent of all public-sector laboratory technicians to conduct polymerase chain reaction testing to better detect and diagnose COVID-19. USAID also supported development of an online platform to train medical professionals. As a result, Bangladesh is better able to diagnose COVID-19 more quickly and accurately. With the addition of disease-specific kits, labs will also be able to detect a wide variety of other pathogens, further strengthening Bangladesh’s ability to respond to infectious diseases.

In India, an estimated 121 million Indians lost their jobs during the COVID-19 lockdown, with more than 91 million in the informal sector. USAID helped establish the REVIVE Alliance to facilitate the recovery of the informal sector, particularly women, youth, and other marginalized populations. The REVIVE Alliance helps small businesses weather the pandemic's economic impacts by providing access to grants. In 2021, the REVIVE Alliance expanded its engagement with U.S. companies. Microsoft and LinkedIn are working with the REVIVE Alliance to train women micropreneurs and women-led micro, small and medium enterprises in digital bookkeeping, and digital and financial literacy and will provide services to more than 200,000 marginalized Indian women and youth within three years.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The $2,407.4 million request for the Western Hemisphere strengthens democracy, promotes sustainable and equitable economic development, and improves security. To help manage regional migration, a request for $986.8 million supports the President's four-year commitment of $4,000.0 million to address the root causes of irregular migration and support legal pathways in Central America, and nearly $100.0 million supports Venezuelan, Haitian, and other migrants in the region. The request 1) bolsters democracy, social inclusion, and human rights; 2) advances rule of law, anti-corruption, and citizen security; counters state and non-state malign influence; and combats transnational criminal organizations, including support to counternarcotics efforts in Mexico, Colombia, and Peru; 3) prioritizes addressing the secondary economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and improving the business climate; 4) fosters resilience, supporting countries' adaptation to and mitigation of climate change effects.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**1,802,455**	*****	**2,073,438**	**2,407,408**	**604,953**	**333,970**
DA	490,585	*	659,148	865,948	375,363	206,800
ESF	383,540	*	455,300	535,500	151,960	80,200
FFP Title II[1]	3,110	*	-	-	-3,110	-
FMF	76,925	*	95,000	73,525	-3,400	-21,475
GHP-STATE	195,020	*	190,000	190,000	-5,020	-
GHP-USAID	55,470	*	58,500	113,500	58,030	55,000
IMET	13,795	*	14,080	13,975	180	-105
INCLE	553,000	*	570,400	582,850	29,850	12,450
NADR	31,010	*	31,010	32,110	1,100	1,100

[1] FY 2023 Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined; funding has been requested through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

[2]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Strategic Approach

Help Democracies Deliver for Their People

Democratic institutions with free and fair elections remain the norm in most countries in the Hemisphere. However, in many countries across the Americas, the aspirations and expectations of citizens, and the challenges facing those populations, outpace the capacity of existing institutions to meet those needs. Resources are aligned to help democratic partners equitably deliver public goods – like justice and security, inclusive economic opportunities, and social services – to reduce the appeal of populist and authoritarian leaders and decrease U.S. partners' vulnerabilities to threats from transnational criminal organizations, gangs, and external actors, including the PRC, Russia, and Iran.

In alignment with the Administration's Root Causes Strategy and Collaborative Migration Management Strategy, the United States is partnering with Central American governments to advance systemic reform

and address the root causes of irregular migration. In Venezuela, the United States will work with partners and allies to urge the Maduro regime to make meaningful progress in negotiations with the Unitary Platform; release wrongfully-detained Americans; hold the regime and its enablers accountable for undermining democracy, abusing human rights, and engaging in corruption; and provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Venezuelan people. The United States will empower the Cuban people to determine their own future and will directly engage the Cuban government to denounce their abuses and call for reforms. In Haiti, the focus remains on supporting a Haitian-led solution for democracy and improving disaster assistance and citizen security. In Nicaragua, the U.S. objective remains a clear return to democratic governance with respect for human rights.

Promote Social Inclusion and Human Rights

The Western Hemisphere suffers from high levels of social exclusion and marginalization of racial and ethnic minorities, women and girls, and LGBTQI+ persons. Disparities in access to justice, health, education, and employment opportunities hinder the ability of individuals to contribute to their full potential in their communities. Members of racial, ethnic, religious and minority groups, LGBTQI+ persons, migrants, refugees, women and girls, and persons with disabilities often face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, making them more vulnerable to insecurity when crises arise. Department of State and USAID assistance will support U.S. partners in advancing inclusive, citizen-centered democratic governance and respect for human rights throughout the Western Hemisphere. The full participation and inclusion of all individuals contributes to the spread of well-functioning democracies, citizen well-being, and advances U.S. interests, prosperity, and security.

Gender-based violence pervades Latin America and the Caribbean, with some of the world's highest rates of femicide. In partnership with governments, international organizations, and civil society groups, the State Department and USAID assistance works to end violence against women, girls, and other victims of gender-based violence; ensure their equal rights and opportunities; and support organizations working with survivors.

Strengthen Hemispheric Security

Violence and insecurity perpetuated by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and gangs contribute to waning faith in democratic institutions, suppress economic opportunities, drive irregular migration, and directly threaten the security of the United States. The Department of State and USAID build law enforcement capacity to eradicate and interdict drugs -- particularly in Colombia, Peru, and Mexico -- where TCO activities pose the greatest threat to American citizens. The request targets specific threats posed by increases in coca cultivation in Colombia and Mexican-sourced synthetic drugs that contribute to rising overdose deaths in the United States. Funds support anti-corruption efforts and institutional justice reform throughout the region to advance accountability. To address shared challenges, the United States convenes regional experts to bolster the rule of law and confront transnational crime through strong diplomatic engagement and support for local efforts to professionalize judicial systems, police, and security forces. The United States also supports regional efforts to enhance maritime domain awareness and response capabilities to curtail illicit trafficking in arms and people as well as narcotics. We also assist our partners to face the threats posed by hackers, criminal organizations, terrorists, and nation-states in the cyber realm. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities, and our U.S.-Colombia Bicentennial Partnership guide these efforts.

As part of a comprehensive approach to advance long-term development and address the root causes of irregular migration to the United States, U.S. assistance in the Western Hemisphere focuses on anti-

corruption, governance, security, and economic opportunity, including mitigating and building resilience to climate change.

Expand Inclusive Economic Opportunity

The U.S. strategic focus on prosperity and improving livelihoods supports a positive vision in which the region's economies support transparent and equitable trade, investment, and infrastructure development to improve the climate for U.S. businesses, generate jobs, and help the region compete globally. U.S. engagement strengthens the trade and investment climate by promoting clear legal and regulatory frameworks; transparency in public procurement; protection for intellectual property; secure courts and dispute resolution mechanisms; telecommunications and transportation connectivity; cybersecurity; reliable energy; and a formalized, inclusive, and skilled workforce with fundamental labor rights. The Department and USAID coordinate closely with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation to spur infrastructure investment under the Build Back Better World initiative and other private-sector projects. These investments contribute to U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including climate mitigation, adaptation, and solutions; gender equality; and increased regional resilience against the opaque and disadvantageous economic activities of malign international actors.

Additionally, U.S. engagement and assistance addresses the economic and social impacts posed by broader development challenges, like global climate change, the emergence of the digital economy, environmental degradation, and access to health and education services. COVID-19 hit the Western Hemisphere's economies harder than many other regions in the world; therefore, Department of State and USAID assistance supports equitable economic recovery; greater economic opportunity and digital access for small and medium enterprises and vulnerable populations; improved food security; and good governance. To ensure host country entities can sustain economic and social gains, USAID prioritizes strengthening local capacity and working directly with local development partners wherever feasible. USAID's Centroamérica Local initiative seeks to scale up partnerships with local organizations and private sector entities, particularly those led by and serving marginalized and indigenous communities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Support Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience, and Sustainability

Through collaborative planning and action with regional partners, the Department of State and USAID promote climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives within the region as well as support the protection of critical biodiversity. We support countries' efforts throughout the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting better agricultural practices, clean energy and energy efficiency, and by reducing deforestation and carbon sink loss. We support the enhancement of carbon sinks through reforestation and ecosystem restoration activities, which also can provide additional economic support to communities through intensified production approaches and the sale of carbon credits in local and global markets. Because countries cannot avoid some effects of climate change, such as extreme weather events, we also focus on disaster preparedness to help ready systems and communities to prepare for and adapt to extreme events. These preparations help to ensure food security, supply chain resiliency, and energy sector resilience, among others, and the protection and enhancement of natural ecosystems will help to reduce the impacts of severe climate events.

Strengthen People-to-People Ties and Reinvigorate Alliance

The Administration has recommitted the United States to international cooperation to tackle the climate crisis, rising authoritarianism, human rights abuses, and other shared challenges. In the Western Hemisphere, the U.S. delegation to the Organization of American States uses multilateral convening

power and several critical tools, such as Electoral Observation Missions and political dialogue, to promote democracy and human rights.

The United States will utilize leadership of the Ninth Summit of the Americas process to deliver substantive outcomes on our key priorities for the region, including pandemic response and resilience, climate change and energy, democracy and good governance, and equitable growth. The Summit will bring together governments, the private sector, and civil society to enact lasting advancements toward more democratic, equitable, prosperous, secure, and climate-resilient societies. The Summit of the Americas can be used to secure the highest-level commitments to support U.S. priorities, as exemplified in April 2018 with the Lima Commitment.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The Department of State and USAID commit to allocating program funds for monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) efforts. The MEL activities undertaken by the Department and USAID inform strategic direction and program design, including the 2022-2026 WHA-LAC Joint Regional Strategy.

In 2020 and 2021, USAID developed and began to implement portfolio-level Performance Management Plans (PMP), important tools to measure progress against USAID's development objectives. Analysis of the learning questions in these PMPs informed regional MEL efforts in support of Administration and USAID priority initiatives. To advance learning in the region, USAID completes 20 evaluations per year on average.

USAID continues to support the Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) at Vanderbilt University to collect data on democracy, governance, rule of law, public safety, and migration, known as the Americas Barometer. The survey conducts impact evaluation studies and produces reports on individual attitudes, evaluations, and experiences in 34 nations in the Western Hemisphere. In 2021, LAPOP published its flagship report, Pulse of Democracy. This data, along with other regional and national development data, and regular consultations with in-country stakeholders, help USAID ensure programs remain a strategic and effective use of taxpayer funds.

In FY 2021, the Department and USAID began developing an interagency Root Causes Strategy (RCS) MEL Plan, designed to track outcomes associated with the U.S. Government's collective foreign assistance, diplomatic, and other efforts to address the root causes of irregular migration. USAID and the Department track a robust set of performance and context indicators linked to expected RCS results. Examples include jobs and sales generated through support to private firms, at-risk youth reached with crime and violence prevention services, and citizens' satisfaction with police, courts, and local government services. Sources of data on migration include U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), LAPOP, and other entities. The Department and USAID will commission independent studies to provide deeper insight into outcomes and operational context, including migration learning briefs for El Salvador and Honduras and creation of a migration propensity index for Guatemala. Finally, the RCS MEL Plan builds in periodic agency-specific and interagency reviews that enable the Department and USAID to manage adaptively, describe changes at pillar and strategic objective levels of the RCS, and explain how or why these changes occur.

During FY 2021, the Department continued to engage on a region-wide contract for rule of law and law enforcement programming aimed at crafting collectable strategic-level measures that will better enable data-driven decisions. It provides key stakeholders with specific, reliable data to better measure programs and country-specific contexts and support more stringent project design and M&E standards at the project level. Improvements ensure projects meet specific program design standards including clear and change-oriented goals, objectives, and indicators to better achieve specific results and successes.

III. FUNCTIONAL BUREAUS AND OFFICES

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an important Presidential priority and an integral part of the Administration's nuclear nonproliferation and arms control strategy. The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) works with foreign governments and the Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) for the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) to develop and provisionally operate the CTBT verification regime. Through this work, the U.S. is able to acquire monitoring data and information that contributes to U.S. determinations regarding other countries' nuclear testing activities. Having the verification system in place and operating effectively will also encourage States Parties' compliance with their CTBT legal obligations once the treaty enters into force. Maintaining our level of contribution toward our annual assessment to the PrepCom and our additional voluntary contributions are currently the most visible elements of our support for this important treaty.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**31,000**	*****	**31,000**	**33,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**
NADR	31,000	*	31,000	33,000	2,000	2,000

[1] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

The United States supports the CTBT and is committed to work to achieve its entry into force, recognizing the significant challenges that lie ahead in reaching this goal.

The funds requested for this program support the goal of leading and sustaining a stable and open international system, underwritten by strong democratic alliances, partnerships, multilateral institutions, and rules. The United States is the largest contributor to the CTBTO PrepCom, which gives it a strong voice in the program and budget of the Commission. The elements of the CTBT's verification regime that the PrepCom is responsible for putting into place and provisionally operating provide the international community with a transparent and open source of verification data from the International Monitoring System (IMS) and high-quality data analysis products from the International Data Centre (IDC). The PrepCom is also developing an on-site inspection (OSI) system for fielding highly capable teams to locations suspected of being the sites of nuclear explosions, which will allow for a strong international inspection capability after the CTBT enters into force.

The ability to overcome the restriction in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 for these funds, which has limited the use of funding provided to the PrepCom since 2018, supports the U.S. goal of swiftly resuming our position of leadership in international institutions and joining with the international community to tackle the hard problems of arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation. Having to condition our contribution to the PrepCom has undermined our full potential for providing leadership within the PrepCom and in supporting the CTBT. The CTBT is widely seen as an essential element of the international structure for nuclear nonproliferation, disarmament, and arms control. By

returning to a fuller engagement with the PrepCom and allowing these funds to be used for all aspects of the PrepCom's work, the U.S. leadership role in the PrepCom will be strengthened.

AVC will use these funds in support of the objective of combatting weapons of mass destruction (PS.2), given that the CTBT supports the goal of limitations on nuclear testing and thus furthers the broader aim of nuclear nonproliferation. These funds support the bureau's strategic objective of increasing the verification effectiveness of the U.S. Government, including through the use of new technologies and enhanced analytical capabilities, while reducing costs. The funds requested here to support the PrepCom give us the ability to make use of the IMS and IDC at a fraction of the cost that would be needed to operate the capability on our own. Both our PrepCom assessment payment and our additional voluntary contributions help to ensure that the verification elements of the CTBT are and will be technologically effective and financially efficient.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The PrepCom's 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 treaty-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 (PRTool) through a secure web portal. These activities, together with PTS activities to develop the OSI element of the verification regime, are also briefed to the PrepCom member States by PTS officials, which allows the United States to closely track reporting on these activities to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts are producing a robust and effective verification regime.

Use of Monitoring & Evaluation in Budget/Program Choices

As a member State, the United States makes use of current performance reporting by the PTS and the PTS's proposed activities for the coming year to work with other member States to establish a program of work and determine the PrepCom budget each year, setting priority areas for expenditures and directing actions to address performance issues. AVC, in coordination with the interagency Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), selects projects to be funded through our additional voluntary contributions, in part by identifying areas where performance improvements can be made.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2023 Plans

The PrepCom budget is based on the consensus priorities set by the member States and reflected in an approved annual program of work, which in turn determines the amount of each State's annual assessment.

STATE BUREAU OF CYBERSPACE AND DIGITAL POLICY (CDP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. national security and economic competitiveness depends on how we address the growing challenges presented in cyberspace and the digital economy. The Cyberspace and Digital Policy Bureau (CDP) leads U.S. diplomatic efforts to address cyber threats, information and communications technology (ICT) policy, data flows and privacy, global internet freedom, and digital technology tracks on internet governance and related issues bilaterally and in multilateral forums like the G7 and OECD. CDP leverages foreign assistance to strengthen international cooperation, forge new partnerships, and assist in the defense of our foreign partners to uphold an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request [1]	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**-**	*****	**-**	**37,000**	**37,000**	**37,000**
ESF	-	*	-	37,000	37,000	37,000

[1] The FY 2023 Request includes funding previously requested for the Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI) and for the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP) within the Bureau for Economic and Business Affairs (EB).

[2]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Strategic Approach

Cybersecurity and supporting the digital economy are top priorities for the United States, as outlined in the 2021 Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (INSSG). As reflected in the INSSG, the administration will make "cybersecurity a top priority, strengthening [America's] capability, readiness, and resilience in cyberspace," while also "elevating cybersecurity as an imperative across the [U.S.] government." The administration also highlighted their intentions to "renew [America's] commitment to international engagement on cyber issues, working alongside allies and partners to uphold existing and shape new global norms in cyberspace," while also working to "hold actors accountable for destructive, disruptive, or otherwise destabilizing malicious cyber activity, and respond swiftly and proportionately to cyberattacks by imposing substantial costs through cyber and noncyber means." Furthermore, the INSSG highlights the revolution in technology and advances in next generation telecommunications (5G) infrastructure and digital technologies that will set the stage for significant advances in commerce and access to information and shape standards designed to reflect our democratic values, foster cooperation, boost our security and economic competitiveness. Across these initiatives, we will partner with democratic friends and allies to amplify our collective competitive advantages.

CDP will help advance the digital policy priorities of the administration, such as the executive orders in Protecting Americans' Sensitive Data from Foreign Adversaries; Establishing the Committee for the Assessment of Foreign Participation in U.S. Telecommunications Services Sector; and Securing the ICT and Services Supply Chain which affirm that the United States must ensure and promote high standards for transparency, privacy, and security — including through regulatory, governance, and technological measures — that counter authoritarian and illicit activities and preserve or enhance the efficacy of our economic and national security tools. The request also supports the Administration's priority of promoting competitive and secure telecommunications networks, including through the Administration's values driven infrastructure initiative (former Build Back Better World (B3W)), as well as revitalizing a

common democratic vision and principles for the Internet and use of digital technologies, such as through the Declaration for the Future of the Internet.

CDP also works with offices within the Department of State and USAID to integrate cyber and digital technology policy priorities into strategic budget planning and reporting processes, including the Joint Regional Strategies, Integrated Country Strategies, Department SPSDs, and the cyber, digital technology, and trade and capacity building key issues. This effort also includes Department cross-bureau strategy documents and initiatives, such as the Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Countering PRC Influence Fund. CDP also houses the Digital Connectivity Cybersecurity Partnership initiative supported with ESF and compromised of 10 U.S. Government agencies providing a common operating picture of programming and engagements in the cyber and digital policy space.

Furthermore, requested FY 2023 funding aligns with the following Department Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) objectives:

- *Lead allies and partners to address shared challenges [and competitors]; prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts; and promote international security*
- *Promote a global economy that creates opportunities for all Americans*
- *Support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe*
- *Support U.S. technology leadership, strengthen competitiveness, and enhance and protect the U.S. innovation base while leveraging technology to improve lives around the world*
- *Strength U.S. and global resilience to economic, technological, environmental, and other systemic shocks*

CDP funding will promote and support global adherence to responsible state behavior in cyberspace: Malicious cyber activity from state or non-state actors and the promotion of alternative agendas for the future of cyberspace create a risk for potential escalation and conflict in cyberspace. Training events, workshops and capacity building activities will be used to raise awareness and understanding of civilian government policymakers from foreign assistance eligible countries about national and international policies that support 1) the framework of responsible state behavior in cyberspace, which consists of global affirmation that existing international law applies to cyberspace, promotion of norms of responsible state behavior in cyberspace, and the development and implementation of cyber confidence building measures; and 2)deterrence of malicious cyber activities through adherence to the framework of responsible state behavior in cyberspace by strengthening and building international partnerships to cooperatively respond to and deter significant malicious cyber activity. These capacity building activities will improve partner nations' understanding of the international landscape of cyber threats and help them develop domestic policies and practices in their national interests and aligned to the U.S. vision.

CDP funding will improve partner countries' digital connectivity and expand opportunities for U.S. technology exports: CDP seeks to mitigate the undue influence of strategic competitors in the digital economy by securing and expanding access to overseas markets. Assistance will provide increased support to the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP), a global initiative to promote multi-stakeholder approaches to internet governance and standards development, and advance policies that protect the integrity and security of the infrastructure of the Internet and enable states to build secure and open digital infrastructure.

DCCP is a State-led interagency initiative to promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet. Through its interagency partners, DCCP leverages the ICT and internet governance expertise and programming of USAID, Commerce, Export-Import Bank, DHS, USTDA, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), Treasury, DOD, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation to advance and deepen our alliances and partnerships, creating digital ecosystems aligned with U.S. priorities. DCCP also coordinates efforts with like-minded partners through multilateral organizations and development banks such as the United Nations, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and bilateral donors like Japan, Korea, Australia, and the European Union to expand access to high quality, secure ICT infrastructure and support laws, polices, regulations and standards that promote an environment following international best practices conducive to U.S investment and other like-minded partners.

Through DCCP, the Department provides a response to authoritarian challenges to the open, interoperable, reliable and secure model of the Internet that is governed by the multi-stakeholder community that has existed since it was founded. It does so by catalyzing economically sustainable and secure private sector network investments, promoting regulatory reforms aligned with U.S. policy priorities, including those at the International Telecommunications Union, and encouraging adoption of cybersecurity best practices that enables nations to realize the tremendous economic benefits of participation in the digital economy. DCCP is critical to supporting the campaign on 5G network security, the Strategic Framework for International Engagement on Artificial Intelligence, Open RAN, ICT standards development, cross border privacy next generation initiatives, B3W, as well as countering the PRC's efforts to export authoritarianism through domination of the global telecommunications and digital technology sectors.

These goals are supported through a variety of foreign assistance programs, including several training and capacity building mechanisms focused on developing a cadre of current and future leaders in developing countries' ICT sectors who are aligned with the U.S. approach to internet governance. Through interagency agreements with the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Commerce, DCCP brings experts who provide training, best practice/survey guides on secure 5G and Vendor Diversity, conferences, and bilateral technical assistance on a range of topics, including spectrum auctions, telecom regulation, procurement, cross-border data flows, vendor diversity, open architecture networks, and 5G security legislation. CDP foreign assistance funding also supports USAID activities such as Promoting American Approaches to ICT Policy and Regulation (ProICT), which embeds technical advisors, and Digital Invest, a blended finance program designed to mobilize private capital for connectivity and digital finance solutions that strengthen open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems in emerging markets.

CDP activities leveraging requested FY 2023 funding will continue to support U.S. national strategies on cyberspace and digital policy, to include securing 5G and advancing an open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Several monitoring, evaluation, and learning efforts were undertaken by the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs Division for International Communication and Information Policy (EB/CIP) and the Office of the Coordinator for Cyber (S/CCI), now CDP, in FY 2020 and FY 2021. Monthly and/or quarterly progress and financial reports are required from all implementing partners to monitor project objectives against defined indicators and deliverables. This monitoring assists with determining productivity of cyber and/or digital related activities and defining needed assistance.

CDP will continue to dedicate a portion of its funds to expand and support program monitoring and evaluation capacities. Notably, in FY 2020, a full-time and dedicated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist was hired by S/CCI leveraging FY 2019 ESF to support M&E efforts related to international

cyberspace security policies. The M&E specialist is in the process of building out an M&E framework on cyber capacity building programming and continues to provide guidance on improving the quality of implementer reporting.

In FY 2020, a baseline evaluation of the DCCP platform was conducted by EB/CIP to inform the refinement of DCCP outcome indicators, internal processes, program performance measurements and the hiring of additional dedicated staff to include a Senior Coordinator for DCCP and a dedicated budget officer. DCCP has since implemented these recommendations and in FY 2021 completed a Performance Management Plan to establish indicators and guidance around indicator data collection. In FY 2023, DCCP seeks continued program and M&E support to provide robust quantitative and qualitative data for monitoring, lessons learned and evidence-based policy recommendations as this initiative continues to grow and expand.

Findings from M&E efforts are used to identify gaps and inform allocation of foreign assistance resources on cyber and digital-related issues including critical and emerging digital technologies such as 5G Open RAN and artificial intelligence, technical assistance and capacity building, policy and institutional and regulatory reform, digital technical standards, and cybersecurity best practices.

Programs related to the framework of responsible state behavior in cyberspace have effectively engaged and supported U.S. positions in the UN. Even though the United States was pleased to be part of the breakthrough consensus of the final report of the UN Open-Ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, we also recognize additional work is needed to ensure this report is not leveraged to fuel strategic Russian authoritarian efforts to move towards a new treaty instrument. Pending any new outcomes at the UN, CDP may need to readjust its strategy for engagement and will be leveraging foreign assistance to assist with this effort. For example, ESF may be used to provide training programs that equip foreign assistance eligible beneficiaries with the necessary knowledge, resources, and global connections to become effective and strategic advocates in UN cyber-related discussions.

STATE BUREAU OF CONFLICT AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS (CSO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

CSO's data-driven programs help prevent conflict, stabilize fragile regions, and counter dynamics that could roll back democracy. The bureau strengthens parties' effectiveness in negotiating and monitoring durable peace agreements. They enable early warning of, and response to, atrocities. CSO programs mitigate the threats posed by armed groups, including by encouraging defections, de-radicalization, and reintegration of their members into society. Programs build local communities' capacity to avert violence that can undermine free and fair elections. CSO programs advance inclusion, empowering women, girls, and other traditionally marginalized groups. They assess the impact of strategic competition, democratic backsliding, and the nexus between climate change and conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**2,500**	*****	**2,500**	**4,500**	**2,000**	**2,000**
ESF	2,500	*	2,500	4,500	2,000	2,000

[1]*FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

CSO supports Strategic Objective 1.4 in the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan: *Lead allies and partners to address shared challenges; prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts; and promote international security.*

The bureau contributes to an integrated U.S. Government response to break cycles of violence and collaborates with allies and multilateral institutions to strengthen international responses to instability and conflict. It addresses the political drivers of fragility, elevates prevention, and supports locally driven solutions to instability, guided by whole-of-government initiatives such as the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (GFA); the Stabilization Assistance Review (SAR); the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability; the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018; and the U.S. National Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security. CSO's programs counter dynamics that could roll back democracy in fragile countries.

Negotiations & Peace Processes

CSO promotes durable peace in conflict-affected countries. Programs may support parties, mediators, and civil society in peace processes. They may focus on formal and informal processes from exploratory dialogue, to implementation, to transitional governing arrangements. Illustrative programs include negotiations planning; support for meaningful civil society participation in negotiations processes; advancing local peace councils to advance local-national connectivity; and assistance with logistics, legal analysis, and agreement drafting and monitoring.

Atrocity Prevention

CSO enables early warning of and early response to atrocities. Programs may use CSO's geo-spatial technical expertise and data analytics to detect and prevent civilian killings and alert on-the-ground networks for early response.

Armed Actors

CSO mitigates the threats posed by armed groups or their members by conducting advanced network analysis inclusive of socio-political-economic aspects, reducing recruitment, supporting disengagement, and creating pathways for reintegration into communities. Programs may target the most vulnerable to recruitment by creating alternative pathways away from violence and terrorist radicalization. They may support the social, political, and legal structures necessary for re-integration. They may also shape or improve partner government strategies by collecting structured data to increase understanding of armed actors and their networks amongst partner governments and other stakeholders.

Electoral Violence

CSO anticipates the potential for violence 12-24 months in advance of elections and supports local actors' interventions to prevent it. Programs may strengthen their capacity to identify precursors and undertake risk reduction activities. Programs may shape Department policies by gathering and analyzing data to understand societal groups' interests.

Inclusion

In keeping with the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Act of 2017, CSO mainstreams gender considerations in programs and prioritizes those with strong WPS components. As part of the equity agenda, CSO factors the perspectives and needs of people who often are marginalized because of different identity characteristics into programs.

Strategic Competition

In designing and implementing programs, CSO considers the current or potential role strategic competitors may play in exacerbating fragility or conflict. Programs may explore these risks and identify means for mitigating malign influence.

Climate

CSO assesses the impact of climate change on conflict dynamics and considers possibilities for addressing those challenges.

Evidence-based Policy Making

CSO designs, implements, monitors, and evaluates its programs to using evidence-based measures of effectiveness. CSO programs create and collect structured data. Qualitative and quantitative data feed into analysis that facilitates greater understanding of and formation of strategies to address conflict violence, fragility, and threats to resilience – a critical learning need identified in the JSP. These efforts support priorities articulated in the Presidential Memorandum on Restoring Trust in Government through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking, and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act.

Capacity Building

CSO empowers locally legitimate actors. Its programs may provide technical assistance and training to local partners on specific skill sets or issues. Bureau programs may facilitate coordination and networking among local actors.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CSO prioritizes real-time program monitoring and adaptive programming through the use of cooperative agreements, which allow for adjustments in fluid conflict environments, mitigation of adverse outcomes, and improved sustainability in achieving programmatic objectives. The bureau compiles monitoring data from implementers into a quarterly dashboard, tracking outcomes over time and flagging programs requiring modification for leadership's awareness and action. This proves useful in understanding not just achievements and challenges for individual programs, but also addressing the impact of external factors, such as political unrest and COVID-19. For example, regular monitoring of a political instability program in Ethiopia informed CSO's decision to end the program early. Despite the implementer's previous pivot from face-to-face surveys to computer-assisted telephone interviews to mitigate COVID-19 concerns, the ongoing civil war ultimately impeded progress and implementation. The bureau works with its implementing partners to find creative ways to address the challenges COVID-19 presents to program activities, resulting in more program modifications than usual in the past year.

When possible, CSO supplements monitoring efforts with interim and final evaluations to assess impact using both quantitative and qualitative data, and to determine whether and why programs, engagements, or strategies are successful. It channels the findings into action. Most recently, CSO conducted an impact evaluation of its five-year Kroc program, which monitors implementation of the peace accord in Colombia. The evaluation report not only showed how the program achieved its goals and objectives, but directly informed a roadmap, logic model, indicators and future desired outcomes that will be used to inform the design of the next phase of the program.

Over the past year, CSO applied lessons from the Stabilization Assistance Review (SAR) into its work on the GFA and atrocity prevention. Those best practices shaped the new initiatives' approaches to monitoring, evaluation, and learning, as well the integration of diplomacy, development, and defense efforts in countries at risk. This work is required under the GFA and will increase access to relevant, timely data and learning above and beyond the bureau's existing rigorous monitoring and evaluation. The findings from these evaluations will strengthen the bureau's evidence-based decision-making and its creation of a learning agenda in alignment with the Evidence Act.

STATE BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Counterterrorism prioritizes counterterrorism foreign assistance efforts to ensure our partners remain committed and have the civilian counterterrorism capabilities they need to secure the lasting defeat of ISIS, al Qa'ida (AQ), and other terrorist organizations. This request is designed to further improve partner countries' law enforcement capacity to counter terrorism, including by strengthening their law enforcement capacity and related international information sharing and border security capabilities, and to assist in preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE). Assistance is targeted to help our partners prevent terrorist adversaries from directly threatening the United States, our allies, and U.S. interests around the world.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**200,697**	*****	**218,647**	**230,247**	**29,550**	**11,600**
ESF	9,000	*	15,000	9,000	-	-6,000
NADR	191,697	*	203,647	221,247	29,550	17,600

[1] *The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

CT is committed to developing foreign partner law enforcement capabilities, as well as promoting strong cooperation and appropriate information sharing among law enforcement, which is critical to addressing the array of threats facing the United States. These assistance efforts will be rooted in an approach that leverages strong democratic alliances, partnerships, and multilateral institutions. State counterterrorism foreign assistance will put civilian law enforcement, justice sector, and civil society approaches at the forefront, as part of the Administration's overall shift in strategy away from military led counterterrorism efforts and towards an approach that is partner-led, U.S.-enabled and more deeply rooted in multilateral diplomacy. To succeed in this effort will require U.S. investment in building partner's counterterrorism capability and coordination with national governments, regional and multilateral organizations, and civil society actors. CT's foreign assistance efforts advance the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan goal 1.4, "revitalize U.S. alliances and partnerships to prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts and address international security challenges." In addition, programs are designed to align against the goals and objectives in CT's Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS).

Terrorist plots and terrorist movements are disrupted

CT will work with partner governments to provide border management systems; develop watchlisting standard operating procedures and databases; improve access to international criminal and terrorist datasets so that countries can identify, track, and, when appropriate, interdict known or suspected terrorists (KSTs) at major airports and other ports of entry (POEs); and increase international collection, use, and analysis of traveler data such as Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR). These efforts are integrated with the objectives of the Defeat-ISIS Coalition's Foreign Terrorist Fighter Working Group and Africa Focus Group, both of which provide members with information on available CT programming and advocate for its usage. In addition, CT will engage with

partners on the importance of collecting, using, and processing API and PNR data in line with UNSCR 2396 and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) PNR Standards and Recommended Practices. CT will also continue to build partner nations' capacity in focus regions to understand, manage, and cooperate on border-related terrorism challenges, such as the movement of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and dangerous items across borders. We will also address aviation security capacity gaps in priority countries.

Sources of terrorist strength are severed, and safe havens are eliminated

CT will focus targeted foreign assistance efforts on developing foreign partner capacity to successfully investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and incarcerate terrorists. This includes sharing information and best practices about how criminal justice tools can be most effectively utilized against transnational terrorist groups, 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 dismantle terrorist financing networks and threats. In addition, CT will continue to prioritize efforts to train foreign partners on how to respond to, disrupt, and mitigate terrorist attacks and plots and protect soft targets. In this area, CT will aim to build capable crisis response units in key front-line states and enhance crisis response coordination within partner governments.

Violent extremist radicalization, recruitment, and inspiration to violence is diminished

CT will continue to collaborate with State regional and functional bureaus, USAID, and other partners on enhancing analytic, diplomatic, and programmatic tools for P/CVE. CT seeks to support P/CVE programs that help governments, civil society actors, and other non-governmental partners build resistance and resilience to terrorist messaging, recruiting and appeal. These activities will encompass all forms of terrorism, including REMVE.

International partners have the necessary political will to address terrorist threats within their borders.

CT will continue to use capacity-building tools, in partnership with diplomacy, to build international consensus and political will to combat terrorism through multilateral and international organizations, including the Defeat-ISIS Coalition, the United Nations, the Global Counterterrorism Forum, regional bodies, as well as organizations the United States is not a member of such as the African Union and the Council of Europe. CT will work with international partners to develop programs and implement good practices, policies, and procedures to prevent and respond to terrorist activity that incorporate whole-of-government, whole-of-society approaches that respect human rights and the rule of law.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CT used a robust annual program review and a strategic, multiyear program planning process to determine program requirements for FY 2023. 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, thereby strengthening CT's stewardship of assistance funds administered under its direction. The program review enabled CT, in partnership with implementers, to identify good practices which could be replicated or built upon, 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 robust reporting requirements and performance monitoring plans, 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 gaps in capacity, areas for improvement, and programming opportunities. These tools supplement ongoing evaluation contracts for CT programs, which provide independent, third-party evaluations of CT's assistance worldwide, as well as program design and data collection support. These efforts, combined with the monitoring activities conducted by CT Bureau program managers and field staff, will ensure foreign assistance is focused on priority issues and can achieve maximum results.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The promotion of democracy and human rights is central to the Administration's foreign policy and the U.S. national security agenda. DRL plays a key role in supporting objectives of the 2022-2026 Joint Strategic Plan through foreign assistance that strengthens democratic institutions, upholds universal values, and promotes human dignity. The request will enable DRL to support evidence-based programs that empower local civil society to promote and defend democracy globally, including to counter authoritarianism, promote human rights, fight corruption, and meaningfully address diversity, equity, and inclusion as a core element of good governance. DRL will focus on countries where governments commit serious human rights violations and abuses, human rights defenders are under pressure, and governance infrastructure is undemocratic, in transition, or at risk of backsliding. The request will also support DRL implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**250,725**	*****	**250,725**	**280,725**	**30,000**	**30,000**
DF	190,450	*	190,700	190,700	250	-
ESF	60,275	*	60,025	90,025	29,750	30,000

[1] *The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

DRL's strategic approach aligns with the 2022-2026 JSP goal to strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity. Within this framework, DRL will allocate funding to address U.S. foreign policy priorities in line with Interim National Security Guidance goals:

Renew democracy at home and around the world, including by encouraging reforms, fighting corruption, and incentivizing democratic behavior.

In support of December 2021 Summit for Democracy commitments, programs will empower reformers in new and fragile democracies, strengthen democratic institutions, promote respect for rule of law, combat corruption, protect human rights defenders and journalists, and empower civil society to demand democratic, accountable governance. DRL's approach to transitional justice aims to restore relationships between citizens and the state where a legacy of human rights violations impacts democratic processes.

Key interventions under JSP Objective 3.1 include support to political parties to strengthen issue-based work with their constituencies. Programs will also focus on preventing atrocities through conflict mediation and early warning programs, as well as forensic documentation.

DRL will fund rapid program responses to human rights crises and unforeseen openings to promote democratic reform and human rights. These include the Fundamental Freedoms Fund; Lifeline (emergency assistance for civil society); Dignity for All (for LGBTQI+ activists); Justice Defenders (for human rights lawyers); Protection for Journalists Initiative (safety in difficult environments); and the

Global Gender-Based Violence Initiative (for survivors of extreme gender-based violence). Programs will provide support to human rights defenders and civil society repressed for their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

In support of the Foreign Policy for the Middle Class, DRL promotes worker rights, including democratic worker organizations, by collaborating with partners to promote international labor standards with emphasis on freedom of association, and collective bargaining, which are fundamental to the protection of workers' rights and stable, inclusive economies.

Key interventions under JSP Objective 3.3 include programs to expand collaboration between investigative journalists and civil society; improve civil society and media investigations that expose corruption, promote policy reform, and inform legal action; enhance the efficacy of civil society to generate action by government, law enforcement, and international bodies to combat corruption; and increase information available for use by civil society to combat and deter corruption.

Secure U.S. leadership in technology, including by shaping the international norms and rules governing emerging technologies, establishing guardrails against misuse, and strengthening cyber and tech defenses and deterrents.

The request will support global programs to support an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet. Programming is guided by the Department's Internet freedom strategy, developed in consultation with Congress, and supports four priority areas: 1) technology to enable open, uncensored, and secure access to the Internet; 2) digital security capacity building and emergency response for users, particularly in hostile environments; 3) policy and advocacy to encourage Internet governance consistent with democratic values and respect for international human rights ; and 4) applied research, encompassing policy and legal developments at local, regional, and international levels as well as technical analyses of Internet censorship surveillance systems used by repressive regimes.

Key Interventions:

- Support open-source anti-censorship platforms that undergo comprehensive third-party security auditing and sustain larger populations in accessing the Internet.

- Support core technologies that can be integrated with existing anti-censorship tools to make them more effective and secure.

- Empower civil society security experts to collaborate in investigating and developing evidence of abusive uses of technology impacting the safety of civil society, human rights defenders, independent media, and vulnerable populations online.

- Support research and development of open-source technology for Internet infrastructure to ensure that underlying Internet communications technologies and protocols enable openness, security, and interoperability.

- Support digital safety training for journalists and human rights activists.

- Strengthen civil society advocacy to promote Internet freedom and ensure national, regional, and international rules that govern the use of technology support the online exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

- Support public research on the state of Internet freedom globally and on the human rights impacts of Internet technologies, platforms, and infrastructure.

Counter PRC Authoritarianism, including by working with allies and partners, engaging in international organizations

Countering PRC authoritarianism includes creating a level playing field for Chinese citizens to demand rights-respecting, transparent, and accountable governance from the Chinese government. Programs support the development of civil society, rule of law, freedom of information and expression, and public participation in China. These efforts will aim to expand space for independent civil society to petition their government on behalf of citizens' demands and advance fundamental labor rights, freedom of expression, free flow of information, freedom of association, and freedom of religion or belief, including for Tibetans, Uyghurs, and other ethnic and religious minority groups. DRL will continue support for diaspora communities to address human rights violations in Xinjiang and elsewhere in Mainland China. DRL will also continue to support programs in Hong Kong that address the erosion of civil rights and fundamental freedoms.

Key Interventions: Programs will support the rule of law and fundamental freedoms, including religious freedom, labor rights, and the rights of members of vulnerable populations. Programs will help China's legal system become more transparent, fair, and accessible by developing the legal profession and expanding access to justice. Programs will assist civil society to engage in participatory governance and improve domestic and international advocacy efforts. Programs will also promote holistic safety for Chinese civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and journalists, taking into account the increasing impact of the PRC's transnational repression tactics.

DRL will continue to use "foreign assistance as tools of first resort" to "champion inclusion and equity for all."

The request will support programs under JSP Objective 3.2 in addition to key Executive Orders. In support of E.O. 13988 On Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation, DRL leads Department efforts to implement President Biden's Memorandum on Advancing the Rights of LGBTQI+ Persons Around the World. In coordination with federal agencies and international likeminded partners, DRL programs protect the human rights of LGBTQI+ persons, advance nondiscrimination, and respond to human rights violations and abuses of LGBTQI+ persons. In addition, per E.O. 13985 On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, programs contribute to the promotion, protection, and advancement of nondiscriminatory practices and laws around the globe. Programs will also promote the rights of persons with disabilities and empower civil society to advance gender equity and equality, in line with the Department-wide approach to the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity.

Key Interventions:

- Leverage strategies to prevent, mitigate, and recover from rising levels of violence, including technology-facilitated abuse, discrimination, and exploitation based on religion, disability, race, sex, ethnicity, and sexual orientation and gender identity or other grounds.

- Strengthen inclusive societies as a necessary pillar of strong democracies; empower individuals to participate in all aspects of society to prevent threats to security; and provide emergency assistance to survivors of extreme gender-based violence.

- Programs in support of the rights of LGBTQI+ persons in four cross-cutting areas, consistent with the Global Equality Fund Strategic Framework: social inclusion; freedom from violence; access to justice; and empowered and inclusive LGBTQI+ movements and organizations.

- Programs on racial justice to support locally led efforts to combat all types of racial and ethnic hatred and violence, facilitate access to justice, dismantle economic structures in which workers are devalued and excluded from economic and social equality, and call upon the international community to adopt measures to prevent injustice and violence based on race and ethnicity.

- Programs to advance the rights, dignity, and inclusion of all persons with disabilities; bring visibility to human rights abuses and discrimination affecting persons with disabilities; and advocate for laws, multilateral resolutions, and other efforts that uphold the fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities.

- Programs that recognize multiple social identities including gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, race or ethnicity, religion, and national origin intersect.

- Programs to promote women's leadership in political, civic, and economic life; advance women's roles in peace, security, and transitional processes; and support protection of women activists, journalists, and peacebuilders.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

DRL monitoring and evaluation activities will continue to directly inform programmatic, policy, and budget allocation decisions as described above. These include:

- Continued piloting of DRL logic models and standard performance indicators (in accordance with 18 FAM 300); a revised learning agenda; and development of regional and thematic program frameworks, which are each respectively used to attribute lines of effort, aggregate results, and plan for applied research grants and evaluation contracts.

- Continued implementation of evidence-building activities, such as applied research grants, academic collaborations, and literature reviews, to build an evidence base regarding DRG interventions and thematic priorities.

- Facilitated learning sessions to integrate evidence-based application of lessons into program designs and adaptations.

- Designing and contracting four external evaluations to be conducted during FY 2023 on Internet Freedom; Iraq Programs; Political Accountability, Inclusivity, and Resiliency Support Programs (PAIRS); and Global Civic, Voter, and Human Rights Education.

- Supporting Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) experts who can 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

EB activities support longstanding U.S. Government policy objectives and align with the Administration's priorities outlined in the Interim National Security Strategy, the Joint Strategic Plan, and the Functional Bureau Strategy. EB's programs address critical foreign policy and national security challenges, including efforts to combat financing of terrorism, implement sanctions, fight corruption, and maintain free and open access to international ports. The Strategic Ports Initiative will counter global strategic competitors who seek to exert undue control over international ports through economic coercion. The Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund supports the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (INSSG) by addressing debt-related challenges, improving fiscal transparency, and promoting sustainable economic growth. The Financial Action Task Force will protect the international financial system and our own financial system by closing critical gaps in anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing regimes.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**17,000**	*****	**23,000**	**7,000**	**-10,000**	**-16,000**
ESF[1]	17,000	*	23,000	7,000	-10,000	-16,000

[1] The FY 2021 Actual included $10.0 million for Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP); the FY 2022 Request included $16.0 million for DCCP. In FY 2023, DCCP has been requested within the new Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP).

[2] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Strategic Approach

EB is requesting FY 2023 funding aligned with the JSP, INSSG and the FBS.

SPI supports the INSSG, JSP, and EB's FBS by promoting international security through identifying and safeguarding seaports from opaque economic activity of malign actors, which threatens host country sovereignty and U.S. global interests. SPI directly supports the INSSG goal to strengthen "our enduring advantages and allow us to prevail in strategic competition with the PRC or any other nation" by confronting coercive practices of the PRC and Russia that use economic methods to gain strategic advantages over foreign seaports and related infrastructure. SPI offers targeted training, technical assistance, and increased access to global commercial opportunities to countries with seaports vulnerable to malign actors. SPI training provides concrete tools to PRC's neighbors and commercial partners to defend their rights to make independent political choices free of coercion or undue foreign influence.

SPI supports JSP Strategic Objective 1.4 to *lead allies and partners to address shared security challenges*. SPI engages with likeminded partners, including quadrilateral cooperation between Australia, India, Japan, and the United States ("the Quad"), to address shared security challenges in ports and related infrastructure. For instance, EB's identification of seaport challenges and opportunities enabled the Department to discuss strategic ports with Quad member countries through the summer 2021 Quad Maritime Security Working Group, an unprecedented step in multilateral cooperation on ports.

SPI promotes JSP Strategic Objective 2.1 to *support a global economy that creates opportunities for all Americans*. The SPI port advisor program engages bilaterally and with regional organizations to improve

port operations/logistics, strengthen regional connectivity and create a level playing field for U.S. private sector investment, while helping countries resist "debt trap diplomacy" and ceding sovereignty over their ports. Each SPI success provides greater access for American companies, U.S. services exports, and job creation.

FTIF directly supports the INSSG by addressing debt-related challenges – the INSSG states "We will join with others to address the grave challenges stemming from or aggravated by the pandemic, including growing debt." As global debt levels continue to rise, it will be crucial to support governments around the world in ensuring budgets contain details on the levels, risks, and sustainability of public debt. FTIF does this by promoting international debt transparency standards, providing technical assistance to governments to strengthen sustainable borrowing and transparent financial management policies and regulatory frameworks, and supporting civil society organizations in increasing citizen oversight of expenditures and debt practices.

FTIF *promotes good governance and defends strong, accountable, and resilient democracies that deliver for their citizens* as laid out in the JSP Strategic Objective 3.1. The fund builds the capacity of governments to ensure that public resources are used more effectively to fight poverty and promote equitable and sustainable development in countries around the world. A transparent approach to budget planning and implementation restores trust in governments, strengthening frayed relationships between public institutions and the people they are meant to serve, and offers a promising pathway for countries to thrive socially and economically. By providing citizens a window into government finances, FTIF projects facilitate better-informed public debate and allow them to better advocate for the needs of their communities, including education, infrastructure, and healthcare.

FTIF *strengthens inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe*, JSP Strategic Objective 2.1. The transparency in public financial management and auditing that FTIF promotes can help prevent corruption and manage the impact of global economic shocks. FTIF supports sustainable economic growth by promoting inclusive governance and management of natural resources, assisting governments in managing sovereign debt and advocating for financial stability, and promoting accountable public administration.

FTIF improves global macroeconomic stability including by managing sovereign debt, advocating for financial stability, and promoting fiscal transparency. FTIF also supports the JSP Strategic Objectives with its work on improving global financial transparency through encouraging foreign governments to publish reliable and timely information on their budgets and debts.

FTIF programming also aligns with EB's FBS Bureau Objective 2.1 to "improve global financial transparency by encouraging foreign governments to publish reliable and timely information on their budgets, debts, and contracts." While fiscal transparency is improving globally, most governments lack the accountability systems and policies to make their government accounts fully open to the public. FTIF supports host governments to overcome the shortcomings compounded by weak oversight of legislatures and auditors and scarce opportunities for public input. FTIF helps governments address gaps in budget transparency by publicizing debts, contract information, and changes to budgets during implementation.

FATF supports national security objectives articulated in the INSSG, which "promote a favorable distribution of power to deter and prevent adversaries from directly threatening the United States and our allies, inhibiting access to the global commons, or dominating key regions." FATF does this by increasing capacity and strengthening resilience of our partners and allies to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by state and non-state actors. The application of sanctions can also advance U.S. economic security by ensuring energy security and combating corruption.

FATF supports JSP Strategic Objective 1.4 through addressing strategic deficiencies in AML/CFT and protecting the international financial system "and through extension, our own financial system" by providing funds that will either augment a country's existing programs, bridge gaps between technical assistance, or otherwise have a multiplier effect. FATF harnesses newfound political will in countries to address strategic deficiencies in money laundering and countering of the financing of terrorism on collaboration with allies and partners. With this funding, the program can help stymie such movements of illicit finance by "hardening" potential destination countries. The FATF program also supports JSP Strategic Objective 2.3 by providing technical support to countries to help implement FATF compliant regulations related to including crypto and virtual assets services.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

EB will conduct rigorous monitoring and evaluation activities to assess the performance of programs and foster organizational learning, in accordance with the Administration's priorities as articulated in the JSP and EB's FBS.

SPI evaluated its training and received positive participant feedback regarding its virtual course for Pacific Island ports held in September 2021. Participants noted that the training was informative and offered an opportunity to learn about key port management issues. The SPI program team and ECA also organized an International Visitors Leadership Program (IVLP) for Panama focused on port management from March to April 2021. Participants noted that it changed their impressions of smart port technology and management of similar technology in the United States. The Quad Maritime Security Working Group drafted an analysis of port risk considerations to assess vulnerability at specific seaports. This analysis will be used by Quad member countries to promote joint efforts within that framework.

FTIF staff regularly work with embassies, the interagency, and civil society partners to identify areas of insufficient fiscal transparency. We routinely monitor program implementation to ensure effectiveness and reduce waste. For example, a monitoring trip to West Africa in April 2019 led to programming with an international Civil Society Organization (CSO), the International Budget Partnership (IBP), to promote budget transparency and public participation through peer learning across five countries in the region. During the trip, EB met with budget officials and IBP representatives in Senegal to discuss how Senegal could be a regional leader in transparency for West Africa. By evaluating the results of prior programming in the region and the findings of the Fiscal Transparency Report, EB identified five countries, including Senegal, where budget officials and civil society would benefit most from sharing experiences and best practices, allowing FTIF to maximize the impact of its resources. A monitoring trip to Mozambique and Zimbabwe in November 2019 similarly led to new collaborations with regional organizations. The trip report concluded that in countries where political will is low, supporting local CSOs instead of direct technical assistance to government offices has a greater impact, leading EB to pursue more regional programming. FTIF is currently conducting an evaluation of one program in South America and two programs in Africa, with findings expected later in 2022.

FATF program is a new initiative that we intend to begin with FY 2022 funds. Performance data is not yet available.

STATE BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES (ENR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

ENR assistance strengthens energy security, governance frameworks, and allies' and partners' capacities to oversee and develop their energy and mineral sectors and transition to a net-zero emissions future. Combating the climate crisis and other international challenges, including Europe's need to shift away from Russian oil and gas, require increased U.S. leadership, diplomacy, and assistance to drive critical reforms and accelerate the clean energy transition. ENR assistance expands renewable energy and mineral supply chain infrastructure, increases end-use energy efficiency, and improves markets for U.S. private sector investment. ENR programs demonstrate the benefits of open, transparent, and market-based energy and mineral sectors and building low-carbon, resilient economies. ENR's programmatic implementation also underscores the benefit of partnering with the United States to achieve regional, national, and subnational objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**6,000**	*****	**30,500**	**30,500**	**24,500**	**-**
ESF	6,000	*	30,500	30,500	24,500	-

[1] *The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

With FY 2023 funds, ENR will meet the rapidly expanding, energy-related U.S. foreign policy needs to advance U.S. national security goals and objectives. U.S. national security is threatened when: 1) the United States and its allies lack reliable access to affordable, clean energy; 2) state and non-state actors exploit energy to fund violence, undermine state sovereignty, and/or project malign influence; 3) climate change threatens U.S. and partner security and prosperity; 4) corruption and poor governance limit market growth and disadvantage U.S. firms; or 5) global and regional competition for energy resources increases the possibility of conflict. Increasing energy demand is one of the largest drivers of climate change, posing an immediate threat to U.S. and partner security and prosperity. Quickening the pace of the global energy transition will also decrease overreliance on Russian fossil fuel exports globally. At the same time, the United States ability to capture the market for new energy technologies is vital to US industry and jobs and security of supply. As such, ENR will prioritize assistance interventions that address all three priorities to maximize project impact in line with the President's Interim National Security Strategic Guidance, Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan, ENR's Functional Bureau Strategy, and key Executive Orders, including those on Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, America's Supply Chains, and Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government.

The following agenda items help meet these national security challenges:

In the Western Hemisphere, ENR will advance regional economic development and address root causes of migration through assistance that supports national and regional power market development, which in turn supports increased private sector investment, energy security, clean energy deployment, secure and interconnected power infrastructure, and political and economic integration. ENR will support resiliency

planning for electric utilities, energy diversification through increased penetration of renewable energy and distributed generation in the Americas and Caribbean, and increased capacity of SIEPAC – the Central American Electrical Interconnection System – to increase power trade and investment in the region.

In the Indo-Pacific, where meeting energy demand while simultaneously reducing emissions, diversifying sources of generation and energy imports, and avoiding overreliance on China's state-owned enterprises are vital to U.S. national interests, ENR will deploy technical assistance to address power sector vulnerabilities, including projects to improve grid stability, resilience and flexibility, and utility planning and operations. ENR will enhance opportunities for clean energy finance, competitive procurement, cross-border electricity trade, regional power market development, and workforce transition to enable clean energy deployment, stronger grid resiliency, and political cooperation. Projects will support deployment of advanced power system technologies, energy saving technologies, incentives for demand-side management, and increased efficiency across sectors.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, insufficient financing, governance, and capacity needed to address energy access are major challenges. Many countries have renewable energy goals as part of their climate change response and energy diversification plans, but struggle with weak investment environments and fragile, overextended electricity systems. ENR, in coordination with Power Africa and Prosper Africa, will work with major emitters like Nigeria and South Africa on key renewable energy deployment objectives and addressing methane abatement to decrease emissions in traditional energy sectors.

Through its Energy and Mineral Governance Program, ENR will work with partners to develop and build capacity to oversee resilient, environmentally and socially responsible supply chains for the minerals vital to technologies powering the energy transition such as solar panels, electric vehicles, and battery storage. Increasing demand for renewable energy, electric vehicles, and battery storage technologies will create unprecedented demand for these energy resource minerals.

Overreliance on a single or limited supply source for these critical resources and poor mineral sector governance present significant risks to U.S. national security and global climate objectives. With FY 2023 funds, ENR will provide targeted assistance to countries with critical mineral deposits to develop the regulatory environment, technical capacity, and governance structures to become reliable contributors to the global market, increasing global supply chain resilience. ENR will work with governments to plan for mining sector power demands and incorporate sustainable, clean solutions to power mines. Projects will advance the economic viability of expanding mineral development and processing supply chains while supporting lower carbon solutions to powering mines, critical to both local support and clean energy goals. These efforts will enhance resilient and diversified supply chains to accelerate of the clean energy transition while enabling mineral-rich countries to protect their economies from non-market actor exploitation and sustainably deliver economic benefits to their citizens.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

ENR uses program data collected through regular program management and oversight activities, such as review of quarterly reports and project deliverables; feedback from host country counterparts, beneficiaries, Embassy officers, and other stakeholders; and monitoring of economic developments during and after project delivery, as well as annual third-party evaluations to inform bureau resource requests, program design, and program implementation.

Using FY 2020 funds, ENR funded a third-party and independent evaluation of the Flexible Resources Initiative under the U.S.-India Clean Energy Finance Task Force. With FY 2021 funds, ENR will fund an ex-post facto evaluation of a completed clean energy project under its Power Sector Program

(PSP). Results from ENR's evaluation of PSP projects implemented by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, indicate that partners benefit most from consultative, interactive assistance that is specific to the beneficiaries' problem sets. An additional review of ENR assistance monitoring and evaluation results in revised project management plans, logic models, results frameworks, and reprioritization of performance indicators for the PSP and Energy and Mineral Governance Program, as well as recommendations for systems to streamline data collection from implementing partners.

GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR AND HEALTH DIPLOMACY (S/GAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), led, coordinated, and funded by State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy (S/GAC), supports the U.S. Government-wide commitment to saving lives and changing the course of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. PEPFAR is implemented by USAID; the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and its Agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the National Institutes of Health; the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Treasury, and Labor; and the Peace Corps.

In line with the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) for 2022-2026, in FY 2023 PEPFAR will focus, with partner with countries and communities, to achieve and sustain HIV epidemic control and help support Department-wide efforts to strengthen the global health security architecture and manage current and future health threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**1,924,520**	*****	**2,206,900**	**2,396,900**	**472,380**	**190,000**
GHP-STATE	1,924,520	*	2,206,900	2,396,900	472,380	190,000

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

PEPFAR is the largest commitment by any nation to address a single disease in history, enabled by strong bipartisan support across ten U.S. Congresses and four presidential administrations, and through the American people's generosity. PEPFAR shows the power of what is possible through compassionate, cost-effective, accountable, and transparent American foreign assistance. To date, nearly 20 million people living with HIV are now sustained on lifesaving, continuous antiretroviral treatment, and 94 percent of those tested are virally suppressed. Globally, over twenty PEPFAR-supported countries are at, or approaching, epidemic control of HIV, where the number of new cases falls below the declining number of deaths among people living with HIV. PEPFAR's strategic rigor and data-driven focus has allowed the program to significantly expand its lifesaving results over the past decade. PEPFAR investments have also strengthened the systems that drive effective, efficient, and sustainable health care for HIV/AIDS. These investments create a lasting health system for partner countries to confront other current and future health challenges and enhance global health security. PEPFAR-supported infrastructure and health systems critical for HIV services delivery (e.g., laboratories, supply chain management, health information systems, and human resources) have been instrumental for countries to help respond to COVID-19.

FY 2023 resources will address the Administration's priority global health challenges outlined under JSP Strategic Objective 1.1 (*Strengthen global health security, combat infectious disease threats, and address priority global health challenges through bilateral engagement and within multilateral fora*) by:

Accelerating Progress of All PEPFAR Countries Toward Achieving the UNAIDS 95-95-95 Goals

Using FY 2023 funds, PEPFAR will support countries' efforts to achieve the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) goals of at least 95 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) who know their status, 95 percent of people who know their status accessing treatment, and 95 percent of people on treatment having suppressed viral loads across all ages, genders, and at-risk groups by 2030. PEPFAR's transformative, lifesaving impact is clear, but its mission is not yet finished. The HIV pandemic continues to evolve in every community and country and PEPFAR constantly adapts to address critical remaining gaps across ages and sexes, new risk groups, and new health challenges. Persistent inequalities experienced by children, key populations, and adolescent girls and young women are prioritized for tailored services to closing gaps. Achieving the UNAIDS 95-95-95 goals will lay the groundwork for eventually eliminating or eradicating HIV, which will be possible through continued and future scientific breakthroughs in vaccine-development and research into a cure.

PEPFAR will serve clients living with and at risk for HIV infection in a continuum of care specific to their individual contexts—meeting them where they are with what they need. Through the use of targeted HIV testing approaches and differentiated HIV service delivery (DSD) models, PEPFAR will work to improve access, antiretroviral therapy (ART) continuity, quality and health outcomes. DSD models, including using technology not only enable PEPFAR to tailor services to better meet the needs of clients but also to lessen unnecessary burdens on the health care system, permitting them to be more responsive to other health needs and resilient in the face of adversity. PEPFAR's evidence-based prevention priorities will include expansion of the Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe (DREAMS) Partnership, voluntary medical male circumcision, male and female condoms and lubricant distribution, pre-exposure prophylaxis for those at substantial risk of HIV, elimination of mother-to-child transmission, harm reduction approaches, and immediate or rapid ART for all clients identified as living with HIV. To quickly identify and contain new HIV cases, PEPFAR will also support targeted case finding and recency testing in countries near or at epidemic control for all newly diagnosed people living with HIV ages 15 years or older who consent to the test.

PEPFAR works closely with partner countries toward achieving HIV/AIDS epidemic control while promoting the long-term sustainability of their responses. PEPFAR's approach will continue to leverage 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 will also collaborate closely with other relevant federal agency partners, U.S. Government entities, and key multilateral institutions, such as UNAIDS, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria ("Global Fund"), and the World Health Organization (WHO), to support partner countries and communities in strengthening an enabling environment for improved access, utilization, and continuity of HIV services, particularly for children, adolescent girls and young women, and key populations. Through data and diplomatic engagement, PEPFAR will promote the adoption of critical policy changes and program innovations as well as the elimination of social, structural, and legal barriers to achieve 95-95-95 and sustained epidemic control of HIV for all ages, genders, and population groups.

PEPFAR harnesses the brightest and best of America's strengths. Working closely with partner governments, PEPFAR will continue to utilize American and local ingenuity and innovation from across sectors to support sustained epidemic control of HIV. PEPFAR will rapidly translate the latest technologies and scientific breakthroughs into program implementation to better serve clients. Finally, PEPFAR will strengthen U.S. global and domestic HIV leadership and investment by facilitating the identification and maximization of opportunities for bidirectional lesson-sharing and cross-pollination between domestic and global HIV leadership efforts.

Strengthening the Global Health Security Architecture

In support of Department-wide efforts to strengthen the global health security architecture, PEPFAR continues to investment in robust and enduring public health and clinical platforms that it has helped build and strengthen in partner countries for the HIV response. These capacities, critical for HIV service delivery, have directly impacted the global capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats. Over the past 19 years, PEPFAR has strengthened partner country health systems infrastructure, workforce, and capacity, including expanding their expertise and capabilities in surveillance, laboratories, and public health response. PEPFAR supports programs at more than 70,000 facility and community health clinics, including 3,000 laboratories (and 28 national reference laboratories) and nearly 300,000 health care workers. These investments have expanded and strengthened high quality diagnostic and surveillance capacity, enduring infrastructure, pandemic response, and global health security.

Using FY 2023 funds, PEPFAR will continue to invest in, leverage, and build upon the robust public health, clinical, service delivery, and data platforms it has helped strengthen in partner countries to bring all PEPFAR countries towards epidemic control of HIV and to sustain HIV impact. PEPFAR will partner with countries and communities to institutionalize the systems that are required to sustain HIV impact. As countries reach this goal, PEPFAR will help ensure that they possess sufficient core health systems capacities, including laboratory infrastructure to avoid a resurgence of HIV and address attendant health risks facing people living with HIV.

Managing the Effects of COVID-19 Globally to End the Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has tested the resilience and durability of the PEPFAR program. The PEPFAR program has continuously adapted in response to COVID-19 over the past 22 months, preserving its gains in HIV. With partner country governments, PEPFAR programs have adapted, using granular data to proactively respond to COVID-19 to seek to ensure HIV prevention and treatment services are available in an accessible and safe manner. Understanding potential changes in HIV incidence and demographic shifts, particularly in the under 35-year-old population, is a priority for PEPFAR to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on HIV disease burden.

At the same time, there is recognition that the very health systems in place for HIV have helped mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on PEPFAR beneficiaries, helping to protect the HIV gains through COVID-19. Laboratories have been used by countries to complete millions of COVID-19 tests. Thousands of PEPFAR-trained community health care workers have delivered COVID-19 testing to those who are most in need, all while supporting ARV adherence. Countries have utilized surveillance capabilities – built in part on PEPFAR investments for HIV detection—to identify COVID-19 hot spots and appropriately deploy health care resources. Strong health information systems created alongside PEPFAR programs have assisted in collecting and using data on COVID-19 cases, deaths, and vaccinations. Crucially, health care supply chains forged with PEPFAR financial and technical resources were leveraged to deliver critical COVID-19 test kits, personal protective equipment, laboratory reagents, and other essential commodities. PEPFAR-supported public health and clinical care platforms will remain vital to manage the effects of COVID-19. In FY 2023, PEPFAR will continue to support country efforts to strategically utilize existing PEPFAR-supported health system capabilities to help mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on the PEPFAR program.

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 validate and 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.

Quarterly reporting and review allow for real-time data use, giving public health program managers' increased ability to track the program implementation. Since PEPFAR commenced data collection for key indicators at the site level and by age and sex, data and program quality has improved significantly, increasing our ability to use these data to inform necessary programmatic improvement and shifts. To monitor progress in all populations, PEPFAR relies on the quarterly submission of program results from implementing partners. It is no longer adequate to collect data at a national level, as the needs of the individual patients within the population differ within the countries. To address these needs, PEPFAR relies on a robust set of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (MER) indicators that collect site-level programmatic results by age, sex, and in some cases, key population (KP) for each person receiving PEPFAR-supported services at a site. The most recent version of the MER indicators, Version 2.5, places an increased emphasis on streamlining and prioritizing indicators for PEPFAR programs. The MER strives to drive program monitoring to a more people-centered approach. Person-centered monitoring refers to a shift from measuring services (e.g., the number of HIV tests or people on treatment) to monitoring people at the center of their access to linked HIV, TB, and health services. In essence, this marks a shift to better support the clients accessing services by focusing on their individual health outcomes.

Over the past 19 years, PEPFAR has achieved remarkable lifesaving results. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, at the end of FY21, HIV services around the globe have not only been protected, but they have accelerated. PEPFAR has supported at least 20 countries to achieve epidemic control of HIV or reach the 90-90-90 HIV treatment targets. HIV treatment services were provided to 18.96 million men, women, and children (compared with 17.2 million last year). PEPFAR reached 2.9 million adolescent girls and young women with comprehensive HIV prevention services (compared with 1.6 million last year). PEPFAR supported 1.0 million people to newly enroll on antiretroviral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent HIV infection (compared with 312,000 million last year).

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

INL implements foreign assistance programs that are a critical component of protecting America's security at home and abroad. These programs combat illicit drug trafficking, transnational organized crime (TOC), and other forms of crime that affect American lives and livelihoods. By enabling partners to confront shared security threats, programs contribute to broader national security objectives, strengthen democratic institutions, combat corruption and advance rule of law, promote fair and equitable criminal justice systems, and build resilience against malign activities and influence. INL is the Department's lead for implementing drug control and anti-crime priorities and has a leading role in advancing the Administration's anticorruption priorities. 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 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**295,530**	*****	**433,791**	**435,799**	**140,269**	**2,008**
INCLE	295,530	*	433,791	435,799	140,269	2,008

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

Disrupt and reduce illicit drug markets and transnational crime to protect American lives and U.S. national security

INL activities aligned under this goal address issues that directly affect the American public. INL efforts are designed to disrupt and reduce illicit drug markets that account for the greatest number of American overdose deaths, such as opioids (including synthetic opioids), methamphetamine, and cocaine. INL also builds partner capacity to counter TOC, fosters international cooperation, maintains platforms to exchange information and best practices, and manages a variety of U.S. deterrence and enforcement mechanisms. Since transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) exploit corruption and weak governance, INL programs aligned under this goal address security and justice related drivers of instability, including supporting the Administration's Root Causes Strategy. INL addresses the broad range of criminal activities in which transnational criminal networks engage in alignment with Administration policy and E.O. 14060. INL also focuses on addressing the synthetic opioid supply chain and shared security threats with partners across the Western Hemisphere—including addressing the region's rampant corruption, which contributes to a cycle of insecurity and lack of opportunities. INL also works with partners in East Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and beyond to combat trafficking of drugs, including synthetic drugs, and precursor chemicals across the various trafficking routes in the region—such as the Southern Route carrying Afghanistan heroin from Asia to Africa and onward to Europe and the U.S. Synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and its analogues are responsible for the acceleration of drug overdose deaths in the U.S. Through diplomatic engagement, INL continues to press the PRC to reduce the flow of synthetic opioids and precursor chemicals coming to North America and, ultimately, the U.S. INL continues to push the PRC to target and stop Chinese money laundering organizations, which now dominate money

laundering globally. The Department request funds the Drug Supply Reduction Program unit, which promotes the development of new tools to disrupt the synthetic drug supply chain, enhance global engagement and coordination, and promote national action to reduce the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs bound for the U.S.

For example, in Mexico, assistance advances bilateral goals under the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Heath, and Safe Communities to protect our people, prevent transborder crime, and pursue criminal networks. In Colombia, INL supports a holistic counternarcotics strategy intended to significantly and sustainably reduce coca cultivation and cocaine production through integrated supply reduction; and comprehensive rural, security, development, and environmental protection.

Combat corruption and illicit financing to strengthen democratic institutions, advance rule of law, and reduce transnational crime and its enablers

Corruption fuels transnational crime, wastes public resources, destabilizes countries, and impedes good governance. It is increasingly weaponized by authoritarian states to undermine democracy. Corruption increases the risk that U.S. foreign assistance will be misappropriated, and U.S. attempts to address corruption may run the risk of inadvertently reinforcing corrupt power structures. INL's approach to combating corruption balances prevention and enforcement, recognizes the contribution of good governance, and empowers both internal (e.g., inspectors general) and external (e.g., legislative, journalistic, citizen) oversight. Financial facilitators obscure the proceeds of crime and corruption. Returning stolen assets and addressing regulatory vulnerabilities across jurisdictions are essential given the rapid movement of financial assets across borders. INL activities aligned under this goal include assisting partner countries to prevent corruption and support anti-money laundering regimes to bring corrupt actors to justice and deny safe havens for ill-gotten gains.

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. They counter Russian malign influence and the PRC's exploitation of weak judicial and law enforcement systems to engage in unfair trade and investment practices. 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 U.S. INL partners with Ukraine, Georgia, and the Western Balkans, as well as with some European countries that have graduated from traditional foreign assistance, in combating complex transnational crimes such as money laundering, cybercrime, intellectual property theft, and corruption, which often also have a nexus with Russian malign activity. The Department's drug control priorities for Afghanistan are under review at this time, and INL is seeking to continue support for drug demand reduction, public information, and alternative development efforts. INL programs in Pakistan combat violent extremism, transnational crime, strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, expand access to justice, and bolster the rule of law nationwide with a focus on the newly merged districts along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. In Central Asia, programs focus on border security, countering narcotics trafficking from Afghanistan, and promoting the rule of law, including measures to combat corruption.

Strengthen criminal justice systems to support stable, rights-respecting partners

INL contributes to broad efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and good governance, building resilient partners that are better positioned to contribute to a stable international system and address shared security threats. This goal advances a rule of law-based approach as essential to the U.S. priority of demonstrating that democracy can deliver for people around the world. Civilian security institutions and criminal justice systems have an important role in the continuum of international security cooperation,

which relies on common international standards and norms, achieved through multilateral engagement. INL activities aligned under this goal include assisting partner countries' civilian security institutions to increase their capacity to manage borders and protect sovereign territory and the ability of foreign criminal justice institutions in fragile states to contribute to the prevention of conflict and promote resilience and stability. Recognizing that effective criminal justice system are inclusive of and responsive to the needs of all members of a community, INL advances gender-responsive programming and promotes the meaningful inclusion of women in all their diversity, and members of underserved communities.

Programs in Africa and the Middle East reduce fragility, counter malign influence, and promote stability by strengthening partner security governance and rule of law capacity. In fragile states affected by transnational threats such as Nigeria, INL continues to develop the capacity of police forces to detect, respond to, and investigate crime while protecting citizen rights. By providing preventative assistance, INL programs are a bulwark against further destabilization. In other fragile states such as DRC, INL continues to advance anti-corruption and community policing efforts to bolster citizen security and access to justice. Other INL programs bolster the capacity of institutions in states that have emerged from violent conflicts, such as Liberia. In places like Ghana and Kenya, programs enhance the ability of host nation security and justice institutions to address TOC. In Lebanon, assistance helps to increase state stability and delegitimize non-state institutions to enhance service delivery to the public and improve the prevention, intervention, and adjudication of criminal and terrorist incidents. In the West Bank, INL security assistance plays an important role in setting the conditions for lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. INL programs are an important element of the U.S. security cooperation with key partners in South and Central Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific. Funding supports the Indo-Pacific Strategy and to counter PRC influence by working with allies and partners to advance a free and open rules-based order in the region that is resilient to corrupting influences and other activity of concern. 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, cybercrime, intellectual property theft, corruption and illicit finance, and TOC, as well as hold foreign governments accountable to their international legal obligations and policy commitments in these areas.

INL's global programs promote interoperability and cross-border cooperation, including with the U.S., in combating the production and trafficking of synthetic opioids and addressing other key TOC related areas. Many of those involve criminal conduct that spans several continents, requiring a global response. These global programs address key transnational threats, including those that generate significant proceeds and foster instability, such as wildlife trafficking and natural resource crime and cybercrime, and those that facilitate other kinds of crime such as money laundering and corruption. They are complemented by the International Law Enforcement Academies, a global network of advanced training facilities that take on cutting-edge crime issues.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Leverage learning, data, and resources—including people and funding—to advance INL's mission and thought leadership on civilian security and justice on behalf of the United States

INL improves the quality of its foreign assistance and capacity building by helping the bureau learn from its prior work and integrate evidence, best practices, and lessons learned into new global tools, resources, and platforms. INL is also committed to becoming a learning organization, which has three primary lines of effort: developing uniform program management guidance; implementing a consolidated, adult-centric

approach to internal and external training; and being a source of thought leadership and technical expertise in drug control and criminal justice reform. Ultimately, data enables INL to know where its activities are succeeding and where course adjustments are needed. Examples follow.

For two years, INL and three implementers have used monitoring and evaluation data to evaluate the Reducing Pre-Trial Detention project in Nigeria. In a country where pre-trial detention accounts for 80-90 percent of the prison populations, the project works with local law schools which establish legal aid clinics in select prisons serving Nigeria's Federal Capital Territory. The clinics work with senior level law students to gain experience with clients and those in need of legal services. The project has tracked quantitative data—e.g., number of law students trained, number of consults to pre-trial detainees, and numbers of court actions and detainee releases—to determine the effectiveness of the project and progress toward project objectives. Project cohorts are brought together to provide qualitative data and feedback on the project. Based on the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data, INL is preparing to expand the project to three select Nigerian states, broadening the impact of the project's successes.

INL's Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) program recently completed a randomized control trial evaluation in Peru to evaluate the effectiveness of training prevention professionals on implementing evidence-based substance abuse prevention interventions in schools. The INL training curriculum, the school-based Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC), focuses on building the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed to implement effective prevention interventions and policies. Beginning in 2017, the research team recruited 28 schools from three regions of Peru and randomized them to either an intervention or control school. Despite the interruption due to the pandemic, it has been possible to show initial evidence for UPC training as an effective means of disseminating prevention science concepts, skills, and practices designed to support the implementation of evidence-based interventions in low-income countries. The program was effective in reducing substance use and related problems among Peruvian adolescents, a finding that will inform future INL DDR programming.

INL also partnered with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to distill evidence about effective police reform. The first two reports focus on effective institutional practices (e.g., recruiting and promotion policies) and training. INL will use the evidence this series of reports identifies to inform the design of future police assistance projects.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2023 request of $457.2 million for IO&P account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing U.S. multilateral engagement, as well as leveraging resources from other countries to address shared challenges. The U.S. provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish U.S. goals where solutions to transnational problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the U.S. can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance by leveraging the financial support of other countries and donors for international programs that advance U.S. national interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**387,500**	*****	**457,100**	**457,200**	**69,700**	**100**
IO&P	387,500	*	457,100	457,200	69,700	100

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) is leading a robust U.S. re-engagement agenda within the multilateral system by resuming membership in select United Nations (UN) bodies, increasing participation in its institutions to advance U.S. policy objectives, coordinating with our partners and allies, and supporting the integrity of the UN and other multilateral institutions. IO will hold organizations in the UN system accountable in their operations by advocating for transparency, effectiveness, and equitable burden-sharing and by strengthening oversight mechanisms through active participation on executive boards and other governing entities.

The IO&P account is the source of funding for a wide range of recipients that advance U.S. national interests in several of the priority areas articulated by the Secretary on March 3, 2021, in his announcement of the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance.

The priority areas directly applicable to IO&P funding are:

- *Renewing Democracy at Home and Around the World;*
- *Revitalizing Ties with Our Allies and Partners;*
- *Tackling the Climate Crisis; and*
- *Responding to Efforts to Undermine International Organizations.*

Renewing Democracy around the World: IO&P contributions to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) support activities to promote human rights and accountability for human rights violations around the world.

Revitalizing Ties with our Allies and Partners: IO&P contributions leverage close collaboration with multilateral partners at major entities such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UN Women. Contributions to these entities are for core budgets, demonstrating the U.S. commitment to supporting multilateral efforts in areas such as humanitarian assistance and development efforts around the world, including in countries where critical U.S. interests are at stake.

Tackling the Climate Crisis: IO&P contributions support the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and other fora where agreements related to climate are negotiated and information is gathered demonstrating the extent to which countries are upholding their commitments.

Responding to Efforts to Undermine the Integrity of the Multilateral System: IO&P contributions are an effective tool for advancing a principled approach to counter efforts that undermine the multilateral system. In general, the United States contributes significantly more funding to international organizations than other countries, ensuring that the United States maintains an influential presence and advances U.S. interests in multilateral affairs.

In addition to advancing U.S. goals in these areas, IO&P contributions advance the strategic goals and objectives of multiple bureaus. For example, the IO&P account is the source of funding for voluntary contributions that advance the goals and objectives of the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) in the areas of climate change, the environment, and conservation of natural resources.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States efficiently and effectively. The United States and likeminded nations work to implement needed management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations.

Highlights of recent management reforms include:

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating requests for voluntary contributions from the IO&P account, the Department considers past performance of the organizations and the likelihood that continued U.S. contributions will contribute to successful outcomes by the organizations. The Department continues to advocate for focus on performance, the adoption and/or refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

The contributions funded by this account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions; therefore, it is difficult to determine the extent to which the organization’s performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution. The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P

contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The Department requests funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the United States believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance. The programs to be funded through the IO&P in FY 2023 meet these standards.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads Department efforts to prevent and disrupt the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), whether nuclear, radiological, biological, or chemical, their delivery systems, destabilizing conventional weapons, and related technologies. ISN supports Administration priorities to counter strategic competition by Russia and the PRC, impede Iranian and North Korean weapons programs, and prevent biological threats. ISN's security assistance programs are vital tools in these efforts. They prevent the transfer of weapons and dual-use equipment to nefarious actors, improve disease detection, secure vulnerable WMD materials and pathogens, help countries enforce their borders, improve international capabilities to prevent WMD terrorism, ensure that the International Atomic Energy Agency has the resources to carry out nuclear verification activities, and maintain urgent threat reduction capabilities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**224,110**	*****	**246,610**	**259,210**	**35,100**	**12,600**
ESF	-	*	-	1,400	1,400	1,400
NADR	224,110	*	246,610	257,810	33,700	11,200

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

Strengthen global health security, combat infectious disease threats, and address priority global health challenges through bilateral engagement and within multilateral fora.

ISN’s Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program strengthens global health security and combats biological threats through capacity-building programming that increases partner countries’ capabilities to reduce biological proliferation risks and prevent, detect, and respond to biological incidents regardless of origin. GTR’s assistance includes training and resources to enhance and institutionalize biosafety and biosecurity best practices in laboratories and bioscience facilities to secure high consequence pathogens (HCPs) and dual-use biological materials, infrastructure, expertise, and equipment that could be diverted or misused to cause a biological incident. As more public health assistance around the world is directed to support global capacities in bio-surveillance and research of novel pathogens with pandemic potential, GTR works with partners to minimize the risk that newly established biological infrastructure could create opportunities for biosafety incidents or misuse of biological assets, and that institutional mechanisms are in place to review advanced biological research proposals to mitigate dual use research of concern risks.

ISN’s Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program mitigates proliferation of HCPs and biological agents of concern by conducting specialized training for customs and border enforcement officials at land, air, and maritime points of entry to improve identification of biological threats. EXBS also supports partners' increased outreach to industry, academia, and research sectors with a focus on emerging biotechnology, pharmaceutical, chemical, and biological contract manufacturing, quantum

computing, and artificial intelligence to prevent diversion and misuse of sensitive and dual-use technologies.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) continues to strengthen its focus in biological safety and security and to respond rapidly to biological threats because of the COVID-19 pandemic and to counter the health, proliferation, and international security threats posed by HCPs. This includes deploying early disease detection systems, related bio-surveillance capabilities, and associated training for relevant public health stakeholders in countries at the greatest risk of potential pandemic disease outbreaks and with a significant presence of non-state actor groups that have demonstrated an interest in or ability to weaponize pathogens for biological weapons use.

Lead allies and partners to address shared challenges [and competitors]; prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts; and promote international security.

GTR builds the capabilities of partners abroad to prevent and combat threats to U.S. and international security involving weaponizable biological, chemical, or nuclear materials, advanced conventional weapons, and related knowledge, equipment, or technology. GTR facilitates partner compliance with sanctions against Russia, constrains the financing, shipment, and procurement of illicit Russian and Chinese advanced conventional weapons, limits opportunities for Russian proliferation-related procurement, trains and provides equipment to key stakeholders to mitigate Russian WMD attacks, and supports coordinated responses to Russian active measures including disinformation. GTR counters the PRC's Military-Civil Fusion (MCF) strategy by impeding WMD-related talent acquisition programs, strengthening research and development integrity norms to prevent forced technology transfer, enhancing information security at proliferation-sensitive technology firms, preventing exploitation of universities by predatory MCF applicants, and training private sector industry to avoid predatory joint ventures. GTR provides partners with training and information-sharing on North Korea's continually evolving sanctions evasion techniques to encourage prompt sub-regulatory compliance from government, financial, and private sector stakeholders, and engages foreign partners to prevent relevant financing, sales, procurements, and delivery of missile-related and other proliferation-sensitive materials and information to Iran. GTR trains partners on international standards of information security and norms on intellectual property and responsible research; and engages partners to avoid the long-term proliferation, safety, and security risks posed by Russian and PRC civil nuclear reactor exports and aggressive floating nuclear power plant deployments. GTR enables and mobilizes government and other organizations to prevent, disrupt, and counter proliferator state and terrorist capabilities to conduct chemical attacks or to weaponize HCPs.

EXBS 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 by encouraging adoption and implementation of legal-regulatory frameworks and development of robust licensing capabilities, including capacity to regulate catch-all, intangible transfer, and transit and transshipment controls. EXBS counters state-based proliferation threats through development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of effective strategic trade controls in countries targeted by procurement efforts of Iran, DPRK, Russia, and the PRC. EXBS focuses on strengthening regulation of emerging and sensitive technologies, including missile and potential WMD technologies, improving the private sector's ability to recognize and prevent exploitative foreign investments into technology and critical infrastructure sectors, and enhancing partners' understanding of risks associated with virtual assets and proliferation financing. EXBS builds the regulatory and border security capabilities of foreign partners to detect and disrupt WMD procurement networks and 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, destabilizing conventional arms, and explosives in transit without adversely affecting legitimate trade.

ISN's Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) programs engage partners to counter the threat of terrorist groups acquiring and using WMD, specifically crude chemical and biological agents where development barriers to entry are lower. The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has elevated this threat in recent years through the group's use of chemicals on the battlefield in Iraq and Syria, and chemical plotting against the West. The return of Taliban rule to Afghanistan further compounds the threat. A proliferation of ISIS-aligned groups and related attacks in Africa poses similar concerns that groups could take advantage of weak governance structures and large, uncontrolled territories to explore and develop operational WMD capabilities. WMDT counters these threats through a range of bilateral and multilateral efforts that strengthen international cooperation and capacity, to include partnerships with at-risk countries to enhance the full spectrum of their counter-WMD terrorism capabilities such as security for vulnerable materials, to law enforcement investigatory tools and techniques, and emergency response.

NDF supports national security efforts to mitigate and counter efforts by Russia and the PRC to proliferate exploitable technologies to state and non-state actors by providing alternatives to PRC and Russian equipment and technology, and monitoring missile proliferation. NDF stands ready to support U.S. Government efforts to eliminate North Korea's WMD and missile stockpile that may result from negotiations with North Korea, to ensure final, fully verified denuclearization. In Afghanistan, NDF is working with key border countries to prevent terrorist access to chemical and biological weapons materials, address explosives and weapons smuggling, and secure Afghan WMD experts who could be coerced into working for the Taliban and other malicious actors and will fulfill similar roles in Ukraine. NDF also continues its long-standing work to prevent the proliferation and use of chemical weapons.

ISN's Voluntary Contribution (VC) to the IAEA is essential to supplement insufficient regular budget funding and ensure that the IAEA can carry out missions of importance to U.S. national security, including programs that enhance nuclear nonproliferation verification, nuclear safety and security, the responsible use of nuclear energy, and the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the cornerstone of the global nonproliferation regime and includes an obligation for non-nuclear weapon states to allow comprehensive IAEA verification that all nuclear activity in those states is for peaceful purposes. The VC enables heightened scrutiny via enhanced IAEA monitoring of Iran's nuclear program and a rapid response to new priorities, such as implementing assistance to ensure the integrity of nuclear facilities during an active conflict, or if the IAEA is called upon to renew verification activities in North Korea. VC funding also demonstrates the U.S. commitment to the peaceful nuclear cooperation that the NPT enables, which helps maintain support from recipients for the nonproliferation measures at the core of the NPT. ISN's new program, the Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses, is an additional multilateral mechanism to strengthen global nonproliferation and amplify the link between such cooperation on peaceful uses and the Treaty's core nonproliferation commitments, thus reinforcing the NPT. Both NADR and ESF funding are requested for this new initiative.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GTR collects a range of qualitative and quantitative data, including the programmatic and financial status of each project, after-action reports, pre- and post-test evaluations, assessments of facility physical and procedural security measures, and qualitative interviews with staff, and is in its tenth consecutive year of supporting independent, third-party performance assessments that identify trends and allocate limited resources to maximize impact. The latest evaluation highlighted that partner countries, such as Iraq, are sustainably increasing their ability to independently address proliferation threats. Moreover, many partners are demonstrating significant advances in laboratory security, training medical personnel in infectious disease management, and of strengthening of biosafety and biorisk mechanisms. GTR uses the annual report as a factor when balancing resources and programmatic priorities.

EXBS has increased use of data analytics to inform decision-making on threat prioritization, programming, and impact assessment. The Threat Prioritization Model developed by Sandia National Laboratories provides an independent, data-driven way to categorize partners' exposure to different threats. Strengthened performance monitoring measures help identify program-wide indicators of success against which EXBS measures implementer performance. EXBS uses the Impact Assessment Tool to measure the maturity of strategic trade control systems in partner countries and ensure that EXBS tailors its resources to building sustainable capabilities in areas of greatest deficiency.

WMDT prioritizes designing programming in response to partner nations' threats and needs, and through close collaboration with U.S. Embassies and other interagency and international stakeholders. WMDT engages in learning activities, including the use of a standardized process for systematically measuring and assessing the impact and effectiveness of multilateral programming. WMDT closely monitors project activities, conducts participant surveys, and prepares after-action reports to identify lessons learned, gaps, and opportunities for improvement and future work. WMDT develops and uses metrics to better assess and improve programming, document impact, and institutionalize of knowledge gained through WMDT-funded activities. Across all programming, WMDT uses outcomes and lessons learned to identify gaps and challenges that can be addressed through future programming.

NDF reviews its projects from inception to closure to ensure careful and accurate financial and managerial project oversight. NDF has created and aligned project management milestones with financial performance metrics across all its projects, to further solidify the strength of its internal controls and better evaluate project progress, effectiveness, and performance. To enhance management controls, NDF receives monthly updates on project status and conducts bi-annual project management reviews to determine if projects should be continued or closed out. NDF uses project close-out checklists, financial summaries, and Project Manager's reports developed for every project upon its completion. This provides additional accountability for each project and highlights important "lessons learned" and best practices that can be applied to future projects.

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. Traffickers rob millions of their freedom, undermine the rule of law, distort global markets, and enrich criminal and terrorist organizations. The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Office's foreign assistance addresses this challenge via our four anti-trafficking goals of enhancing prosecutions, protecting victims, strengthening prevention, and supporting partnerships. The Office supports bilateral, regional, and global programming as well as congressionally mandated programs such as Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnerships and the Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS). Priorities for FY 2023 bilateral funding will be guided by findings of the annual TIP Report with the goal of assisting countries on the lower tiers with the political will to meet the Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA) minimum standards to eliminate trafficking in persons. Assistance is critical to advancing U.S. influence and countering transnational threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**66,000**	*****	**66,000**	**66,000**	**-**	**-**
INCLE	66,000	*	66,000	66,000	-	-

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

The Office is requesting a total of $66.0 million in foreign assistance funds to combat human trafficking. The funding request corresponds directly with the Office's current foreign assistance programing, including the PEMS and CPC programs. The PEMS program is an innovative program designed to achieve a measurable and substantial reduction in the prevalence of human trafficking, funded annually with up to $25.0 million. CPC Partnerships involve a cross-office effort that leverages expertise from each team in the Office. Through the CPC, the Office negotiates partnerships with foreign governments to support specific bilateral objectives designed to combat child trafficking that are addressed in part with U.S. foreign assistance. These goals are expressed in non-binding bilateral instruments.

The TIP Office's first goal is to *strengthen and inform government and civil society effectiveness and response in the victim-centered, trauma-informed prosecution of traffickers*. Activities that align with this goal help governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA and develop the capacity of criminal justice systems to strengthen the rule of law, resulting in the investigation, prosecution, conviction, and adequate sentencing of traffickers and in justice for victims. Components of these activities support underserved communities and promote gender equity and equality. This work aligns with Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Goal 3.1 (*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. Absent this framework, it is difficult to hold traffickers accountable and provide victims with access to services, thus allowing the crime to flourish and seriously impeding the provision of comprehensive services to victims. The TIP Office collects data related to the enactment of

trafficking laws and other government-led protocols and prosecution efforts for the annual TIP Report; this is a key element in measuring foreign governments' efforts to address human trafficking prosecution arena. In support of this goal, the Office manages a global training and technical assistance program to provide short-term targeted assistance to governments to draft, amend, or enforce anti-trafficking legislation by training criminal justice practitioners. Two- and three-year TIP Office projects in all world regions train criminal justice practitioners to understand and implement legislation to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking with a victim-centered and trauma-informed approach. In FY 2020, TIP Office programming strengthened 37 anti-trafficking laws and trained 2,179 criminal justice practitioners.

The TIP Office's second goal is to *strengthen and inform government and civil society effectiveness and response in the identification and protection of human trafficking victims.* This goal responds to the mission of the Office to focus diplomatic and programmatic efforts on helping governments meet the minimum standards of the TVPA by developing the capacity of victim service providers to offer comprehensive, trauma-informed assistance to victims. Victim identification and protection systems include robust, proactive screening and increase the likelihood that survivors will receive the comprehensive services they need. If these systems cannot function or are not adequately resourced, victims of trafficking may continue to be exploited, further destabilizing the rule of law and adversely affecting JSP Goal 3.1 and the ability to advance and champion democracy and human rights. In support of this goal, the Office manages a global Emergency Victim Assistance program that provides emergency shelter, food, clothing, medical care, and repatriation assistance to victims of human trafficking. The TIP Office also funds programs that support shelters for trafficking victims, the development of victim identification standard operating procedures and national referral mechanisms, and training on trafficking indicators. Protection activities contribute to supporting and advancing equity in underserved communicates. In FY 2020, the Office's implementing partners provided 5,221 victims of trafficking with direct services, helped governments to develop 22 new victim referral pathways, supported sustainable livelihoods for 408 survivors, and trained 5,989 service providers on victim protection.

The TIP Office's third goal is to *strengthen and inform government and civil society effectiveness and response in the prevention of human trafficking*. This goal responds to the mission of the Office to focus diplomatic and programmatic efforts toward 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 and community-level engagement, increase security in society, consistent with JSP Goal 3.1. TIP Office-funded international programs raise awareness and provide educational information on human trafficking issues and risk factors to target populations via television or radio broadcasts, magazine or newspaper articles, billboards, posters, social media posts, print materials, and other innovative communication channels. International Organization for Migration (IOM) Lesotho, in 2017, conducted a pilot project studying two districts to examine the effectiveness of awareness raising and community engagement. Based on the preliminary successes from the project, the TIP Office is funding the expansion of this project to ensure vulnerable populations are aware of human trafficking, means of self-protection and reporting mechanisms, and engaged in safe migration practices. Under the PEMS program, the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery initiated activities to increases access to ethical recruitment and reduce the prevalence of trafficking among targeted populations. The Office collects data related to prevention efforts for the annual TIP Report; this is a key element in measuring foreign governments' efforts to address human trafficking. Data on trafficking trends help governments better understand trafficking dynamics and design prevention efforts linked to the sectors where trafficking is most prevalent in the country; governments also use this data to strengthen protection and prosecution efforts. In 2020, TIP Office foreign assistance trained 16,762 individuals on the prevention of human trafficking and developed 917 unique awareness raising materials.

The TIP Office's fourth goal is to *strengthen and institutionalize comprehensive anti-trafficking policies and strategies through partnerships to advance the fight against human trafficking*. This goal responds to the mission of the Office by creating and sharing innovative approaches to combating human trafficking and strengthening U.S. Government and global efforts through effective partnerships. Supporting anti-trafficking organizations and leveraging stakeholder engagement to achieve the Office's strategic priorities contributes to accomplishing JSP Goal 3.1 and is achieved using innovative methods that are developed through partnerships. Innovative initiatives and strategic partnerships with international organizations, other federal agencies, civil society, the private sector, faith communities, and survivors of trafficking promote and advance the fight against human trafficking. The TIP Office accomplishes FBS Goal 4: *Advance and institutionalize cross-cutting approaches to anti-trafficking policies and strategies through key partnerships*, through various bilateral and multilateral initiatives and collaboration with a range of stakeholders. By working with other State Department offices and bureaus, as well as other federal agencies, the TIP Office amplifies its efforts across a variety of areas, including rule of law, victim protection, and prevention efforts. In FY 2020, the TIP Office convened eight strategic roundtables to coordinate foreign assistance, coordinated the review of new foreign assistance anti-trafficking projects through the Senior Policy Operating Group, and received survivor input in the selection of new proposals for funding.

The most significant shift in TIP Office programming in recent years was the establishment of PEMS, a Congressional directive, in FY 2016. PEMS aims to achieve a measurable and substantial reduction in the prevalence of human trafficking through transformational programs in specific countries or regions worldwide. Currently PEMS implementers are working in Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Kenya, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Vietnam.

In FY 2014, the TIP Office introduced CPC Partnerships, non-binding multi-year bilateral instruments that document the commitment of the three governments to achieve shared objectives aimed at reducing child trafficking by building effective systems of justice, child protection, and prevention of violence, abuse, and exploitation. The Office currently has CPC Partnerships with the Governments of Jamaica, Mongolia, and Peru, and is beginning the selection process for its FY 2022 partnership. These partnerships amplify diplomatic and assistance efforts.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The Office is fulfilling the Department's monitoring and evaluation policy found in 18 FAM 300. The Office has a Performance Monitoring working group comprised of two staff members from each team. This group tracks progress across 47 office-wide performance indicators, nine of which are related to foreign assistance. In 2020 the TIP Office Performance Plan Report (PPR) aggregated data on those indicators across projects. In 2021, the TIP Office is coordinating PPR data collection with USAID so that all operating units with anti-trafficking programming report on the same anti-trafficking indicators, which would provide groundbreaking comprehensive reporting on joint USAID and State foreign assistance results on this important topic.

The TIP Office consistently meets or exceeds the State Department's evaluation requirements. With FY 2018 funds, the Office funded a comprehensive evaluation of its largest program, PEMS, as well as an endline evaluation of its CPC Partnership in Ghana. In 2020, the Office completed an evaluation of criminal justice trainings conducted in five African countries and began an ex-post evaluation of the results of over a decade of TIP Office projects in Sri Lanka and an endline evaluation of the Philippines CPC Partnership. In calendar year 2020 the Office hosted a Prevalence Research Innovation Forum with one of its PEMS implementers, the University of Georgia Research Foundation, to kick off a two-year study where various prevalence methodologies are being tested in several sectors. The Office's FY 2021

evaluation plan includes an endline evaluation of the CPC Partnerships in Jamaica and Peru, an evaluation of TIP Office and other Victim Identification Data Collection efforts in six regions, and an evaluation of National Referral Mechanisms in six regions. The TIP Office is utilizing an "evaluation recommendations tracker" to help office leadership ensure follow-up on evaluation recommendations. As part of the PEMS program, TIP Office implementers are conducting robust prevalence assessments to inform programming.

The Office is actively participating in the Department's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion initiatives, including the Agency Equity Team. Multiple TIP Office staff actively contributed to development of the new FY 2021 Operational Plan Key Issue on Advancing Racial Equality and Supporting Underserved Communities. As the Office goes though the learning phase regarding implementation of Executive Order 13985 and guidance in Executive Order 14020, calibration in foreign assistance and diplomatic activities will continue. Anti-trafficking work intrinsically involves equity and equality considerations. Data from the Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum may have broader relevance for foreign assistance programming. This will allow the Office to advance important U.S. priorities in *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, Promoting Gender Equity and Equality*; this aligns with Strategic Resource Themes that focus on championing democracy and human rights, equity and inclusion for all, and building a diverse, equitable, and inclusive workforce.

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 prosperity of the United States. Through OES leadership, the Department of State plays a preeminent role in advancing U.S. interests in the areas of climate change, oceans, environment, science and technology, space, and health. The breadth of subject matter OES works on ranges from securing an effective and robust global response to climate change; safeguarding the world's oceans; advancing international environmental policies that balance economic growth, energy security, and natural resource conservation; catalyzing science and technology innovations; and preventing global outbreaks, such as COVID-19. OES prioritizes collaboration with industry, academia, and non-governmental organizations to optimize its programs for the benefit of the American people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request[2]	FY 2023 Request [3]	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**50,000**	*****	**893,806**	**376,944**	**326,944**	**-516,862**
ESF	50,000	*	893,806	376,944	326,944	-516,862

[1]*FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

[2]*The FY 2022 Request includes $625.0 million in OES for the Green Climate Fund.*

[3]*In the FY 2023 Request, the Green Climate Fund is requested entirely through the Department of Treasury.*

Strategic Approach

OES foreign assistance is guided by its FBS objectives: 1) Restore and advance the sustainable well-being and prosperity of the American people, by conserving and protecting the global environment, ocean, health, and space; 2) Mitigate threats to the global environment, ocean, health, and space that jeopardize security and the prosperity of the United States; and 3) Lead international institutions to work transparently and accountably, while promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion, and advocating science-based decision making to advance American values and interest.

OES programs also align with the priorities of the Administration's Interim National Security Strategy. OES's foreign assistance request also aligns with and will contribute to the State Department and USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Strategic Objectives 1.2 (*Secure ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes, including supporting effective Paris Agreement implementation*); 2.1 (*Promote a global economy that creates opportunities for all Americans*); 2.2 (*Support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe*); and 2.4 (*Strengthen U.S. and global resilience to economic, technological, environmental, and other systemic shocks*). OES expertise ranges from pandemics and other biological risks; climate change; the environmental component of trade policy; and ensuring the safety, stability, and security of outer space activities.

The OES request supports strong U.S. international leadership to combat the climate crisis—a threat that can only be addressed through global action to avert the most dire consequences to our national security, economy, and the health of the American people. OES climate funding will invest in the international platforms and plurilateral initiatives driving the transformational changes needed to limit global warming

to 1.5 ºC and help hundreds of millions of people in the countries most vulnerable to climate change enhance their resilience to its impacts. These programs are part of a whole-of-government approach led by the Department, coordinated with the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate and USAID, that has secured ambitious international commitments over the past 10 years and will continue to ensure we deploy all the diplomatic and development tools necessary to deliver substantial returns to the U.S. taxpayer and the planet.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance of programs. Through site visits and virtual meetings, OES has strengthened the rigor and documentation of reviews. OES will continue to use ESF resources to provide support for technical and administrative assistance to manage, monitor, and coordinate implementation of new and existing ESF-funded programs and activities. OES strives 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 does not have any monitoring and evaluation (M&E) cooperative agreements that will be active past FY21.

During FY21 OES completed a M&E project of select OES-funded, trade-related environmental cooperation programs, part of the environmental cooperation mechanisms (ECMs) the United States negotiated under free trade agreements (FTAs). Through a cooperative agreement, Le Groupe-conseil Baastel enhanced implementers' capacity to monitor programs and OES's ability to evaluate program data to determine the effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and relevance of a trade-related program sample to inform strategic decision-making. In addition, through a cooperative agreement, the Organization of American States (OAS) completed a monitoring report of the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) Environmental Cooperation Program. This report concluded over 13 years of M&E activities with the OAS on CAFTA-DR.

In FY21, OES also completed a project with Guidehouse, which refined the Mercury Program's design and strengthened its systems for measuring program results and impact. The project addressed gaps in performance management and created a strategic plan, logic model and theory of change, performance management plan, and other resources to support project alignment to the overall program goals and collecting useful metrics of progress. The tools developed through this project enhance the program's efficiency and effectiveness of its efforts to advance the goal of reducing mercury in the artisanal and small-scale gold mining and coal combustion sectors.

Another program evaluation by Management System International (MSI) focused on the participants of the Global Innovation of Science and Technology (GIST) initiative Tech-I competitions that compared applicants, with finalists and winners. The evaluation revealed two notable findings: 1) entrepreneurs in developing countries using the GIST forum to refine their pitch, meet with investors, publicize their ideas and startups, and network with peers responded that networking was the biggest benefit that allowed them to gain insights on business models' best practices and connect outside their environment, and 2) the effect on winning startups of receiving GIST prizes was positive and were most likely to attract further investments. The evaluation highlighted that it is important to strengthen the linkages between American businesses and GIST entrepreneurs. One of the recommendations in the evaluation included an expansion of the GIST relationships with science and technology incubation centers, as well as non-traditional businesses and investors.

OES is implementing recommendations that have come out of these evaluations and will consider these recommendations in upcoming budget planning.

STATE BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' (PM) request advances the Biden-Harris Administration's global priorities, including bolstering allies and partners to deter the PRC, countering Russian aggression, and maintaining counterterrorism, maritime and border security, peacekeeping, security sector governance, and institutional capacity-building efforts. Security sector assistance (SSA) will build security force capabilities; increase professionalism, interoperability, self-sufficiency, and sustainability of partners and allies; and reduce threats posed by conventional weapons. Funds support the legitimate, enduring capabilities of U.S. partners to directly contribute to post-conflict security and stability. PM activities are undertaken with U.S. national security interests and the American people at the fore. PM also serves as the lead integrator with the DoD on strategic planning and implementation to achieve a government-wide approach to security cooperation, with SSA as a key foreign policy tool.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**213,876**	*****	**224,750**	**225,900**	**12,024**	**1,150**
OCO	**48,294**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-48,294**	**-**
PKO – OCO	48,294	*	-	-	-48,294	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**165,582**	*****	**224,750**	**225,900**	**60,318**	**1,150**
FMF	70,000	*	70,000	70,000	-	-
IMET	5,876	*	5,500	8,500	2,624	3,000
NADR	18,000	*	24,000	24,000	6,000	-
PKO	71,706	*	125,250	123,400	51,694	-1,850

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

PM builds enduring security partnerships worldwide, advancing U.S. national security objectives and protecting the American people. PM makes America stronger and more secure through policy formulation, arms transfers, defense trade, security assistance, military operations and exercises, diplomatic clearance for foreign State Aircraft and naval vessels, peacekeeping capacity-building, security sector governance (SSG), protection of civilians from harm in conflict, conventional weapons destruction (including humanitarian demining), small arms and light weapons threat reduction (including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems), and analyzing international security trends and related effects on U.S. policies. PM leads the U.S. Government's negotiation of bilateral security agreements and coordinates with DoD on personnel exchanges, strengthening the defense-diplomacy relationship. As the primary link between State and DoD, PM represents U.S. foreign policy considerations in DoD's planning processes.

Ensuring coordination in the planning and execution of security cooperation and assistance to advance foreign policy objectives, PM oversees the sale and transfer of approximately $170,000.0 million in sensitive technology; directs approximately $7,000.0 million in security assistance programs (roughly 20 percent of the total annual Foreign Operations appropriation and three quarters of the total

international security assistance for the Department); and leads coordination with DoD on approximately $9,000.0 million in Title 10 security assistance annually.

Bureau efforts maintain America's competitive advantages and role as preferred security partner. PM revitalizes and modernizes ties with allies and partners by strengthening their defense capabilities and institutional capacity to deter and address shared threats. Protecting U.S. technology from exploitation, diversion, or misuse, while maximizing the competitive advantages of the U.S. national security innovation base, the Bureau defends democracy around the world and upholds universal values by fostering sustainable and accountable security sectors and working to professionalize partners' defense institutions. PM promotes global economic development by removing explosive remnants of war and enabling the safe return of populations to post-conflict areas. The Bureau supports America's economy by maintaining and enhancing the competitive advantages of the defense industrial base and technology. Lastly, PM works to ensure it has the right resources, talent, tools, and data to achieve our foreign policy objectives and meet evolving mission needs.

Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Linkages:

JSP Goal 1: Renew U.S. leadership and mobilize coalitions to address the global challenges that have the greatest impact on Americans' security and well-being

The Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (INSSG) and the JSP (especially 1.4) call on the United States to strengthen and stand behind its allies, work with like-minded partners, and pool collective strength to advance shared interests and deter common threats. It also elevates diplomacy as the tool of first resort to advance U.S. foreign policy. PM plays a key role in supporting these goals by building and deepening enduring security partnerships, particularly by helping partners meet their legitimate defense requirements through arms transfers, security assistance, and diplomatic engagement. PM will empower and equip our allies and partners to promote regional stability and interoperability, share the responsibilities of collective security, build defense capacity with strong SSG, and counter aggression from competitor nations, rogue regimes, and terrorist organizations.

Fostering healthy, well-governed security sectors is vital to advancing the Administration's priorities of reinvigorating alliances and partnerships, revitalizing democracy globally, and building sustainable interoperability and partner military capabilities. JSP objective 1.4 underscores the central mission to "strengthen defense, deepen security...cooperation with allies and partners, enable civilian security, and reinforce commitment through the rule of law and respect for human rights." Promoting good SSG strengthens U.S. security partnerships and improves the overall political trajectory of emerging democracies. Resilient security sectors are more capable of addressing the underlying drivers of conflict and instability, more effective in promoting shared interests, and more secure against external coercion and malign influence. PM's overall goal is to support partners in providing effective and legitimate public services that are transparent, accountable to civilian authority, and responsive to the needs of citizens. This will also support JSP objectives 3.1 on good governance and 3.3 on countering corruption.

PM will support these goals by building and deepening security partnerships; providing foreign policy direction in the areas of global security, security assistance, military operations, defense strategy and plans, and defense trade; and concluding international agreements to meet U.S. security requirements.

*JSP Link (*Primary SSA-related):*

- **1.4: Lead allies and partners to address shared challenges and competitors; prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts; and promote international security*

- *3.1: Promote good governance and defend strong, accountable, and resilient democracies that deliver for their citizens*

- *3.3: Prevent, expose, and reduce corruption*

JSP Goal 2: Promote global prosperity and shape an international environment in which the United States can thrive

The INSSG and JSP objective 2.3 describe sustaining America's innovation edge and protecting U.S. defense technologies as critical to national security. PM's efforts to maximize the competitive advantages of the U.S. national security innovation base help ensure the U.S. military's technological superiority, deepen security cooperation with allies and partners, improve interoperability, and influence the international standards for nonproliferation and technology transfer. PM champions the U.S. defense industry abroad, building long-term defense relationships with allies and partners to address shared security concerns. Furthermore, a strong American defense industry contributes to domestic economic renewal by expanding U.S. manufacturing and creating high-wage, high-skill jobs. PM works to safeguard America's military advantage by protecting U.S. defense technologies from exploitation, diversion, or misuse through the judicious review of arms transfers, end-use monitoring, investment screening, and engagement with the U.S. defense innovation base. PM advances regulatory reforms to make U.S. export controls more comprehensible and user-friendly to both foreign partners and U.S. industry, and ensures technologies controlled on the U.S. Munitions List provide the United States with a critical military or intelligence advantage. PM actively engages with allies and partners on export controls, including end-use obligations for defense technology and equipment. Bilateral and multilateral engagement is increasingly important since global supply chains are interconnected – creating benefits that unite allies and partners but also risks when supply chains grow dependent on single-points of failure or become vulnerable to exploitation.

JSP Link:

- *2.3: Support U.S. technological leadership, strengthen competitiveness, and enhance and protect the U.S. innovation base while leveraging technology to improve lives around the world*

JSP Goal 4: Revitalize the diplomatic and development workforce and institutions

For the U.S. National Security Strategy to be effective, it is essential to invest in our workforce, ensuring it represents the diversity of America, and modernize the Department's decision-making processes. State's political-military practitioners include Foreign Service and Civil Service Officers, Foreign Policy Advisors at military commands, contractors, and military detailees, so these needs are especially acute considering today's complex national security challenges and the relative increase in DoD's resources and authorities. PM's greatest asset is its people. PM recognizes accordingly the importance of fostering a diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible workplace; bolstering employee resilience; and providing professional development opportunities and work-life balance to recruit and retain the best talent. The Bureau will continue to build a more effective, accountable, resilient, and data-literate team, equipped with the necessary tools, data, IT, and infrastructure to perform mission-critical work and meet the challenges of the next decade. PM will adapt to the changing nature of the post-pandemic environment by continuing to leverage workplace flexibilities, hybrid/remote work, and IT modernization. Through the Strategic Impact Assessment Framework (SIAF) Team, the Bureau will prioritize efforts to improve data quality, access, and governance, and facilitate analysis, evaluation, and learning. PM will also build upon the pilot Security Cooperation Evaluation Framework, a Bureau-wide diagnostic tool to assess the

strength of partners' security sectors and PM's contributions to policy outcomes. This Request will advance these critical modernization efforts.

JSP Link:

- *4.1: Build and equip a diverse, inclusive, resilient, and dynamic workforce*
- **4.2: Modernize IT and leverage data to inform decision-making and support mission delivery*

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

PM has a long legacy of effective program management and M&E of its assistance to increase accountability and responsibility to the American taxpayer. PM's SIAF, funded by Diplomatic Programs, provides a centralized, enterprise view of global security cooperation resources, programs, and activities through data management, visualization, and analytics. Through SIAF, PM is piloting a new Evaluation Framework designed to assess the long-term contributions of PM programs and activities—including arms sales, security assistance, and diplomatic engagement—to U.S. foreign policy outcomes and strategic objectives.

PM has a broad FMF and IMET M&E program that considers the foreign policy outcomes and effects of PM's activities and program-level effects on partner capabilities. This will continue to inform program decisions and provide accountability. Despite the inherent difficulty in assessing program results for these accounts, PM 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 collective capacities to analyze data on the results of joint SSA activities. In addition to broader M&E efforts, PM began implementation of the congressionally mandated IMET M&E plan in FY 2020, which aims to measure how the program is advancing its four main objectives: access, influence, professionalization, and human rights and the rule of law.

PM supports M&E efforts for the PKO-funded programs in Africa and globally. For example, the Global Peace Operations Initiative's 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 activities, identify areas for improvement, promote accountability, and inform future resource allocations. PM measures institutional- and force-level capacity-building projects under the Global Defense Reform program and Security Force Professionalization program. M&E activities for these programs are built upon a methodological framework that incorporates initial baseline assessments, project specific metrics, and track and report progress toward program- and strategic-level objectives. Data collection through monthly reports from implementers supporting PKO-funded activities allows the Department to review project performance data, adjust programming, and apply lessons learned to future programs. PM works closely with the Africa Bureau to manage M&E efforts for PKO-funded programs in Africa—e.g., TSCTP, PREACT, AMEP, AMSI, ARCT, Somalia, South Sudan, and ACSBS.

PM has also 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, field visits, and by employing technical advisors and local employed staff to provide program oversight—all with implementers using standardized metrics. 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 those risks to acceptable levels.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provides lifesaving protection and assistance to people in the world's most vulnerable situations, including refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, and works to achieve durable solutions for millions of forcibly displaced people across the globe. MRA-funded programs save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, help mitigate and resolve forced displacement, and facilitate safe, humane, and orderly migration.

PRM's humanitarian assistance and diplomacy form an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to strengthen bilateral relationships with refugee-hosting countries and leadership in multilateral organizations. PRM leadership is essential to supporting and maintaining host countries' political will to provide protection to forcibly displaced and stateless populations and to influence other governments to extend protection to those in need.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**3,432,100**	*****	**3,845,100**	**4,012,000**	**579,900**	**166,900**
OCO	**1,701,417**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-1,701,417**	**-**
MRA – OCO	1,701,417	*	-	-	-1,701,417	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,730,683**	*****	**3,845,100**	**4,012,000**	**2,281,317**	**166,900**
ERMA	100	*	100	100,000	99,900	99,900
MRA	1,730,583	*	3,845,000	3,912,000	2,181,417	67,000

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

Save lives, ease suffering, and promote human dignity through efficient and effective humanitarian assistance

PRM provides humanitarian assistance on the basis of need, which is implemented through humanitarian actors operating consistent with the humanitarian principles of universality, impartiality, neutrality and human dignity. The Bureau strives to ensure that forcibly displaced people receive protection and assistance no matter where they may be, including in insecure environments, until they can safely and voluntarily return home or to another part of their country, or settle in another country. PRM's humanitarian assistance complements and leverages the Department's humanitarian diplomacy.

PRM's support to humanitarian partners enables them to respond to new emergencies, as in Ukraine and Afghanistan, as well as to protracted displacement, as in Burma, South Sudan, Venezuela, and Syria crises. PRM-funded programs meet basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including water and sanitation, nutrition and healthcare, and emergency shelter, while preventing and responding to

gender-based violence, promoting self-reliance, and supporting host communities. PRM's humanitarian assistance advances the Administration's policies on responding to forced displacement and migration related to climate change.

This goal aligns with the humanitarian assistance and international cooperation priorities in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (INSSG), which states: "Across a range of crucial issues—from climate change to… forced displacement and migration—effective global cooperation and institutional reform require America to resume a leadership role in multilateral organizations." This goal also supports State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Objective 1.3 (*Reinvigorate U.S. humanitarian leadership and provide lifesaving protection and assistance in response to international disasters and humanitarian crises overseas*). It also supports the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality.

Promote and provide durable and interim solutions for populations of concern through U.S. assistance, resettlement, and collaboration with the international community

To promote stability and protect human dignity, PRM, through a combination of humanitarian assistance and diplomacy efforts, works with partner countries and agencies to support three durable solutions for forcibly displaced populations: voluntary return and reintegration to home countries in safety and dignity; permanent integration in countries of asylum; and, for certain vulnerable refugees, third-country resettlement, including to the United States. PRM also seeks solutions for stateless individuals, working with partners to advocate for their acquisition of citizenship.

PRM will undertake diplomatic efforts that help create conditions conducive to voluntary return and reintegration as well as programs that aim to ensure their sustainability.

PRM's work also advances the American tradition of welcoming refugees to the United States through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP), which permanently resettles refugees in the United States and is an important durable solution and element of refugee protection. The United States admits vulnerable refugees within the allocated levels determined by the President at the beginning of each fiscal year in consultation with Congress. PRM works closely with interagency partners to ensure that refugees admitted for resettlement in the United States do not pose a risk to national security and public safety. PRM will also continue its support to Afghans relocating to the United States through Operation Allies Welcome.

Additionally, through cooperative agreements with a nationwide network of resettlement agencies, PRM's Reception and Placement Program provides support for newly resettled refugees' basic needs and essential services so that they can immediately begin the process of integration and assimilation to become contributing members of U.S. society. PRM continues to use the USRAP strategically to promote solutions for refugees in protracted situations and to leverage other governments' continued commitment to asylum principles.

Despite efforts to advance durable solutions, the majority of the world's refugees and IDPs live in protracted situations lasting five years or more. Beyond providing protection and assistance in response to crises, or advancing resettlement through the USRAP, PRM also helps to implement sustainable, longer-term responses to displacement. Through diplomatic engagement with host governments to advocate for refugees' access to identity documentation, legal employment, and inclusion in national health and education services, PRM contributes to improving refugees' self-reliance and reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. Securing and sustaining effective refugee inclusion requires strengthening humanitarian and development program coherence, which is also crucial to integrate refugees into local communities. Establishing and maintaining strong and effective linkages between humanitarian and development programs is an ongoing PRM priority.

The INSSG states: “We must renew our promise as a place of refuge, and our obligation to protect those who seek shelter on our shores.” This goal also supports JSP Objective 3.4 (*Promote safe, humane, and orderly migration, collaboratively address root causes of irregular migration, and enhance protections for refugees and displaced persons*).

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 further humanitarian considerations in U.S. foreign policy and leads the U.S. Government’s humanitarian diplomacy efforts within 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, IDPs, and stateless persons and particularly, women, children, minorities, LGBTQI+ individuals, older persons, and persons with disabilities; 2) build a strong international infrastructure for humanitarian response through support to and engagement with multilateral partners, including vis-a-vis both United Nations humanitarian agencies and donor coordination; 3) advance effective and humane international migration policy that expands 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 sexual and reproductive health, such as access to voluntary family planning and maternal health care.

Reliable and strategic contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with our humanitarian diplomacy, ensure the U.S. Government maintains its influence in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises, maintaining global response capacity, ensuring responsibility-sharing, and encouraging nations to provide more flexible, robust, and predictable funding and to meet commitments to forcibly displaced people. In addition to lifesaving assistance, PRM support to organizations, such as the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which have protection mandates, is critical to U.S. Government protection efforts.

PRM also works with the interagency and international community to strengthen protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in assistance delivery.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

PRM strengthens its learning through a continuum of training, robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E), research, and the Bureau’s Policy and Program Review process, which requires PRM offices to develop strategies for regional, functional, and organizational policies and programs that align to PRM’s functional bureau strategy, and to review these strategies regularly.

PRM offers an annual week-long M&E course for new PRM staff with oversight responsibilities to equip them with the knowledge and skills to oversee PRM’s humanitarian programs; in 2020 and 2021, the course was conducted virtually, and the Bureau has created an online resource library of these training materials for staff to reference at any time. The week-long course is supplemented by periodic training on other M&E topics. PRM monitoring includes a combination of regular desk and on-site reviews of programmatic and financial performance. In some environments with limited U.S. access due to security concerns, PRM uses local third-party monitors.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic, the vast majority of PRM-funded programs continued to modify programs to adapt to changing dynamics and to ensure the health and safety of staff and persons of concern or to conform to locally imposed restrictions. To ensure continued oversight of its programs,

PRM updated and disseminated to staff guidance for monitoring in the COVID context. PRM staff utilized virtual monitoring trips where necessary, including but not limited to Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, and Egypt. Country-based PRM regional refugee coordinators resumed onsite monitoring as feasible depending on country context, including in Ukraine and Tajikistan. Additionally, PRM's NGO guidelines and notice of funding opportunity announcements instruct organizations to factor COVID-19 and resulting risks, restrictions, and limitations into their programs and M&E plans.

PRM conducts two external evaluations annually to rigorously assess performance, optimize program effectiveness and efficiency, and promote evidenced-based decision-making. In FY 2020, PRM evaluated PRM-supported initiatives to prevent and reduce statelessness and the effectiveness of PRM-funded programs for refugees and IDPs in the Caucuses; final reports from these evaluations were issued in FY 2021. Findings from the statelessness evaluation led to increased advocacy with partner organizations on prioritizing statelessness prevention and response activities and to an increased focus on statelessness in PRM's own programming and advocacy. Findings from the Caucuses evaluation informed PRM's funding decisions and advocacy, including to continue support in Abkhazia, provide flexible, multi-year funding where possible, focus on livelihoods, bolster engagement with development actors, and continue advocacy for inclusion of refugees and IDPs. Results from PRM's two FY 2021 evaluations, on PRM-supported initiatives on mental health and psychosocial support and on protection of urban refugee youth in Africa, will be finalized and made public before the end of FY 2022. PRM is also initiating two FY 2022 evaluations, on accountability to affected populations and PRM-funded livelihoods programs for Syrians. PRM's evaluation reports and summaries are posted on the Department's Foreign Assistance Evaluation website and on PRM's Research and Evaluation website.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF GLOBAL WOMEN'S ISSUES (S/GWI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) leads Department efforts to advance gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls. This is a matter of human rights, justice, and fairness; it is also a strategic imperative that reduces poverty and promotes economic growth, increases access to education, improves health outcomes, advances political stability, and fosters democracy. Through foreign assistance, S/GWI supports the political, economic, and social empowerment of women and girls; prevents and responds to gender-based violence; promotes women's leadership; advances the meaningful participation of women in decision-making related to conflict, crisis, and security; and supports women and girls at risk from violent extremism and conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**10,000**	*****	**10,000**	**50,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**
ESF	10,000	*	10,000	50,000	40,000	40,000

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

Headed by an Ambassador-at-Large, S/GWI leads the State Department's efforts to advance the status of women and girls, in all their diversity, in U.S. bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, partnerships, and programs. S/GWI's priority focus areas include: 1) women's leadership and meaningful participation in peace and security (WPS); 2) advancing women's economic empowerment and environmental leadership; 3) preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV). S/GWI maintains a cross-cutting focus on improving the effectiveness and leadership of U.S. foreign policy by integrating gender equity and equality. In all these areas, programming aligns with our foreign policy priorities includes the most vulnerable women and girls, including in countries experiencing conflict and transition. S/GWI foreign assistance advances each of these areas with a focus on local leadership, accountability, and partnership with the U.S. Government. Programming supports the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan goals 1 (Security), 2 (Prosperity), and 3 (Democracy, Values, and Human Rights), as well as implementation of the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality, the Women, Peace, and Security Strategy, the Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally, and the forthcoming Global Strategy on Women's Economic Security, and Executive Order 14020.

Women's Economic Security: Women must be able to provide for themselves and their families; engage in quality employment; access social protections; meaningfully contribute to addressing global challenges; successfully weather economic shocks; and help achieve global economic growth and security. Women need access to quality jobs with fair wages and labor protections and work environments free from gender-based violence and harassment. It is critical to invest in the next generation of women leaders and entrepreneurs by strengthening girls' aptitude and skills through education and mentorship, especially in STEM fields. COVID-19 has amplified the need to address caregiving work force pay, protections, and reforms. Assistance will support reform to generate employment opportunities and increase women's access to quality jobs, financing, and capital. Economic growth must be based on an enabling environment that addresses discriminatory laws and regulations, employer policies and practices, and social norms.

Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund: The GEEA Fund advances gender equity and equality globally through a focus on advancing the economic security of women and girls, including from underserved and marginalized populations. The GEEA Fund will prioritize responding to the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, conflict, and crisis on women and girls. Programming will empower women and girls as innovators and leaders in climate adaptation, mitigation, resilience, and advocacy.

Women, Peace, and Security: In societies impacted by insecurity or conflict, including those where newfound conflict may arise due to pressing global challenges such as climate change, a growing evidence base finds that women's participation in efforts to resolve conflict and rebuild increases the success of peace agreements, supports long-term recovery from conflict, and enables democratic systems of governance. Supporting women and girls during peacetime reinforces stability and resilience to conflict because they offer perspectives and experiences that are uniquely instrumental to achieving resilient policy outcomes that have comprehensive community support. In both conflict and non-conflict situations, protection from all forms of violence, abuse, and exploitation, including gender-based violence, is crucial to facilitating the meaningful participation of women and girls.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Addressing Gender-Based Violence: Promoting and protecting the safety and human rights of women and girls, in all their diversity, is a moral and strategic imperative. With more than one in three women globally experiencing gender-based violence in their lifetimes, increased lifecycle risks related to COVID-19, and particular risks for girls and those who are members of marginalized communities, GBV remains an unacceptably common human rights abuse or violation and a significant barrier to achieving gender equality. Addressing GBV requires a holistic, survivor-centered approach that prevents violence through changing cultural norms, provides timely response resources and services to help survivors recover and heal, and secures justice for survivors to live safe, empowered lives. Efforts to advance gender equity and equality through increasing women and girls' full participation in society – including access to comprehensive healthcare, educational, and economic opportunities – and political and social life, reinforce respect for human rights and may reduce risks of GBV.

All strategic lines of effort implemented by S/GWI contribute to the Foreign Policy for the Middle Class (FPMC) agenda by supporting 1) the core American values and operational principles of inclusive democracy, participation, and respect for human rights, and 2) by mitigating, through gender integration and promoting gender equity and equality, the drivers of conflict: exclusion, oppression, poverty, and despair through inclusive security and governance, economic growth, and preventing and responding to gender-based violence.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

S/GWI requires regular reporting and iterative approaches in coordination with grantees. All grantees must demonstrate monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) procedures before receiving funds. Independent evaluations are required for large projects. S/GWI will continue to ensure that programs advance U.S. foreign policy, and that foreign policy is in turn informed by learning from programs. S/GWI and posts, when appropriate, review reports for accuracy, progress, and feedback, and supplement these with site visits. S/GWI monitoring, evaluation, and learning on foreign assistance provides evidence, best practices, and lessons learned to inform gender integration across Department foreign assistance.

S/GWI actively oversees foreign assistance mechanisms, with the goals of promoting effective implementation, collecting data on successes and challenges to implementation to inform adaptive management of mechanisms, and building an evidence base for sustainable and innovative programming. All projects will establish baseline metrics at the beginning of the project period and will include rigorous monitoring and evaluation plans to track progress and impact. Independent evaluations are required for large projects. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning approaches are analyzed throughout the course of implementation to ensure that current and future programs and policy can learn from previous experience and maximize the positive impact of S/GWI's funding. S/GWI facilitates this programmatic, evidence-based learning through roundtables, regular consultations and reporting, and incorporating learning into training.

USAID BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (BHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) will save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the physical, social, and economic impact of rapid- and slow-onset disasters by supporting at-risk populations and building resilience. As the number of conflict-based crises increases and the effects of climate change worsen, displacing ever greater numbers of people within and outside their national borders, the FY 2023 Budget request will strengthen U.S. leadership and capacity to provide humanitarian assistance. Through BHA, the U.S. Government will provide life-saving humanitarian relief in response to complex emergencies and natural disasters overseas, including the provision of protection, food assistance, water, health, nutrition, shelter, and economic recovery services, with the ability to surge in a unified, seamless USAID response to crises and adapt to new needs as situations evolve.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**4,530,869**	*****	**6,252,362**	**6,439,362**	**1,908,493**	**187,000**
OCO	**1,914,041**	*****	**-**	**-**	**-1,914,041**	**-**
IDA – OCO	1,914,041	*	-	-	-1,914,041	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**2,616,828**	*****	**6,252,362**	**6,439,362**	**3,822,534**	**187,000**
FFP Title II[1]	135,507	*	1,570,000	1,740,000	1,604,493	170,000
IDA	2,481,321	*	4,682,362	4,699,362	2,218,041	17,000

[1] Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) allocations by Operating Unit have yet to be determined for the FY 2022 and FY 2023 Requests; the full account levels are captured here while the FY 2021 Actual captures only the FFP levels that were implemented by BHA.

[2]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Strategic Approach

The FY 2023 Budget request positions BHA to promote principled humanitarian action when responding to complex emergencies and natural disasters around the world. BHA will leverage its unique programmatic capacities both in the field and in Washington to coordinate, administer and implement humanitarian assistance programming, elevating USAID's humanitarian voice in the U.S. Government and with international partners. The budget allows BHA to continue providing lifesaving assistance, building resilience, supporting early recovery efforts, and investing in disaster risk reduction – all of which directly support and advance strategic goals and priorities laid out in the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan as well as other Administration strategies, including the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (INSSG) released in March 2021. The FY 2023 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Food for Peace Title II accounts contribute to USAID's work to end the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, promote climate security and resilience, and reinvigorate and modernize our alliances and partnerships and restore U.S. leadership.

Conflict, climate change, natural disasters, increasing operational costs, and the continuing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable are combining to drive unprecedented levels of humanitarian need worldwide. BHA's implementing partners will continue working in the most

dangerous and volatile contexts, delivering lifesaving assistance in Ukraine, Afghanistan, Northern Ethiopia, South Sudan, Yemen, and Syria, where people are experiencing acute conflict-driven needs, and many have exhausted their ability to withstand shocks after living through years of violent conflict.

BHA programming will be critical to building the resilience of the most vulnerable to climatic shocks and the increasing intensity of natural disasters. Climate adaptation work will ensure that populations have the ability to monitor, anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate-related events through programming that involves advancing early warning systems; prepares communities to manage climate risks; enhances coping capacities of households, communities, and foreign governments; and reduces recurrent impacts of climate-related risks.

The lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to exacerbate the extent and severity of humanitarian crises, contributing to long-lasting setbacks in health, food security and protection, in addition to negative impacts on humanitarian access and increased operational costs. In response, BHA will continue adapting ongoing programming to meet humanitarian needs while layering and integrating emergency health, WASH, and protection activities into humanitarian programming.

BHA maintains an expansive, strong, and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation to meet emergency requirements worldwide, directly advancing the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan's objective to, "reinvigorate U.S. humanitarian leadership and provide lifesaving protection and assistance in response to international disasters and humanitarian crises overseas." BHA programs build resilience and dovetail with development programs and capabilities where appropriate, ensuring that vulnerable people — from household to country-level — have improved capacity to manage risk; to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses; and to engage in positive, transformative change.

Humanitarian programming responds to and mitigates the effects of natural disasters and complex crises while building human and institutional capacities to withstand recurrent shocks and stresses. It addresses the evolving needs of 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. BHA's innovative, multi-sectoral programming enhances 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 - emergencies on their own.

As part of our ongoing commitment to optimize available resources to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness, BHA will pursue legislative changes to the Food for Peace (FFP) Act as a part of the FY 2023 Farm Bill reauthorization. The high administrative burden and inflexibility inherent in FFP Title II programs increases operational costs, limits our ability to design multi-sectoral humanitarian responses, and inhibits our ability to work with local implementing partners. Modernizing the non-emergency program requirements through FFP Act reauthorization would allow BHA to focus investments on the growth of local capacity enabling communities to build resilience and confront their unique drivers of food insecurity.

Assistance provided through BHA will support:

- BHA's flexible, multi-sectoral response to crises. BHA supports humanitarian response when there is evidence of significant unmet humanitarian need; U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian assistance will save lives, reduce human suffering, and mitigate the impact of humanitarian emergencies on the most vulnerable; the host country requests or will accept international assistance; and responding aligns with USG interests and humanitarian objectives.

- BHA's Early Recovery, Risk Reduction, and Resilience (ER4) programing, which aims to ensure that vulnerable people — from household to country-level — have improved capacity to manage risk; to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses; and to engage in positive, transformative change. BHA's ER4 programming advances Administration priorities, promoting climate security and resilience through:

- Programs that work to restore livelihoods and services to lay the foundation for sustainable recovery, and to reduce vulnerability to future crises for disaster-affected populations.

- Programs and activities that seek to reduce disaster risk, both in conflict and non-conflict settings, by advancing early warning and early actions, developing sustainable community-based risk reduction interventions, preventing the erosion of household assets and livelihoods, supporting risk reduction strategies, policies, and laws, integrating conflict considerations in programming, and promoting other risk reduction interventions.

- Programs and activities, including multi-year Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs), which seek to improve the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities of populations vulnerable to shocks and stresses, using a cross-sectoral and integrated approach with a long-term commitment to sustainability.

Responding to humanitarian crises is a statutory mandate and core competency of USAID. The humanitarian assistance landscape has dramatically changed in the last decade, with an increasing number of global crises and multifaceted emergencies growing in scale, scope, and duration. USAID continues to adapt in order to meet the magnitude, political complexity, and protracted nature of emergencies that are creating an even more challenging humanitarian relief landscape. Given the increasing number and length of humanitarian crises, USAID continuously works to modernize and streamline humanitarian assistance through process improvements, investments in the international system, building staff capacity, and upcoming reforms to the FFP Act. BHA implements and oversees a coordinated and efficient effort to achieve greater results while presenting a unified USAID voice to the U.S. Government interagency, international organizations, host countries, and other partners and donors. These efforts are integral to the reinvigoration of U.S. humanitarian leadership.

BHA continues to leverage USAID's role as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance to elevate USAID's humanitarian voice and the promotion of principled humanitarian action in the U.S. Government interagency as well as with international partners. BHA has created a strong platform for USAID's humanitarian policy and operations, optimizing resources to ensure coordinated, effective, and fully accountable humanitarian programs that link to longer-term development programming. BHA programming works across the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance activities and allows 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 at-risk communities to build resilience. Over time, our work will reduce the need for humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas of recurrent crises.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

BHA requires and develops response-specific strategies that outline its goal and objectives and track progress via comprehensive monitoring plans, in-person and remote site visits, and rigorous evaluations, promoting accountability and efficiency in programming. Real-time and remote monitoring approaches allow for continuous learning and adaptive management, promoting BHA as a leader in humanitarian assistance.

BHA's newly established technical guidance for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting for emergency activities, in addition to consistent reporting requirements, allow BHA to assess the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance through a holistic approach that integrates learning into program design and implementation.

In FY 2023, BHA will promote best practices within the humanitarian community and employ evidence-based interventions to better inform humanitarian actors in emergency contexts. BHA engages 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 lead to improved programming throughout the humanitarian community.

BHA works in complex and protracted emergencies, including locations where security concerns prevent USAID staff from monitoring in-person. Adaptive management ensures programming continues to fit evolving contexts, applies lessons learned, anticipates challenges, and operates at maximum efficiency and effectiveness. BHA will continue to fund third party monitoring (TPM) contracts, utilizing independent international and local organizations with the flexibility to reach implementation sites inaccessible for USG personnel. In more permissive operating environments, BHA will ensure monitoring and direct oversight of humanitarian assistance activities. Implementing partners will critically examine programming through performance evaluations.

Some examples of BHA's monitoring, evaluation and learning activities in FY 2021 include:

- Support to over 15 TPM contracts, ensuring effective monitoring in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Somalia as well as several other countries.

- High quality monitoring, evaluation, and learning for RFSAs through evidence focused workshops held at activity inception and at activity end, to ensure evidence and learning around local context and the effectiveness of approaches can be integrated in program improvements for both ongoing and future activities.

- Review of over 700 separate recommendations from 16 mid-term evaluations of RFSAs to identify common themes or trends to inform future programming.

BHA is committed to learning from its COVID-19 pandemic response and is implementing internal evaluation and learning activities focused on performance and process evaluations, a review of COVID-19 sensitive program adaptations, and supported a global implementation-focused knowledge sharing event exploring programmatic and technical challenges, lessons learned, and opportunities to learn from one another in the COVID-19 context. BHA will continue these efforts and the application of lessons learned in FY 2023.

USAID BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (CPS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) delivers technical expertise, resources, and operational capabilities for preventing and mitigating conflict and violence, furthering post-conflict reconciliation, bolstering stabilization efforts, countering violent extremism, and addressing the secondary effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. CPS also promotes peaceful political transitions and good governance by bolstering civil society, strengthening communities, and engaging women, girls, youth, and underserved populations.

CPS provides strategic leadership on crisis and conflict-related issues, implements political transition and stabilization programs in critical countries, and ensures effective civilian-military cooperation. CPS works to support conditions for long-term development and prevents backsliding on progress already made. CPS expertise and services are responsive, field-driven, and directly support U.S. foreign and national security policy priorities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**164,543**	*****	**199,543**	**189,500**	**24,957**	**-10,043**
CCF	30,000	*	60,000	40,000	10,000	-20,000
DA	30,500	*	47,500	47,500	17,000	-
ESF	12,000	*	-	-	-12,000	-
TI	92,043	*	92,043	102,000	9,957	9,957

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

The Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) supports Objective 1.4 of the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan, which is to *prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts while promoting international security*. 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 community-level peacebuilding; women, peace, and security; countering violent extremism; and stabilization programming.

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

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CPS employs conflict-sensitive monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) using a variety of tools and methods to ensure that learning is regularly incorporated into program design and decision-making. Under this model, programmatic actions are often based on preliminary assumptions, coupled with timely reflection and evaluation. Actions are designed to help learn and iteratively determine the most effective approaches.

In FY 2020, CPS launched a learning agenda to identify the evidence base for armed conflict and violence prevention in all regions where USAID operates. In FY 2021, CPS conducted a review of reconciliation programs' MEL systems as part of its global monitoring efforts. The findings were shared with USAID missions and lessons learned will be applied toward new programming in the field.

CPS continues to increase its learning for USAID's only dedicated Women, Peace and Security (WPS) programming through its mid-cycle program review process and quarterly updates from missions. For example, USAID/Azerbaijan is strengthening the participation of women leaders and women-led organizations by promoting and protecting women and girls from gender-based violence (GBV) and building their resilience to conflict and violent extremism. The Mission quickly adapted GBV service delivery, which the COVID-19 pandemic had exacerbated. CPS continues to work with missions to report on cross-cutting gender indicators that address gender equality and women's empowerment, GBV, and WPS. For the first time, the U.S. Government will measure its collective progress through the integration of WPS interagency metrics.

In FY 2021, CPS redesigned its mid-term review process of CCF-supported programs. CPS conducted a virtual review in northern Mozambique, which led to adaptations to the program's MEL systems and strengthened linkages among the Mission's peacebuilding and development programming in the north. CPS launched a regional initiative in the West African littorals with a significant action-research/learning component to share lessons across teams and partners in five West African coastal states (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo). In response to COVID-19, CCF interventions continued to adapt to reduce new risks of conflict and insecurity by supporting activities such as awareness-raising, rumor tracking, and efforts to counter stigma associated with the disease.

A FY 2021 evaluation found that programming in Northern Iraq substantially improved community access to basic services, livelihood opportunities, and a sense of well-being and normalcy, which contributed to individual's decisions to return to and remain in their communities and reducing the likelihood of secondary displacement. These findings will inform the program's next phase. In Colombia, CPS completed an evaluation of the program's key implementation model, undertaking a qualitative comparison of baseline to endline results in both treatment and control areas. Evaluation results demonstrated that treatment communities saw increased community ownership of activities, improved relationships with local government, and more positive associations with Peace Accord implementation. While trust in local government in treatment communities increased slightly, it decreased in control communities.

USAID BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT, DEMOCRACY AND INNOVATION (DDI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI) provides Agency-wide sector leadership, backstop support, technical assistance, and expertise in the following areas: Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance; Education; Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure; and Economics and Market Development. DDI also houses expertise throughout the Agency 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 promotes and applies technical leadership through integrated services that advance sustainable development outcomes, and leads USAID in advancing key priorities, including Climate Change, Democracy and Human Rights, Combating Corruption, Gender Equality, Digital Development, responding to the secondary impacts of COVID-19, as well as diversity and inclusion.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**765,248**	*****	**1,002,839**	**1,124,839**	**359,591**	**122,000**
AEECA	10,000	*	-	-	-10,000	-
DA	529,598	*	831,839	1,003,839	474,241	172,000
DF	100,250	*	100,000	100,000	-250	-
ESF	104,400	*	50,000	-	-104,400	-50,000
GHP-USAID	21,000	*	21,000	21,000	-	-

[1]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Strategic Approach

In alignment with Goals 1, 2, and 3 of the Joint Strategic Plan, DDI will undertake the following activities.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

DDI elevates and integrates democracy, human rights and governance within the Agency's overall development portfolio. DDI provides Missions with cutting-edge technical expertise and analysis to strengthen democratic institutions; combat corruption; foster rule of law; improve management of public finances, government transparency, and accountability to citizens; address critical human rights issues; protect and support independent fact-based media; advance civil and political liberties, fight restrictions on civic space, and strengthen civil society and civic education; support democratic worker organizations to advance labor rights; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. DDI is significantly updating its DRG toolkit to respond to new and emerging threats to democracy via USAID's marquee programs under the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal, announced at the 2021 Summit for Democracy. DDI also leads USAID's efforts to integrate DRG principles and practices across sectors, and advance learning to maximize the impact of DRG interventions. These activities contribute to

U.S. national security by combatting the drivers of democratic backsliding and resurgent authoritarianism and advances American influence by promoting democratic values.

Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure

DDI provides assistance to the field to ensure consistent, effective, and efficient approaches across the environment, climate, energy and infrastructure portfolios. It ensures that Missions have access to current and reliable scientific research, engineering advances, and cost-effective methods when designing programs to meet USAID development objectives regarding accelerating efforts to address climate change; conservation of biodiversity and addressing conservation crimes; sustainably managing forests and other high carbon ecosystems; access to renewable energy; well-designed and built civil infrastructure and the adoption of quality standards; preventing pollution; secure, defendable and just land-tenure systems; and enhancing the physical environment and quality of life in urban landscapes. DDI provides demand-driven services to USAID Missions, Bureaus, and development partners in the form of technical assistance, capacity-development, knowledge-management, training, evidence, and research. DDI co-leads with the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) technical support for implementation of an Agency accountability mechanism.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

DDI advances the Administration's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment in accordance with the Executive Order on the Establishment of the White House Gender Policy Council and the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality. Funds support collaboration across USAID to ensure that programming meets agency gender requirements and addresses the unique and intersectional needs and impact of differing roles, norms, and inequities between women and girls, men and boys, and individuals of diverse gender identities, as well as the relationship between gender and other forms of marginalization and exclusion 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 the Gender Equity and Equality Action resources (GEEA Fund). The GEEA Fund works to advance gender equity and equality globally by advancing the economic security of women and girls, including from underserved and marginalized populations. The GEEA Fund's focus includes the disproportionate impacts on women and girls of COVID-19, climate, conflict, and crisis, but will be flexible to evolve as needs emerge. Programming also focuses on the range of barriers that impede the agency of women and girls, in all their diversity, to make sound economic choices for themselves. The GEEA Fund will support existing programming as well as start new programming, including partnerships with other U.S. Government agencies, counterpart governments, and the private sector. new programming, including partnerships with other U.S. Government agencies, counterpart governments, and the private sector.

Innovation, Technology, and Research

DDI leverages innovation, technology, and research to improve lives. DDI leads on the implementation of the USAID Digital Strategy and ensures capability for emerging priorities such as, 5G, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity. DDI promotes the use of enabling technologies to improve development outcomes, and advances open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems that grow businesses, promote democracy, and reduce corruption. DDI also leads implementation of the forthcoming USAID Geospatial Strategy. DDI will advance innovation, bringing the most promising solutions and partners to USAID, supporting breakthrough ideas, rigorously testing new approaches, and scaling proven solutions to solve complex global development problems. DDI promotes research generation and utilization, engaging U.S. and local higher education institutions and other U.S. Government science funders as partners in research for development through convening, research, workforce development, and training.

Economics and Market Development

DDI promotes strong democratic alliances, country partnerships, and multilateral institutions to support USAID's efforts to lead and sustain a stable and open rules-based international economic system - guided by USAID's Trade Capacity Building and Economic Growth Policies to promote inclusive economic development. DDI collaborates with the interagency, civil society, the private sector, and key partner governments to expand enterprise-driven economic growth, employment outcomes, and a global economy that benefits all. DDI supports U.S. Trade Policy by promoting insightful economic analysis, enabling environments that boost investment, market growth, supply chain resilience, and improve trade facilitation. Funds will support country and sector analyses (e.g., constraints to growth; macroeconomic and fiscal policy analysis with a focus on market and governance failures; impact analysis of projects), thought leadership on entrepreneurial capacity and market system linkages, and technical assistance, including private sector partnerships on trade, digital trade, and standards.

Education

DDI continues to lead USAID's efforts to support partner countries in achieving sustained, measurable improvements in learning outcomes and skills development from pre-primary through higher education. DDI leverages its technical expertise and resources to reach the most marginalized learners, including girls and learners with disabilities, to ensure all learners have access to high-quality education. In response to COVID-19, DDI has pivoted to mitigate learning loss and build more resilient and equitable education systems with the capacity to better manage future shocks and stressors across the education continuum. DDI will continue to lead the implementation and oversight of the USG Strategy on International Basic Education and the USAID Education Policy. DDI uses a variety of approaches to best advance goals, objectives, and priorities including technical assistance and capacity development services; research and learning agendas to improve decision-making on programs and investments; evidence-based approaches to financing and delivering education services; and engagement with partners and stakeholders to influence policy and leverage resources to advance USAID Education Policy priorities.

Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnerships

DDI works to strengthen the U.S. Government and USAID's ability to partner with new, non-traditional, and diverse actors, including local, faith-based, and community organizations; schools, hospitals, and centers for excellence; minority-serving institutions; foundations; diaspora communities; cooperatives; and volunteer organizations. Funds will be used to: engage with Missions to support activities that empower local actors to take ownership of development goals; strengthen local cooperative businesses and credit unions; advance public diplomacy by providing assistance to schools, libraries, hospital centers, and centers of excellence around the world; harness the unique perspective and capabilities of minority-serving institutions for international development; strengthen the capacity of Missions to work with faith-based and other community partners toward shared development goals and promote pluralism and religious freedom; and enhance USAID's ability to engage with new and underutilized partners.

Inclusive Development

DDI supports a systematic and collaborative approach to addressing all forms of social exclusion in USAID's work. This includes the cross-cutting issues of promoting rights and inclusion for traditionally marginalized populations and under-represented groups; ensuring protection for vulnerable children and families; ensuring access to rehabilitation and assistive technology; and mental health and psychosocial support. In support of the Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, DDI will develop new approaches to address racial and ethnic equity in programming. DDI

will continue to work to support persons with disabilities in accordance with the Agency's Disability Policy; promote and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples; protect Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI+) people from violence, discrimination, stigma, and criminalization and advance their human rights; and elevate inclusion of the large number of youth globally to overcome barriers and to be positive, productive participants in their societies. DDI will also provide leadership and technical expertise to implement the USG Strategy Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity.

Private Sector Engagement

DDI will guide USAID in its work to foster productive collaboration with the private sector, according to the vision laid out in the Private Sector Engagement (PSE) Policy and the Administration's vision for engaging with the private sector, to scale up private sector programming across the Agency. DDI will manage agency-wide efforts to reduce barriers between USAID and the private sector with improved systems, easy access to PSE expertise and knowledge, and staff capacity building. This will include attracting talent from the private sector for critical sectors; improving partnership coordination through a customer relationship management system; and better tools for collecting and using PSE data. DDI will also promote existing authorities to form stronger partnerships with the private sector, host training for technical officers, and develop tools to build a PSE workforce of the future.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

DDI's performance monitoring, evaluations, learning (MEL) and other tools, illustrated below, inform the request.

In FY 2022, the ITR Hub published a meta-evaluation of nine USAID Grand Challenges for Development that achieved positive results in various sectors, supported scaling of significant innovations, and are a results-driven approach to development. The evaluation made strategic and programmatic recommendations, informing the development of a cross-cutting results framework for Grand Challenges, all of which will help track the reach and impact of open innovation competitions at the Agency.

In FY 2021, new standard PSE crosscutting indicators, and Key Issue narratives prompts enabled the PSE Hub to systematically capture PSE performance data across the agency. The published Enduring Results Study 3.0 built on a knowledge base into partnerships that endure, provided key insights on the Agency's work with the private sector, and will inform PSE-related capacity building and programming throughout the agency.

The DRG Center's retrospective study of 27 impact evaluations conducted since 2012, is used to inform the Center's future approaches to evaluation and programming. Findings from the study led to developing protocols for evaluations to avoid common pitfalls and produce more reliable and more useful results.

The Anti-Corruption Task Force and DRG Center held an intensive Anti-Corruption Evidence and Learning Week in January 2022. Nearly 1,000 experts, researchers, and practitioners from around the world were brought together to examine the evidence base for combating global corruption which will be used to develop policy, programming guidance and design new programs.

The Center for EEI has supported development of eight country-level opportunities analyses for natural climate solutions based on existing and new research, evaluations, and learning. These analyses will inform FY 2023 programs and are developed in collaboration with Missions to maximize the impact of programs by identifying key opportunities using biophysical, political, economic, and social data.

Since 2018, the Center for EMD's Learning, Evaluation and Analysis Program III (LEAP III) has supplied 25 MEL activities, including performance evaluations, cost-benefit analyses, and cost-effectiveness analyses. In FY 2023, LEAP III will help USAID missions analyze the economic impact of the conflict in Ukraine as well as provide additional performance evaluations and cost analyses.

The Center for EDU has developed and is utilizing four learning agendas focused on education in crisis and conflict, foundational skills, youth workforce development, and higher education that promote evidence-building around key questions to support improved implementation.

The ID Hub administers the U.S. Government strategy on Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity supporting MEASURE Evaluation to strengthen capacity to gather, analyze, and use data for decision-making. This assessment allowed countries to identify gaps and continuing needs in care reform and develop plans to address priority needs.

The GenDev Hub completed a portfolio performance evaluation covering 45 activities. The findings and the recommendations improve the quality and the utility of standard and custom indicator data reported by these, and other activities supported by GenDev. For example, GenDev with support from USAID's Data Services team will input activity funds to USAID's new and centralized DIS reporting system and will provide technical assistance via the GITA II mechanism to help prepare and implement their MEL plans.

The LFT Hub completed a five-year review on USAID's efforts to work more effectively with local development actors. Findings were used to enhance the design, implementation, and measurement of future programming, improve technical assistance approaches, and inform new policies and resources on local capacity development.

USAID BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**294,493**	*****	**308,966**	**327,805**	**33,312**	**18,839**
GHP-USAID	294,493	*	308,966	327,805	33,312	18,839

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

Assistance provided through the Bureau for Global Health will support the globally shared goals of preventing maternal and child deaths and combating infectious diseases. While COVID-19 has disrupted health services and highlighted the fragility and inequality of many countries' health systems, the Agency's Global Health Programs are continuously programming for long-lasting changes, adapting in real time to help strengthen health systems and continue health service delivery in the world's neediest countries.

HIV/AIDS ($18.7 million): USAID drives sustainability by working to strengthen health systems, prevent and respond to HIV and other infectious diseases, and build capacity of local partners to mitigate HIV infection rates. As part of this, GH ensures technical oversight and management of USAID's HIV/AIDS program under the coordination of PEPFAR.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($47.0 million): USAID leads the U.S. Government's efforts to combat TB globally, and directly supports implementation of UN General Assembly High Level Meeting (HLM) targets. Tuberculosis is historically the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10 million people and claiming the lives of 1.5 million people each year; it is also the ninth leading killer of people globally from all causes. In partnership with private and public donors, GH will support interventions that reach, cure, and prevent TB, multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and TB/HIV co-infection. U.S. assistance will strengthen the commitment and capacity of countries to support access to, and delivery of, high-quality patient-centered care; prevention of TB transmission; and acceleration of research and innovation. U.S. bilateral assistance leverages both domestic resources in high-burden countries, as well as the Global Fund's TB resources, in support of evidence-based approaches to achieve national TB strategic plans and the HLM TB targets.

Malaria ($60.0 million): GH will expand the reach of high-quality malaria prevention and treatment programs with a continued focus on regions with high malaria burden and low access to services. Interventions tailored to partner countries will include long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, seasonal malaria chemoprevention, prevention of malaria in pregnancy, and diagnosis and treatment with effective therapies. GH will strengthen frontline and community health workforces and surveillance systems to deliver malaria services to remote, rural, and unreached populations with high risk of disease and death. GH will also work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of malaria services by strengthening supply chains, increasing the availability of quality-assured products, and supporting interventions to promote rational use. GH and regional partners will continue to monitor and mitigate against insecticide resistance and drug-resistant malaria parasites and other biological threats. GH will support complementary malaria interventions to accompany deployment of the RTS,S vaccine in partnership with maternal and child health and other international stakeholders, while continuing to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related operational research. GH will continue to strengthen key partnerships in malaria -- most importantly with national governments and local partners – as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($82.2 million): GH will focus on the expansion and quality of interventions to reduce maternal and child deaths. Resources are focused in the 25 MCH priority countries which account for most of the world's child and maternal mortality. GH, in collaboration with partners, will address key MCH interventions, including improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, and 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 (FP/RH) ($106.0 million): GH will provide technical and commodity support to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services with the goals of enhancing individuals' and couples' ability to make informed decisions about the number, timing, and spacing of their children; reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity; and contributing to population-resource balance. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models to implement the key elements of successful FP/RH programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and social behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and data collection, monitoring, and evaluation.

Nutrition ($14.0 million): GH will introduce and scale up nutrition activities, with a focus on the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child's second birthday. The focus will be on the prevention of under-nutrition through improved women's nutrition services and counseling; infant and young child feeding and care; micronutrient supplementation and food fortification for identified inadequacies; and community management of acute malnutrition. Funds will advance the generation, dissemination, and application of nutrition data and information systems to monitor progress to improve nutrition outcomes, assess gaps, and inform decision-making.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

GH undertakes a management review annually, as well as a full technical portfolio review, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts have significantly informed program and budget decisions, including mid-course corrections, and will guide preparation of future award solicitations. GH has continued to utilize a series of dashboards to review and evaluate programmatic data across the global health portfolio. Analyzing these data enable USAID to continuously reassess its impacts to enhance interventions that are being supported by USAID at a country level, and at what scale.

During FY 2021, 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. GH strives to scale up and sustain delivery of the highest-impact, evidence-based solutions to accelerate results towards our goals.

USAID BUREAU OF GLOBAL HEALTH - INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS (GH-IP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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 USAID Global Health Programs account supports the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths, combating infectious diseases threats, and controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic through participation in international partnerships and programs to improve health. USAID does this in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. Programs address maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health, vulnerable children, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, global health security, and HIV/AIDS. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, support research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request [2]	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**721,029**	*****	**1,280,029**	**927,045**	**206,016**	**-352,984**
GHP-USAID	721,029	*	1,280,029	927,045	206,016	-352,984

[1]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

[2]In the FY 2023 Request, a portion of the Global Health Security funding that was previously centralized has been moved to bilateral operating units.

Strategic Approach

HIV

AIDS Vaccine Initiative ($28.7 million): Resources will support long-standing research and development of a HIV vaccine, ensuring an evidence-based path to developing a safe and globally-effective vaccine to control the HIV epidemic.

Microbicides ($45.0 million): Resources will support the research and development of microbicides for women with the greatest need. Assistance will support activities to sustain development for products; invest in research on key products to increase acceptability and effective use of prevention methods; expand product introduction research to increase access and acceptability of available and new products; and continue leadership for donor collaboration and strategic partnerships.

Commodity Fund ($20.3 million): Resources will support the Commodity Fund to increase condom availability to enable a comprehensive prevention approach that decreases the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Activities include procuring and shipping condoms and lubricants; providing technical assistance to strengthen supply chains and procurement; and coordinating with other contraceptive donors.

Tuberculosis

TB Drug Facility ($15.0 million): USAID will accelerate 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.

Multi-Drug Resistant TB Financing ($20.0 million): USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug resistant TB, including the roll-out of new tools for 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 (PEPFAR), other U.S. Government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to strengthen delivery platforms and expand coverage.

Global Health Security

Global Health Security ($37.0 million): USAID works in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and non-governmental and private stakeholders to build country capacity to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including reducing antimicrobial resistance) to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. Our Global Health Security programs accelerate the implementation of the U.S. Global Health Security Strategy and National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the Global Health Security Agenda to ensure the world is better prepared to prevent, detect, and respond to future pandemics. Recognizing the importance of the link between animal health, human health, and the environment, USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; help prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens; and strengthen the knowledge base around the drivers of spillover of zoonotic infectious diseases, including ways to use this knowledge for action. USAID will draw upon the Agency's multisectoral capabilities in addressing infectious disease threats such as Ebola virus disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenzas, plague, Marburg, and Lassa Fever.

Emergency Reserve Fund ($90.0 million): USAID is requesting $90.0 million in non-expiring funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund for Infectious Disease Outbreaks to ensure that USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks that pose severe threats to human health and when it is in the national interest to respond.

Multilateral Organizations ($250.0 million): Funding will support contributions to Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator multilateral organizations to support GHS and pandemic preparedness research, strengthening, and leveraging long-standing partnerships.

Other Public Health Threats

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) ($114.5 million): USAID will support prophylactics for the seven most prevalent NTDs using a proven, integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy for affected

communities, supplying safe, effective drugs delivered by trained health and lay personnel. USAID will work with global partners to support community and school-based mass drug administration for people at risk; ensure access to quality pharmaceuticals donated by the private sector; standardize monitoring and evaluation guidelines; and develop impact evaluation approaches. USAID support accelerates progress toward the WHO elimination goals and their 2030 Roadmap.

Health Resilience Fund ($10.0 million): The Health Resilience Fund (HRF) will support cross-cutting health systems strengthening in challenging environments or countries emerging from crisis. It will provide flexible, no-year funding to ensure basic health services are accessible to those most in need and to build more resilient health services and systems. Activities will focus on six key areas: support for health service delivery, the global health workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicines, health systems financing, and governance. These resources will strengthen key institutions and infrastructure to prevent the loss of development gains during a crisis.

Maternal and Child Health

GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance ($290.0 million): The request includes a contribution as part of the multi-year $1,160.0 million pledge to Gavi, $290.0 million annually for fiscal years 2020-2023. Funding will leverage bilateral programs to reach unvaccinated children with vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths.

Nutrition

Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) ($2.5 million): USAID will support the consolidation and improvement of iodization programs to control IDD, building capacity, policies, and local commitment to enforce iodized salt standards.

Social Services

Blind Children ($4.0 million): USAID will continue support for the Child Blindness Program to reduce blindness and improve eye health. Activities will include screening, surgery, eyeglass distribution, training of community workers to perform screenings and refractions, and training of doctors and nurses.

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. For example, the USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases program has provided more than 2.8 billion treatments and leveraged $27,600.0 million in drug donations since 2006. As confirmed by monitoring and recent evaluations, these investments contributed to 315 million people living in communities that no longer require treatment for lymphatic filariasis, and 167 million people living in communities that no longer require treatment for blinding trachoma. In response to these successes, USAID shifted resources to other communities in need.

USAID BUREAU FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND LEARNING (PPL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning (PPL) is at the forefront of shaping key Administration priorities and development objectives by setting development policy, engaging international partners, and supporting evidence-based programming. With FY 2023 funding, PPL will define and coordinate USAID's development and humanitarian policy, as a key member of the U.S. Government's foreign policy and national security leadership team. PPL will lead USAID engagement with bilateral and philanthropic donors and multilateral organizations to influence international development policies and support the Administration's effort to reinvigorate our global alliances. As USAID's lead for program planning and monitoring and evaluation policy, PPL will strengthen the Agency's capacity to develop and implement evidence-based programming and promote a culture of innovation and adaptive management to improve USAID's impact, inform decision-making, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**14,550**	*****	**17,000**	**17,000**	**2,450**	**-**
DA	14,550	*	17,000	17,000	2,450	-

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

The FY 2023 Budget request of $17.0 million will support the following strategic Bureau Objectives:

1. *Objective 1: Support USAID in establishing evidence-based development policy priorities in coordination with key external partners and diverse stakeholders to collectively advance U.S. foreign policy objectives;*

2. *Objective 2: Strengthen the Agency's capacity to plan and implement programming based on global best practices, including evidence-based, innovative, locally-led programming to achieve effective and sustainable development results; and,*

3. *Objective 3: Build a culture of learning, evaluation, and accountability for Agency-wide performance to inform decision-making, enhance development outcomes, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.*

Funding will be used to support multilateral policy leadership and engagement in critical multilateral forums to strengthen the Agency's international engagement on aid transparency and effectiveness. PPL will support analysis of development trends to keep USAID at the forefront of development practice and fund policy implementation assessments to examine how policies shape processes and programs. Funding will also support PPL's efforts to implement the Program Cycle and build Agency capacity through the design and implementation of related policies, standards, and training for strategic planning, project and activity design and implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning, as well as the application of innovative design practices and methodologies. Resources will support PPL's implementation of Title I of

the Foundations for Evidence Based Policy Making Act of 2018 (Evidence Act), including cross-cutting evaluations to investigate USAID's effectiveness in advancing Agency priorities such as addressing COVID-19, climate change, and racial inequity; the improvement of Agency knowledge management and organizational learning policies and practices; development solutions that innovate on traditional approaches to design, monitoring, evaluation, research, and learning; and the integration of innovative technology solutions for the collection and analysis of data in line with the Administration priority of building and using evidence for policy and programmatic decisions across the Agency.

Objective 1: The FY 2023 Budget will support PPL's efforts to define U.S. development and humanitarian policy as a key member of the U.S. Government's foreign policy and national security leadership team. It will support USAID's engagement with bilateral and philanthropic donors and multilateral organizations to influence international development policies, standards, and best practices, joining with the international community to tackle shared challenges. PPL activities under Objective 1 reflect and support the following priorities included in the U.S. Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (INSSG) and State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP): JSP Goal 1 (*Set policy priorities for the Agency related to combatting urgent challenges such as COVID and Climate Change*), JSP Objective 1.4 (*Lead allies and partners to address shared challenges and competitors*), and JSP Objective 2.2 (*Support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe*).

PPL will support analysis and research on development trends to keep USAID at the forefront of development practice. Funds will also strengthen and operationalize Agency capacity to advance sustainable development by conducting policy implementation assessments to examine how policies shape processes and programs.

Program resources will also be used to communicate the Agency's policy agenda with international partners, influence key multilateral policy fora where the Agency represents the U.S government and otherwise seek to advance policy alignment with key Administration priorities. PPL activities will also support development finance statistics, aid transparency, multilateral performance, and development cooperation effectiveness with interagency and international partners to help improve the overall effectiveness of U.S. development assistance. This will be done through PPL's work with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee, in which governments can share experiences and seek solutions to common problems through strategic engagement at the United Nations General Assembly and by leading U.S. engagement with the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network which works to assess and address the effectiveness of international organizations.

Objective 2: The FY 2023 budget will strengthen the Agency's capacity to plan strategically, design, implement, manage, monitor, evaluate, and adapt programming for maximum development impact, promoting global stability and innovative and sustainable development models. By ensuring country strategies and associated programs align with Agency and U.S government priorities, where appropriate for the country context, PPL activities under Objective 2 reflect and support the implementation of several priorities included in JSP, such as improving inclusive development programming (JSP objective 3.5) and building and equipping dynamic workforce (JSP objective 4.1). The activities under this objective also align with the U.S. INSSG, such as responding to COVID-19, addressing climate security, slowing democratic backsliding and anti-corruption efforts, advancing racial and ethnic equity, broadening economic opportunity, and others.

Funds will allow PPL to establish and maintain the policies and processes that help the Agency translate development vision into action. PPL activities will provide guidance and support to operating units for strategic planning; the design of projects and activities, including government-to-government assistance and enhanced localization efforts; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning—collectively known as the

"Program Cycle" to ensure field-based programs are based on evidence. PPL will also accelerate efforts underway to advance institutional change aimed at strengthening program and project management, including Acquisition and Assistance instruments and award management, as called for in the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA). PPL will develop training and cutting-edge resources and tools for Agency staff and implementing partners and maintain systems and communities to promote learning, innovation, and experimentation throughout the Program Cycle. PPL will provide coaching related to experimentation, risk, and innovation; cultivate new ideas being tested at the field level; and establish and manage feedback mechanisms to gather information on Program Cycle implementation to develop an evidence base for adaptive management to improve USAID's impact, inform decision-making, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

Objective 3: The FY 2023 Budget will support PPL in ensuring evidence is generated and used to inform policy decision-making, programs, and budgets. Funding will support PPL's implementation of Title I of the Evidence Act; management of cross-cutting evaluations to investigate USAID's effectiveness in advancing Administration priorities such as addressing COVID-19, climate change, and racial inequity; and improvement of Agency knowledge management and organizational learning policies and practices. Funding will also advance innovative approaches to monitoring, evaluation, research, and learning; integrate innovative technology solutions for data collection and analysis into projects to leverage the experience of interagency partners that use new and emerging approaches such as artificial intelligence, predictive analysis, mobile phone data, and remote sensing, and establish data-sharing partnerships with private and non-governmental actors.

Program funds will allow PPL to track, report, analyze, and visualize Agency-wide performance data, trends, and outcomes. Funds will be used to: i) Facilitate, develop, disseminate, and use Agency-wide learning agendas, ii) Coordinate the development and implementation of Agency-wide evaluation plans, and iii) Continually assess Agency evaluation, research, and statistical coverage and quality. These activities will further the Agency's role as a thought leader internally and externally on key development issues and demonstrate commitment to JSP objectives, improve good governance (JSP Objective 3.1), advance equity (JSP Objective 3.5), and use data to improve decision-making (JSP Objective 4.2), as well as to the U.S. INSSG and stewardship of taxpayer funds by ensuring evidence is used to inform Agency decision-making around policies, programs, and budget.

The funds will also improve the availability, quality, and use of data to better inform USAID strategies and programs and advance transparency and accountability at the country, regional, and global levels. In doing so, PPL will provide Agency access to the most timely and accurate international provider data to help shape the Agency's overall learning agenda and inform decision-making at all levels while also improving USAID's own transparency and accountability. This includes membership and data publication to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), a global initiative to improve the transparency of development and humanitarian resources and their results to increase the transparency and openness of data on resources flowing into developing countries. These objectives align with USAID priorities to improve aid transparency and to use aid data and evidence to inform foreign assistance planning and policy.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The FY 2023 Budget will fund PPL, and support other operating units, 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. PPL 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). PPL will also lead implementation of the PMIAA and the Evidence Act. Resources related to USAID's MEL policies and practices can be found at

https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/200/201. Examples of MEL activities carried out by PPL in FY 2020 include:

In 2020, PPL advanced and consolidated learning from the first Agency-wide learning agenda by hosting a "learning week" that brought together Agency staff to discuss learning and how to apply it to Agency programs. PPL is using learning to inform updates to the JSP and revised the Learning Agenda questions to align with updated priorities of the Administration to ensure ongoing evidence building and use to inform Agency decisions. This learning agenda meets a requirement of the Evidence Act and is designed to answer the most important questions USAID has about Agency priorities. As part of implementing the Evidence Act, PPL has designated a senior staff member to serve as the Agency Evaluation Officer. The Agency Evaluation Officer is responsible for working with monitoring, evaluation, and other staff across USAID to understand and advance 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 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, *Foreign Assistance: Federal Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines Incorporate Most but Not All Leading Practices*, found that USAID's MEL guidance fully incorporates OMB guidelines for implementing the FATAA and had no recommendations. 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 BUREAU FOR RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY (RFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID's Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) reduces global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water insecurity as well as build countries' resilience to climate change and other shocks. RFS works with U.S. and international partners, including educational institutions, agri-food companies, non-governmental organizations, and faith-based institutions, to achieve the goals of the Global Food Security Act and the Water for the World Act. Partnering with local actors, RFS improves access to safe, nutritious food and water security by fostering inclusive agricultural-led economic growth and resilience in areas where extreme poverty and child stunting or other forms of malnutrition are prevalent. RFS incorporates a culture of diversity, equity, and inclusion internally and in its programming and policy. RFS investments protect the security of the American people, expand economic prosperity and economic opportunity, and deliver tangible economic benefits to the American people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**337,125**	*****	**350,110**	**353,110**	**15,985**	**3,000**
DA	337,125	*	350,110	353,110	15,985	3,000

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

Strategic Approach

RFS leads the implementation of the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the U.S. Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, the U.S. Global Water Strategy, and the Resilience to Recurrent Crisis Policy and Program Guidance. RFS also coordinates programming and policy related to climate adaptation, including advancing the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) and co-leads implementation of the USAID Climate Strategy 2022-2030, and the Global Food Security Research Strategy with USDA. FY 2023 investments align with the Administration's Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and will further accelerate partner countries' recovery from the secondary food, nutrition, and water security impacts of COVID and climate change. RFS is the joint Goal Lead for the State Department and USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Goal 2 (*Promote global prosperity and shape an international environment in which the United States can thrive*) and contributes to JSP Strategic Objectives 1.2 (*Secure ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes, including supporting effective Paris Agreement implementation*); 2.2 (*Support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe*); and 2.4 (*Strengthen U.S. and global resilience to economic, technological, environmental, and other systemic shocks*).

RFS leads global initiatives with strong track records of lifting millions of people out of extreme poverty, reducing hunger and improving nutrition as measured by declines in child stunting, and providing access to clean water and sanitation. However, we face unprecedented crises that will impact food security and nutrition; water security, sanitation, and hygiene as well as people's livelihoods, including the lingering impacts of COVID-19, the climate crisis, and higher food prices and supply disruptions resulting from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. According to the latest estimate from the World Bank, COVID forced 163 million people into poverty in 2020, as well as the 640 million people who were already poor. Prior to the

pandemic, three billion people already lacked access to a healthy diet; this number has increased because of the pandemic, emerging conflicts, and the climate crisis. Estimates of the scale of impact from the invasion of Ukraine are still evolving but likely to be substantial. Development gains are threatened by these crises. Consequently, there is a shallow tipping point at which millions are one shock or sustained stress away from being forced into crisis levels of hunger and humanitarian need. This reinforces the importance of USAID's and RFS's global, multidisciplinary leadership and investments to both protect and accelerate progress in ensuring food and water security, improved nutrition, inclusive economic growth, the resilience of communities, and the capacity to adapt to climate change.

RFS investments will support agriculture-led growth, resilience, and climate adaptation, as well as multi-sectoral nutrition and water security, sanitation and hygiene efforts in Feed the Future target and aligned countries, as well as high-priority countries for the Water for the World Initiative, nutrition priority countries, and resilience focus countries. Additionally, RFS coordinates USAID's climate adaptation efforts, which assists countries in adapting to the accelerated effects of climate change and co-leads with the Department of State the implementation of PREPARE. In alignment with its functional bureau strategy, RFS's work advances two key objectives based on its comparative advantage within the Agency: 1) providing global leadership and 2) supporting country self-reliance by providing technical assistance to USAID missions and diversifying and broadening our partner base 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 continue to invest resources in agricultural and nutrition research and development as well as partner with the private sector to introduce and bring critical innovations to market that will help countries, including the U.S., anticipate and overcome emerging agricultural threats such as drought and heat tolerance, pests, and diseases. RFS will leverage the resources and efforts of other donors, host countries, the private sector, civil society organizations, research institutions, and universities to provide scalable, cost-effective results.

RFS will continue to address cross-cutting issues such as youth empowerment, gender equality, and female empowerment, digital inclusion, local capacity development, climate adaptation and mitigation, natural resource management, and policy to advance solutions that transform agricultural, food, and water systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water stress while building the resilience of the most vulnerable populations. This will include sustainable approaches to increase agriculture productivity, facilitate competitive markets and trade, and leverage public and private finance and investment in the sector. Multi-sectoral nutrition activities will increase access, affordability, and consumption of safe and nutritious foods, particularly for women and children; facilitate an enabling environment that supports food systems to deliver healthy diets; 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 to better strengthen resilience, with the aim to reduce U.S. Government humanitarian spending, avoid losses and reduce hunger, poverty, and malnutrition in focus areas.

RFS support for policy reform and policy systems will sustain advances in agriculture, resilience and climate adaptation, nutrition, food security, and sustainable access to water and sanitation services. RFS 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 accelerate and protect inclusive economic growth. 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.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Resilience and food security monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities will measure and improve the effectiveness and sustainable impact of our resilience and climate adaptation, agriculture, nutrition, water, and sanitation resources. Investments in monitoring and evaluation ensure accountability for U.S. taxpayer dollars and help USAID to continuously improve its programs to achieve maximum impact through the most cost-effective and sustainable approaches. By fine-tuning and deploying the latest approaches and technologies, these investments will improve cost-effectiveness and refine solutions that frequently support U.S. farmers and agri-business. For example, USAID co-funding with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation supports the development and commercialization of genetically engineered TELA maize for Africa, which is both drought tolerant and insect resistant.

RFS resources will strengthen national and regional agricultural, food, nutrition 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.

While it is understood that poor diets contribute to malnutrition in all its forms, RFS will invest in better tools to collect data and measure diet quality, particularly in low-resource settings, to inform policies and design interventions to improve nutrition and health outcomes. We will develop measures and approaches to help us better understand the food systems in which our programs seek to have an impact. Evidence-based, analytic tools will help to identify key investments to drive positive food system transformation, including indicators of consumer demand, environmental impact, food safety, and diet quality.
RFS oversees systems for rigorous monitoring and evaluation of U.S. Government resilience and food security investments, as well as learning to inform project design, strategies, and adaptive management. Through annual performance monitoring, in-depth performance and impact evaluations, evidence aggregation, and other analyses the bureau aims to better understand how its influence and impact contribute to innovation and knowledge management, recognize the implications of a rapidly changing global context, 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 (WCF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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). 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 $77.0 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in millions)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate[1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Budgetary Resources and Obligations				
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	541	*	247	405
Spending authority from offsetting collections	477	*	788	358
Total budgetary resources available	**1018**	*	**1034**	**763**
Obligations incurred	767	*	629	575
Unobligated balance end of year	251	*	406	188
Obligated Balances and Disbursements				
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	618	*	306	463
Obligations incurred	767	*	629	575
Total obligated balance	**1385**	*	**935**	**1039**
Disbursements	-574	*	-543	-431
Obligated balance end of year	810	*	385	608

[1]*The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

IV. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES (OE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Total	**1,543,806**	*	**1,689,917**	**1,905,320**	**361,514**	**215,403**
Operating Expenses, New Obligation Authority	1,291,290	1,377,747	1,527,947	1,743,350	452,060	215,403
Other Sources [3]	252,516	*	161,970	161,970	-90,546	-

[1] FY 2021 Actual reflects obligations and excludes obligations from the $41.0 million in Additional Funding from ARPA (P.L. 117-2).

[2] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

[3] Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

USAID's global operations are essential to defending U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. In accordance with the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance, USAID's development programs will significantly advance efforts to combat climate change, promote democratic values, address the root causes of irregular migration, strengthen global health leadership, bolster humanitarian assistance, and expand inclusive economic growth. The FY 2023 USAID Operating Expenses (OE) request will provide the 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 and advance America's security, prosperity, and values to accelerate U.S. renewal and results for all Americans. The request will launch the Global Development Partnership Initiative (GDPI), a multi-year workforce expansion critical to USAID's modernization and revitalization. It will fund an additional 200 U.S. direct-hire (USDH) positions, for a total USDH workforce of 1,980 Foreign Service (FS) and 1,740 Civil Service (CS) positions. The request will allow the Agency to build a diverse workforce that represents America and is equipped to tackle unrelenting international challenges and national security threats and realities. The request also includes limited transfer authority into Operating Expenses to appoint and employ personnel in the Excepted Service to respond to worldwide crises.

Development is critical to national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. As the world's leading development agency, USAID is poised to take on today's most significant challenges. By fulfilling its international development mandate, USAID will help restore U.S. global leadership, meet the challenges of the COVID-19/post-COVID-19 world, and support U.S. economic goals. 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 2023 USAID OE request.

Uses of Funds

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Global Development Partnership Initiative	-	*	-	111,500
Overseas Operations	681,603	*	789,063	821,194
Washington Operations	515,052	*	545,926	564,771
Central Support	347,151	*	354,927	407,855
Total Uses [1/]	**1,543,806**	*****	**1,689,917**	**1,905,320**

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

Global Development Partnership Initiative

The growing complexity of USAID programs, heightened security concerns, imperative to work more with lower-capacity local organizations, and increased number and variety of implementing mechanisms have resulted in a severe USDH staffing shortage. The Agency must address this shortage in several technical functions and mission-critical gaps in operational management positions, both in Washington and overseas, to shore up its comparative advantages – its people, global presence, and partnership-oriented approach to development.

The FY 2023 OE request launches the Global Development Partnership Initiative (GDPI), USAID's three-year effort to address staffing needs by revitalizing the USDH workforce in line with the Administration's priorities and *National Security Memorandum 3*. Through GDPI, USAID will build a responsive and resilient workforce by increasing the size and diversity of the permanent career workforce and providing flexibility to hire non-career direct hire staff. Workforce expansion will focus on climate change, democracy and anti-corruption expertise, global health security, national security, operational management (procurement, human resources, financial management, and information technology), and a more permanent humanitarian assistance workforce.

Over the three-year trajectory, USAID will create an additional 1,230 positions to reach a permanent workforce level of 4,750 USDHs. This represents increases of 620 Foreign Service (FS) and 610 Civil Service (CS) positions for permanent workforce levels of 2,500 FS and 2,250 CS. (The FY 2022 President's request supported 1,880 FS and 1,640 CS positions, which included 30 FS and 40 CS positions for Global Health Security above FY 2021 staffing levels of 1,850 FS and 1,600 CS positions.)

The FY 2023 OE request of $111.5 million will fund an additional 200 USDH positions, 100 FS and 100 CS, in the first year of the Global Development Partnership Initiative.

Foreign Service Hiring ($90.4 million):

The estimated cost for an additional 100 FS positions is $90.4 million, which includes:

- $48.4 million for the salaries and benefits ($13.4 million) and support costs ($35.0 million)
- $37.0 million for overseas facilities construction costs for office space for 100 new positions
- $2.0 million for Office of Human Capital and Talent Management functions to support the hiring increase

- $3.0 million for 33 additional Cooperating Country National positions to support the expanded FS workforce

The functional breakout of the 100 FS positions is shown in the table below.

Climate Change	15
Democracy & Anti-Corruption	15
Humanitarian Assistance	20
National Security	15
COVID-19 Impacts	15
Operational Management	20
Total FS Positions	**100**

Civil Service Hiring ($21.1 million):

The estimated cost for an additional 100 CS positions is $21.1 million, which includes salaries and benefits of $18.0 million and office support costs of $3.1 million.

The functional breakout of the 100 positions is shown in the table below.

Climate Change	9
Democracy & Anti-Corruption	8
Humanitarian Assistance	15
National Security	14
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility	13
COVID-19 Impacts	10
Operational Management	31
Total CS Positions	**100**

Overseas Operations

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Field Missions	421,631	*	494,236	516,195
USDH Salaries & Benefits	259,972	*	294,827	304,999
Total Overseas Operations	**681,603**	*****	**789,063**	**821,194**

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 FS staff 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 4.6 percent.

Washington Operations

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	126,095	*	123,184	128,134
USDH Salaries & Benefits	388,957	*	402,742	416,637
Global Health Security	-	*	20,000	20,000
Total	**515,052**	*****	**545,926**	**564,771**

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 (excluding the Global Health Security positions described below). The request includes a pay raise of 4.6 percent.

Global Health Security Positions

The request continues funding the FY 2022 President's request for 70 new USDH positions to advance the U.S. Global Health Security Strategy by supporting Global Health Security programs that aim to prevent, detect, and respond to future infectious disease outbreaks. The 70 USDH positions include 40 CS and 30 FS positions.

Central Support

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Information Technology	158,010	*	133,700	133,700
Rent & General Support	110,139	*	127,300	157,000
Staff Training	31,986	*	28,000	32,000
Personnel Support	36,685	*	31,400	33,400
Other Agency Costs	10,331	*	25,027	22,255
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility	-	*	9,500	29,500
Total	**347,151**	*****	**354,927**	**407,855**

Information Technology (IT)

Categories ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Investments for Administrative and Support Services	36,603	*	27,582	27,582
Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management	121,407	*	106,118	106,118
Total Information Technology	**158,010**	*****	**133,700**	**133,700**

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, Development Information Solution (DIS), 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, USAID Annex, 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. In addition, it will continue the Washington Real Estate Strategy, a multi-year, dual-track strategy designed to create a consolidated Agency real property footprint in two headquarters locations.

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.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility

The Agency advances diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) across its people, policies, processes, programs, and partnerships. The request includes additional funding to allow USAID to implement the goals and objectives of its Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Strategy.

The request will support the following:

- *DEIA Program Implementation:* The Agency will procure specialized support to address specific challenges in establishing respectful, safe, and inclusive work environments in operating units.

- *Strategic Outreach and Hiring:* USAID will expand participation in Civil Service hiring programs and the Payne Fellowship Program, increase paid internships, and enhance strategic outreach to groups currently underrepresented at the Agency.

- *Training and Education:* The Agency will develop additional training courses to enhance its DEIA training program curriculum and professionalize its trainer cadre by adding full-time DEIA

trainers through an institutional support contract to supplement collateral-duty staff trainers committed to promoting a more inclusive and equitable Agency for all staff.

- *Professional Development:* USAID will increase funding for professional development programs to improve representation of underrepresented communities across hiring mechanisms.

Requested Authorities

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 to allow USAID to manage operations more effectively across fiscal years. With a definitive funding stream that spans two fiscal years, the Agency will manage procurements and human-capital resources more strategically to provide consistent operational support necessary to a 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 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.

Resources

The table below provides a breakdown of OE resources.

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Appropriated Funds				
Enacted Level/NOA[1]	1,291,290	*	1,527,947	1,743,350
Subtotal	**1,291,290**	*****	**1,527,947**	**1,743,350**
Other Sources				
Local Currency Trust Funds	15,064	*	17,470	17,470
Reimbursements	6,204	*	6,100	6,100
PEPFAR Reimbursements	23,300	*	19,100	19,100
Space Cost Reimbursements	13,425	*	11,000	11,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	49,061	*	46,300	46,300
Unobligated Balances	109,146	*	50,000	50,000
Recoveries	36,316	*	12,000	12,000
Obligations - Other Sources	**252,516**	*****	**161,970**	**161,970**
Total Obligations	**1,543,806**	*****	**1,689,917**	**1,905,320**

[1/]FY 2021 Actual levels reflect obligations.

USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND (CIF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

Category ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Information Technology	10,590	*	57,600	88,900	78,310	31,300
Overseas Facilities Construction	248,282	*	190,300	189,900	-58,382	-400
Real Property Maintenance Fund	-	*	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300
Total	**258,872**	*****	**258,200**	**289,100**	**30,228**	**30,900**

[1] The FY 2021 total includes $256.6 million in new obligation authority and $2.3 million in prior-year carryover and recoveries.

[2]The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems, finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS) and maintain real property. Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in technology systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding give the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational-cost fluctuations. For FY 2023, the request for the CIF account will support IT investments, overseas facilities construction, and real property maintenance.

Information Technology

The IT request will align resources to address USAID's IT Strategic Planning Goals and Presidential/Office of Management and Budget mandates including Cloud First, Presidential Executive Order on Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure, Open Data Policy, OMB Circular A-130 (Managing Information as a Strategic Resource), and Federal Information Security Management Act compliance activities.

The request will support the Innovating to Zero Initiative, a strategy that will make IT an integral part of doing business and deliver IT solutions to meet the challenges of tomorrow that require increased investment in innovative solutions today. This will be accomplished by implementing solutions that strengthen USAID's operational readiness and cybersecurity posture in the face of a growing threat landscape and improve access to data to drive data-based decisions in delivering the Agency's mission, while furthering USAID's compliance with Federal mandates. The request will focus on the core objectives of Cyber Security, Data Management, Mission Critical Systems, and Modernization, Innovation, and Centralization of IT services while also permitting continuance of on-going projects and mandatory investments such as eGOV.

Category ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery				
Enterprise CRM Solution	$121	*	-	-
Environmental Compliance System	-	*	$3,210	$1,119
Geospatial Software Strategy	-	*	-	$320
Subtotal	$121	*	$3,210	$1,439
Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services				
Phoenix	-	*	$2,424	$1,603
Development Information Solution	$422	*	$5,000	$12,954
eGOV	$1,344	*	$1,700	$2,022
GLAAS 4.4/4.5	$25	*	$2,244	$4,144
Knowledge Management	$80	*	-	-
Network – Classified	$155	*	-	-
Partner Vetting System (PVS)	-	*	$2,562	$1,281
FSN Paystub Distribution and Access/Enhancement	-	*	-	$572
Subtotal	$2,026	*	$13,930	$22,576
Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure, IT Security, and IT Management				
Application	$738	*	$1,557	$8,857
Data Center	$585	*	$2,000	$2,000
Delivery	$90	*	-	-
End User	$1,382	*	$7,537	$9,090
IT Security and Compliance	$3,081	*	$10,352	$20,070
Network – AIDNET	$1,338	*	$14,177	$14,921
Platform	$1,229	*	$4,837	$9,947
Subtotal	**$8,443**	*****	**$40,460**	**$64,885**
Total	**$10,590**	*****	**$57,600**	**$88,900**

Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery

Environmental Compliance System ($1.1 million): This investment will standardize, streamline, and create process efficiencies in the Regulation 216 Environmental Impact Assessment process, enabling USAID to capitalize on momentum to standardize a common approach. It will additionally eliminate the perpetuation of the standalone tracking systems, google sites, etc. across all operating units to support this process.

Geospatial Software Strategy ($0.3 million): This project will design, develop, and implement a centrally managed, operational enterprise geospatial infrastructure environment for geospatial technology/data management to enable integration of location-based data/analytics into operational decision-making. This will result in increased mission effectiveness while reducing inefficient IT expenditures and non-compliance with Agency/Federal data policies and requirements.

Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services

Phoenix Enhancements ($1.6 million)**:** This investment will fund updates to the Phoenix financial management system to accommodate evolving federal requirements and mandates, support Agency initiatives, simplify end-user interaction and implement technology updates to remain current with the latest version of the application software.

Development Information Solution (DIS) Enhancements ($13.0 million): This investment will fund ongoing functional enhancements for a portfolio management system supporting Agency needs with a common platform to facilitate oversight of USAID programs and initiatives.

eGOV ($2.0 million): This investment will fund mandatory annual fees for 10 government-wide shared services: Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business, eRulemaking, Financial Management, Geospatial, Grants.gov, Hiring Assessment, Human Resource, Federal Executive Boards, Federal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Bridge, and Integrated Award Environment.

Procurement GLAAS 4.5 Upgrade ($4.1 million): This investment will fund a system upgrade in response to the software vendor's release of a major new version, including security and software updates and custom enhancements to accommodate changing Agency business requirements.

Partner Vetting System (PVS) Re-Architecture and Modernization ($1.3 million): This project will re-architect and modernize the PVS system used to mitigate the risk of inadvertently funding organizations and individuals posing a threat to U.S. national security, ensuring system reliability and the ability to meet new mandated business requirements.

FSN Paystub Distribution and Access/ Enhancement ($0.6 million): This investment will fund implementation of a single, secure, corporate solution to provide Earnings and Leave Statements for locally employed staff or Foreign Service Nationals in compliance with PII and USAID policy ADS 502 requirements.

Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure, IT Security, and IT Management

Application ($8.9 million): This investment will support the modernization of USAID enterprise applications/systems and services, leveraging of new technologies to deliver improved functionalities, and implementation of an operational, centralized, business application, Multi-Experience Development Platform , including support services to increase application development productivity by creating code that can be deployed across multiple channels.

In addition, funds will support compliance with the mandatory updates of security controls, per National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Security, Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations (SP 800-53), OMB Circular A-130 and USAID ADS Chapter 545, and the implementation of software robots and server technology aimed at mimicking human behavior to automate tasks in a significantly faster and more efficient way.

Data Center ($2.0 million): This investment funds year one of a four-year refresh plan to modernize and replace approximately 500 servers that host USAID production data and applications to prevent potential catastrophic outages.

End User ($9.1 million): This request will fund the first year of a five-year refresh plan to upgrade, replace, and dispose of Agency computers, peripherals, and other technologies, including desktops, laptops, printing devices, and operating systems. This request will also fund the upgrade of physical hardware and adoption of a viable collaboration tool to support meetings of over 500 attendees to improve meeting delivery and support a "future of work" state that provides expanded access to telework opportunities.

IT Security and Compliance ($20.1 million): This umbrella investment will support:

- *Anti-Phishing Program ($0.3 million):* Implementation of an awareness and training solution to change user behavior and prevent security issues due to "phishing" emails.

- *Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) Phases 1 - 3 ($3.0 million):* Implementation of the Continuous Diagnostic & Mitigation (CDM) Program in compliance with Federal requirement (*M 14-03*) to achieve Information System Continuous Monitoring, maintain SA&A FISMA compliance and increase system protection by ensuring that systems are patched, and configuration baselines are maintained.

- *CSIRT Computer Forensics Lab ($2.3 million)*: Implementation of tools and staffing for a Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) Computer Forensics Lab in support of forensic analysis and remediation activities necessary to deal with current and projected increases in security incidents by providing supporting evidence for Agency's litigation cases and security incident investigations on cyber-attacks.

- *Identity Credential and Access Management (ICAM)/ Enhancements ($3.0 million)*: Implementation of tools and services to mature USAID's PKI, required by HSPD-12 to bring the Agency into compliance with Federal mandates for strong, automated authentication as a prerequisite for Zero Trust Architecture implementation.

- *SIEM Expansion ($2.9 million)**:*** The active Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) project to enhance the primary tool for the USAID Security Operations Center (SOC) and Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT), which captures, aggregates, and analyzes security data from across the entire Agency infrastructure to meet evolving M-21-31 requirements.

- *Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) ($3.9 million)*: Implementation of a technology solution and systematic processes for managing supply chain risk for the identification of susceptibilities, vulnerabilities, and threats throughout the supply chain and the development of mitigation strategies to combat those threats whether presented by the supplier.

- *Zero Trust Architecture ($4.7 million):* Integration of existing and acquisition of additional components to establish controls to ensure that devices, users and systems, whether external or internal to USAID's perimeter, are inherently untrusted until specifically defined controls are satisfied.

Network-AIDNET ($14.9 million): This umbrella investment will support:

- *Enterprise VPN ($0.6 million)*: Implementation of an enterprise-wide secure remote access gateway to alleviate latency issues and provide greater security to USAID cloud applications.

- *MicroSegmentation for Zero Trust Network Design ($0.9 million):* Implementation of a real-time application mapping tool to centrally manage resources across the enterprise, mission sites and data center and enable USAID to build and enforce security policy around the reality of server and server component communications.

- *IPv6 Internal Upgrade ($4.9 million)*: Upgrade of public/external-facing servers and services to use mandated, industry IPv6 Internet Protocol for communications standards, as required by M-17-06.

- *Network Refresh ($2.5 million)*: Year one of a five-year refresh cycle for the core network infrastructure.

- *NextGen Wireless/Wi-Fi/CONUS Wireless Refresh/ Mission OCONUS Wireless Upgrade ($4.1 million):* Implementation of the central wireless standard for Wi-Fi 6 (CONUS/OCONUS), to evolve the current enterprise wireless architecture design for the next generation of wireless service including AIDnet wireless, smart device connectivity, alignment with DoS WLAN standards v3, and improve wireless intrusion detection while replacing the EOL wireless system at CONUS/OCONUS locations.

- *Software Defined WAN (SD-WAN) ($1.9 million):* Implementation of SD-Wide Area Network (WAN) technology to provide USAID with the ability to optimize consumption of costly Internet Service Provider (ISP) circuits while bolstering the resiliency of USAID's network, resulting in cost efficiencies and improved network security.

Platform ($10.0 million): This investment will support the Development Data Commons Platform (DDC), an enterprise solution that enables staff to transform Agency data into evidence that addresses mission-critical questions and U.S. national security objectives, particularly as defined in the National Security Strategy.

Funds also will support a modern digital repository that will ensure centralized curation and delivery of USAID-acquired digital objects that result from USAID programs and activities, eliminating/reducing siloed digital information and improving retention; and a USAID platform to develop solutions and ensure compliance with policy to improve customer service, automate processes, reduce operational costs, increase productivity, and improve decision making.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	248,282	*	190,300	189,900

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 2023 request of $189.9 million will support USAID's full participation in the 19th 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 considering 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 $2,200.0 million or the full CSCS/MCS budget amount of $2,600.0 million, depending upon the particular year's appropriation act. This year's request is based on the $2,200.0 million budget amount. 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.

Real Property Maintenance

Category ($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Real Property Maintenance	-	*	10,300	10,300

The request will allow USAID to continue funding maintenance for real property through the Real Property Maintenance Fund, which was created in FY 2014 to extend and enhance the life of USAID-owned properties through adequate and timely maintenance and repair. The authority is similar to that in which the Department of State's Overseas Building Operations has to perform major maintenance at State-owned facilities and housing.

The Real Property Maintenance Fund will allow the Agency to bring its properties to "good" condition and maintain a proactive preventive maintenance program. This will reduce the expensive future costs of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect the value of the property, and align with best practices of property management.

As of May 2021, USAID owned 92 overseas facilities, encompassing 804,013 square feet, with an estimated replacement value of $352.0 million. The owned facilities include standalone offices, warehouses, and residential properties. The FY 2023 request will fund required repairs, deferred maintenance, and property improvements, allowing USAID to move toward its goal of bringing all of its real-property holdings to "good" condition.

Once required repairs bring the real-property inventory up to good condition, recurring funds will be necessary for regular preventative maintenance. Such preventative maintenance requirements accumulate at 2 percent to 4 percent of the replacement value of these properties. USAID will continue to annually assess its properties.

USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES (OIG)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2]	FY 2022 Request [3]	FY 2023 Request[4]	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	75,500	75,500	76,500	80,500	5,000	4,000

[1] The FY 2021 Actual excludes $12.6 million in funding from other sources, such as additional funding, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.

[2] The FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

[3] The FY 2022 Request excludes $14.1 million in funding from other sources, such as additional funding, prior year balances, recoveries, transfers, and collections.

[4] The FY 2023 Request excludes $12.6 million in funding from other sources, such as additional funding, 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 makes recommendations 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). OIG receives additional funding through the MCC appropriation to support MCC oversight activities.

The FY 2023 request of $80.5 million will enable OIG to continue to deliver effective oversight and safeguard and strengthen foreign assistance programs that provide sustainable development assistance, effectively respond to humanitarian crises, and address critical national security aims.

This request will enable OIG to continue to provide timely, relevant, and impactful information to stakeholders. OIG plans to achieve this by maintaining a strategic work focus on top management challenges and high-risk areas, using these to guide its oversight plans and investigative outreach priorities. In addition, OIG plans to focus on addressing pressing oversight requirements related to COVID-19, programming in the Northern Triangle, and West Bank and Gaza, while expanding its evaluation function.

To increase its capacity to deliver the highest quality oversight, OIG will continue to reengineer processes to promote internal efficiency, develop its workforce, and enhance the sharing of critical information with Congress and other stakeholders. OIG will also continue to advance internal reforms to ensure its business processes and policies align with best practices and reflect the highest community standards, while investing in supervisory and managerial training and adaptations to a hybrid work environment.

OIG expects to continue to provide benefits for the U.S. Government and for taxpayers through audit, evaluation, and investigative work that identifies questioned costs, savings, recoveries, and ensure funds are put to better use at levels that exceed its annual budget.

The FY 2023 request provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

Budget Justification

OIG's FY 2023 request of $80.5 million is an increase of $5.0 million from the OIG FY 2022 President's Budget Request. It represents an increase of $4.0 million, or 5 percent, above the FY 2022 President's request level of $76.5 million. 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 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

Our Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2018 to 2022 describes our audit and investigation priorities for the four U.S. foreign assistance agencies we oversee.[1] The strategic plan's goals, objectives, and performance measures are organized around the three themes identified in our reform plan: work, process, and people.

These 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. The specific goals and FY 2021 targets and outcomes are provided below. OIG reported on our accomplishments relative to these targets in our FY 2021 Organizational Assessment.

[1] The Strategic Plan identified USAID OIG's oversight responsibilities for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). OPIC merged with some USAID functions to form the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) pursuant to the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018. After DFC became operational, USAID OIG coordinated oversight with DFC until it established its own OIG. USAID OIG continued to assist the DFC Inspector General, who was appointed in mid-2020, while the office became fully functional.

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

Goal 1 Performance Measures	FY 2021	
	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%	98%
Percentage of OIG investigations resulting in a positive outcome	60%	81%
Number of actions in response to OIG referrals, advisories, and other reporting	60%	65%
OIG annual return on investment	100%	175%

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

Goal 2 Performance Measures	FY 2021	
	Target	Actual
Number of high-level engagements with stakeholders pertaining to future, ongoing, or completed work	125	196
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of internal processes, communications, and collaboration	60%	64%
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of human resources management	65%	79%
Number of process improvement initiatives completed	10	20

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

Goal 3 Performance Measures	FY 2021	
	Target	Actual
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of staff engagement and professional development	60%	70%
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of organizational climate	70%	82%
Rate of retention of employees performing at the fully successful level or above	90%	87%

Legislative Proposals

Authority to Use Funds for Representational and Liaison Purposes

Due to the overseas nature of USAID assistance programs, a significant portion of USAID OIG's oversight work is similarly positioned abroad. To effectively conduct our work and continue to safeguard and strengthen U.S. foreign assistance, OIG builds and maintains relationships across a broad range of bilateral donors, multilateral organizations, and host government agencies. These relationships foster improved information sharing and coordination, promote deconfliction and trust, and form the basis for further oversight collaboration—all critical factors in achieving results in overseas settings. Across OIG, senior leaders, and audit, investigative, and support staff continuously work to cement critical relationships to help amplify OIG's reach and maximize its impact for U.S. foreign assistance and within the international development and oversight community.

OIG's investigative success, for example, often requires close coordination and strong working relationships with foreign governments' law enforcement agencies. Since the beginning of FY 2021, USAID OIG has closed nearly 100 investigations involving overseas entities concerning fraud, diversion, and illicit sales related to U.S.-funded foreign assistance programs. To establish and maintain these critical foreign law enforcement relationships, OIG Special Agents and Executives often meet with host nation officials, including host nation law enforcement agencies in external settings. Information is more likely to be shared based on relationships nurtured through hospitality. Yet, our Special Agents often pay for refreshments associated with these meetings with their personal funds.

Under OIG's current appropriations language, and related language in the Foreign Service and Foreign Assistance Acts, the office lacks legal authority to expend funds for representational or liaison purposes. This leaves OIG staff to personally bear certain costs associated with building the relationships upon which OIG depends. It also risks inconsistent outreach around the world, based primarily on individuals' ability to commit personal resources to support these activities.

Use of funds for representational and liaison purposes is considered a standard practice within the law enforcement community and representational requirements specifically associated with OIG's overseas presence make such authority key for USAID OIG as well. In these settings, for example, OIG depends on direct and sustained coordination with overseas law enforcement partners to advance investigative work and support overseas law enforcement actions. OIG estimates that at least 65 of its investigative personnel have regular work assignments and travel abroad that would benefit from use of OIG funds for representational and liaison purposes. While OIG anticipates applying this authority in the majority of cases to foster relationships within the law enforcement context, it would also carefully consider its use to further contacts and partnerships across the broader international accountability community.

Enacting the proposed language would secure the legal authorization necessary to cover the cost of this official and critical overseas activity. OIG therefore proposes the following addition to OIG's standard Title II appropriations language for FY 2023:

> *"Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $10,000 may be available for representation expenses."*

Table 1. OIG Staffing

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

Location	FY 2021 Estimate		FY 2022 President's Request		FY 2023 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Washington, DC	208		221		213	
USAID OIG, Africa Regional Office	20	16	22	16	21	16
Pretoria	14	10	17	10	17	11
Dakar	4	4	3	4	4	4
Kampala	2	2	2	2	0	1
USAID OIG, Asia Regional Office	21	27	18	27	21	17
Bangkok	14	3	14	3	14	3
Manila	3	8	3	8	6	8
Islamabad	1	7	0	7	1	6
Kabul	3	9	1	9	0	0
USAID OIG, LAC Regional Office	3	10	6	10	8	9
San Salvador	3	8	6	8	8	8
Port-au-Prince	0	2	-	2	0	1
USAID OIG, ME/EE Regional Office	26	10	22	11	24	11
Frankfurt	23	1	19	1	18	1
Cairo	1	7	1	8	2	8
Tel Aviv	2	2	2	2	4	2
Overseas Total	70	63	68	64	74	53
Grand Total	278	63	289	64	287	53

Table 2. Budget Summary Obligations by Priority Program

OIG Priority	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 President's Request	FY 2023 Request
OIG Oversight Priorities	47,337	54,102	54,793
All Other OIG Activity	33,849	31,923	31,997
Total	**81,186**	**86,025**	**86,790**

Table 3. Budget Summary Obligations by Detailed Object Class

Object Class – Budget Authority	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 President's Request	FY 2023 Request
Pay Costs			
Personnel Compensation:			
Full Time Permanent (11.1)	25,733	29,604	*31,527*
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	5,462	*6,047*	*5,578*
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	158	184	*252*
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	13,027	14,592	*15,919*
Subtotal	**44,380**	**50,427**	**53,277**
Travel (21.0)	3,876	4,446	*4,571*
Transportation of Things (22.0)	1,069	629	*435*
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	3,375	3,543	*3,157*
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	1,918	1,853	*2,387*
Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,015	1,036	*1,070*
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	3	3	*3*
Other Contractual Services:	22,200	20,988	18,595
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	*9,373*	*9,270*	*7,660*
Other Services (25.2)	*784*	*737*	*146*
Other Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts (25.3)	*11,330*	*10,264*	*9,857*
Operation and Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	*126*	*126*	*241*
Medical Care (25.6)	*40*	*40*	*16*
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	*548*	*552*	*676*
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	322	300	*256*
Equipment (31.0)	2,561	2,649	*2,590*
Building Renovations/Alterations-Office (32.0)	444	125	*350*
Other Claims (42.0)	25	25	*100*
Subtotal	**36,806**	**35,598**	**33,513**
Total Obligations	**81,186**	**86,025**	**86,790**

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS-STATE (GHP-STATE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
GHP-STATE	5,930,000	5,930,000	6,180,000	6,620,000	690,000	440,000

[1] FY 2021 Actual excludes $4,000.0 million in Additional Funding from Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L. 116-260).
[2]FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Controlling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic ($5,930.0 million)

Country Operational Plan (COP) Units

FY 2023 GHP-State funds will be used starting in FY 2024 to support countries that are at or near epidemic control of HIV/AIDS to sustain HIV impact; countries that are close and continuing to scale and will reach epidemic control of HIV/AIDS; and countries that have stalled or where new infections are rising yet are continuing towards epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. In all countries, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to work in close collaboration and partnership with country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund, faith-based institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders to sustain the gains made towards control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in countries at or near epidemic control, continue to scale towards control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and to support HIV prevention and treatment services and reduce barriers that are preventing progress toward epidemic control in countries not yet near epidemic control. Key interventions that will be supported with FY 2023 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; 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 periods 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. The specific mix of interventions will vary between these groups of countries as outlined below.

Countries At or Near Epidemic Control ($1,683.7 million)

With FY 2023 funds, PEPFAR will sustain the treatment gains in Operating Units (OUs) that have achieved epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. As countries achieve epidemic control, fewer resources will be needed for treatment program expansion, prevention programming will be very targeted, and partner countries can adopt an increasing share of the resource burden. In this set of countries, funds will be used to support a public health response to continuously monitor for new infections that could threaten the control achieved, maintain treatment with viral suppression, and implement specific age- and population-focused prevention programming, including Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC) for young men and Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe (DREAMS) programming for adolescent girls and young women. FY 2023 resources will therefore support maintenance of clients virally suppressed by focusing assistance on continuity of treatment and targeted prevention.

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 2023 budget focuses resources on the highest-impact activities. These countries will

focus on ensuring continued population-level viral suppression, which reduces morbidity and mortality and prevents HIV transmission. Continuity of treatment is critical to maintaining the health of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and sustaining epidemic control. In addition to the key interventions every country program should implement, for countries at or near epidemic control, 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.

Countries at or near epidemic control include Botswana ($50.0 million), Burundi ($23.0 million), Cameroon ($75.0 million), Cote d'Ivoire ($85.0 million), Dominican Republic ($20.0 million), Eswatini ($62.5 million), Ethiopia ($85.0 million), Haiti ($100.0 million), Kenya ($287.5 million), Lesotho ($60.0 million), Malawi ($160.0 million), Namibia ($67.0 million), Rwanda ($55.0 million), Uganda ($353.7 million), Vietnam ($30.0 million), and Zimbabwe ($170.0 million).

Countries Continuing to Scale to Reach Epidemic Control ($704.6 million)

With FY 2023 funds, PEPFAR will support countries that are close and continuing to scale to reach epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. In this set of countries, funds will be used to support scaling and continuity of treatment with viral suppression and implementation of specific age- and population-focused prevention programming, including VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women. Countries in this category will continue scaling with close collaboration with host country, Global Fund, and PEPFAR resources focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. The FY 2023 budget focuses resources on the highest-impact activities. In addition to the key interventions every country program should implement, these countries will also focus on scaling up treatment with viral suppression as well as scaling up prevention programming, including VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women.

FY 2023 resources will support scaling and maintenance of clients on treatment by focusing assistance on continuity of treatment and targeted prevention in the following HIV-burdened countries: Nigeria ($332.0 million) and Zambia ($372.6 million).

Countries Not Yet Near Epidemic Control or with Unknown Epidemiologic Status ($1,346.8 million)

With FY 2023 funds, PEPFAR will support countries that have stalled or where new infections are rising and yet are continuing towards epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. These countries may lack reliable epidemiologic data due to civil unrest or other conflicts. In this set of countries, deaths are still high or have plateaued and/or are still not scaling as rapidly toward epidemic control. Funds will support scaling and continuity of treatment with viral suppression and implementation of specific age- and population-focused prevention programming, including key population programming. Countries in this category will continue scaling with close collaboration with host country, Global Fund, and PEPFAR resources focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of local partners. The FY 2023 budget focuses resources on the highest-impact activities and ensuring critical policies to support HIV prevention and treatment services and reduce barriers that prevent progress toward epidemic control, are in place or addressed. In addition to the key interventions every country program should implement, these countries will focus on scaling up treatment with viral suppression as well as scaling up prevention and treatment programming, including for key populations, VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women.

FY 2023 will support scaling and maintenance of clients on treatment by focusing assistance on continuity of treatment and targeted prevention in the following HIV-burdened countries: Angola ($10 million), Democratic Republic of Congo ($102.0 million), Mozambique ($390.0 million), South Africa ($367.0 million), South Sudan ($39.8 million), Tanzania ($398.0 million), and Ukraine ($40.0 million).

Regional Operational Plan (ROP) Units

FY 2023 funds will continue to support PEPFAR efforts to develop a more effective and efficient regional approach. This includes provision of 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 available 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:

- $100.0 million of FY 2023 GHP-State funds in South and Central Asia and 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 other regional programs.

- $68.0 million of FY 2023 GHP-State funds in the Africa Regional OU will support PEPFAR programs in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo, as well as other regional programs.

- $70.0 million of FY 2023 GHP-State funds in Western Hemisphere Regional and Central America Regional OUs will support PEPFAR programs in Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela, as well as other regional programs.

Across these regionally grouped countries, 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. This will also include 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 ($2,045.0 million): $2,000.0 million of FY 2023 funds will support the first tranche of the U.S. pledge to the Global Fund's Seventh Replenishment (2024 – 2026). The $2,000.0 million requested for FY 2023 will support an increased contribution from prior years in recognition of the increased costs to end HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria by 2030, bolster the health system

through which lives are saved, and mitigate program losses in HIV, TB, and malaria activities due to COVID-19. $45.0 million is requested for a United States contribution to UNAIDS in support of Sustainable Development Goal 3 to end AIDS by 2030 through strategic direction, normative guidance through WHO, civil society advocacy and technical support.

S/GAC, Technical Oversight and Management ($301.9 million): The FY 2023 request will support costs — including but not limited to 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, United States Agency for International Development (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 and the use of evidence-based programming of interventions that are proven to be effective and efficient.

S/GAC, Centrally Supported Systems ($50.0 million): PEPFAR has invested in core systems needed to support program management and oversight since its inception. The activities supported within the PEPFAR Centrally Supported Systems and Cross-Cutting Support funding request focus on collection, use, and exchange of data to facilitate real-time analysis of program performance by overlaying financial, partner performance, geographic, and epidemiological data to allow targeting of finite resources to the specific populations and locations that need them. This funding allows full software lifecycle support of systems development, testing, hosting, security, engineering, end user support, and training activities. This includes advanced development and operation of the Data for Accountability Transparency and Impact (DATIM) system that collects site-level program data necessary to target PEPFAR resources to the facilities and communities where services are needed.

PEPFAR In-Country Management and Operations

Management and Operations (M&O) funds are a subset of country amounts which support domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all PEPFAR programs. Within the FY 2023 GHP-State account request (described above) for various bilateral and regional Operating Units (OUs), $481.5 million are FY 2023 M&O 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.

PEPFAR in-country M&O 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.

- **Capital Security Cost Sharing** – The CSCS program requires all agencies with personnel overseas subject to Chief of Mission authority to provide funding in advance for their share of the cost of providing new, safe, secure diplomatic facilities 1) on the basis of the total overseas presence of each agency and 2) as determined annually by the Secretary of State in consultation with such agency.

- **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 non-ICASS motor vehicles and staff travel.

PEPFAR In-Country Management and Operations Costs

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Total	**439,693**	*****	**481,500**	**470,468**
Africa Total	**378,100**	*****	**416,500**	**404,564**
Angola	3,074	*	2,800	3,289
Botswana	9,385	*	11,000	10,042
Burundi	2,750	*	3,200	2,943
Cameroon	9,216	*	9,000	9,861
Cote d'Ivoire	14,582	*	13,000	15,603
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,544	*	12,500	12,352
Eswatini	9,664	*	10,000	10,340
Ethiopia	14,618	*	13,000	15,641
Kenya	39,851	*	42,000	42,641
Lesotho	9,177	*	9,500	9,819
Malawi	15,014	*	17,000	16,065
Mozambique	37,658	*	39,000	40,294
Namibia	12,705	*	12,000	13,594
Nigeria	30,940	*	33,000	33,106
Rwanda	9,164	*	10,000	9,805
South Africa	40,704	*	48,000	43,553
South Sudan	4,389	*	4,000	4,696
Tanzania	27,075	*	35,000	28,970
Uganda	23,001	*	35,000	24,611
Zambia	27,349	*	31,000	29,263
Zimbabwe	16,149	*	16,500	17,279
State Africa Regional [1]	10,091	*	10,000	10,797
East Asia and Pacific Total	**23,237**	*****	**23,500**	**24,863**
Vietnam	8,189	*	9,500	8,762

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
State East Asia and Pacific Regional [2]	15,048	*	14,000	16,101
Europe and Eurasia Total	**5,872**	*	**5,500**	**6,283**
Ukraine	5,872	*	5,500	6,283
South and Central Asia Total	**5,746**		**8,500**	**6,148**
State South and Central Asia Regional [3]	5,746	*	8,500	6,148
Western Hemisphere Total	**27,738**	*	**27,500**	**28,610**
Dominican Republic	5,029	*	4,500	5,381
Haiti	11,732	*	13,000	12,553
State Central America Regional [4]	5,341	*	5,000	5,715
State Western Hemisphere Regional [5]	4,636	*	5,000	4,961

[1] *Includes: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and cross cutting regional activities*

[2] *Includes: Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and cross cutting regional activities*

[3] *Includes: India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Tajikistan, and cross cutting regional activities*

[4] *Includes: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and cross cutting regional activities*

[5] *Includes: Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, and cross cutting regional activities*

Global Health Security – Financial Intermediary Fund ($250.0 million)

The United States, in partnership with the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO), is listening to global experts and is leading the international community to establish a new financial intermediary fund (FIF) focused on global health security and pandemic preparedness and response (PPR), including preparedness for future COVID variants. A well-resourced FIF housed at the World Bank would provide funding to address key gaps in the health security architecture to bolster pandemic preparedness including preparedness for future COVID variants at country, regional, and global levels. Creation of a new financial intermediary fund recognizes the urgent need to increase sustainable financing for pandemic preparedness and global health security, and that significant gaps remain in disease surveillance, country level capability required by the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR), and capacity to rapidly develop, manufacture, and administer countermeasures globally.

Building on international momentum, the United States remains focused on supporting the establishment of a FIF with the broadest political support from stakeholders. These efforts seek to ensure sustainability by allowing for the inclusion of monetary resources outside of official development accounts. The World Bank and the WHO are working on the design elements of a FIF so that it can be ready to accept and deploy financing from the United States and other donors in 2022. At the President's Global COVID-19 Summit, the United States pledged $250.0 million in FY 2021 ARPA-ESF for a FIF to support efforts related to the coronavirus, which has proved pivotal in coalescing international support to establish a FIF. The $4,500.0 million mandatory request and the $250.0 million discretionary request in FY 2023 will further build on that initial pledge, and will encourage other donor countries, private sector, and philanthropies to join us in contributing to the FIF to achieve a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats.

The G20 High Level Independent Panel on Financing the Global Commons for Pandemic Preparedness and the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response estimate that $10,000.0 million annually is needed to avoid the cycle of panic and neglect that inhibits the world's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to health security threats. Mandatory funding in the amount requested will be essential to address gaps in the global health security architecture at the scale required. Robust U.S. financing will demonstrate our commitment to improving global health security, while catalyzing additional support from donors and partners.

Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-STATE	**5,930,000**	**5,930,000**	**6,180,000**	**6,620,000**
Africa	3,658,853	*	3,615,100	3,613,100
Angola	11,466	*	10,000	10,000
Benin	6,000	*	-	-
Botswana	49,230	*	50,000	50,000
Burkina Faso	10,065	*	-	-
Burundi	29,791	*	23,000	23,000
Cameroon	81,828	*	75,000	75,000
Cote d'Ivoire	94,673	*	85,000	85,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	97,688	*	94,100	102,000
Eswatini	64,129	*	62,500	62,500
Ethiopia	102,464	*	85,000	85,000
Ghana	11,227	*	-	-
Kenya	307,394	*	285,000	287,500
Lesotho	67,240	*	60,000	60,000
Liberia	9,731	*	-	-
Malawi	165,085	*	160,000	160,000
Mali	9,860	*	-	-
Mozambique	388,951	*	390,000	390,000
Namibia	77,069	*	70,000	67,000
Nigeria	366,253	*	330,000	332,000
Rwanda	67,258	*	55,000	55,000
Senegal	6,902	*	-	-
Sierra Leone	8,117	*	-	-
South Africa	334,915	*	365,000	367,000
South Sudan	39,800	*	39,800	39,800
Tanzania	366,166	*	412,400	398,000
Togo	11,800	*	-	-
Uganda	336,038	*	352,700	353,700
Zambia	337,113	*	372,600	372,600
Zimbabwe	198,750	*	170,000	170,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,850	*	68,000	68,000
East Asia and Pacific	84,319	*	113,000	95,000
Burma	10,627	*	-	-
Cambodia	4,522	*	-	-
Indonesia	9,111	*	-	-
Laos	1,939	*	-	-
Papua New Guinea	3,900	*	-	-
Philippines	9,600	*	-	-
Thailand	8,258	*	-	-
Vietnam	32,086	*	30,000	30,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,276	*	83,000	65,000
Europe and Eurasia	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
Ukraine	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
South and Central Asia	30,232	*	15,000	35,000

Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
India	14,064	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,936	*	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,664	*	-	-
Nepal	10,400	*	-	-
Tajikistan	2,168	*	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	15,000	35,000
Western Hemisphere	195,020	*	190,000	190,000
Brazil	1,800	*	-	-
Colombia	1,747	*	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,345	*	20,000	20,000
El Salvador	8,090	*	-	-
Guatemala	18,639	*	-	-
Haiti	99,822	*	100,000	100,000
Honduras	8,252	*	-	-
Jamaica	15,471	*	-	-
Nicaragua	1,592	*	-	-
Panama	8,569	*	-	-
Peru	1,900	*	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2,574	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	43,600	43,600
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,219	*	26,400	26,400
Other Funding	-	*	-	250,000
Global Health Security Financial Intermediary Fund	-	*	-	250,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,924,520	*	2,206,900	2,396,900
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	185,628	*	-	-
S/GAC, Centrally Supported Systems	53,581	*	-	50,000
S/GAC, HQ Support Mechanisms	25,777	*	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,605,000	*	1,855,000	2,045,000
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	25,000	*	301,900	301,900
S/GAC, Technical Leadership and Support	29,534	*	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	-	*	50,000	-

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS-USAID (GHP-USAID)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
GHP-USAID	3,265,950	3,265,950	3,870,950	3,956,000	690,050	85,050

[1] FY 2021 Actual excludes $4,000.0 million in Additional Funding from Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L. 116-260).
[2] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

FY 2023 assistance will support the globally-shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths, combating infectious diseases threats, and controlling the HIV/AID epidemic. 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 FY 2023 request will allow the United States to continue its leadership role in a sector of demonstrated comparative advantage and success. U.S. investments will leverage other donor, private sector, and host country resources towards addressing shared challenges. Global Health programs will be enhanced through participation in international partnerships and programs to improve health in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. Programs will address maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health, malaria, vulnerable children, global health security, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and HIV/AIDS.

In an increasingly interconnected world, where diseases know no borders, it is a United States government priority to prevent future pandemics and combat infectious diseases. 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 the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), which unites more than 70 countries as well as international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in the common goal of long-term strengthening of global health security. Activities will help countries to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including antimicrobial resistance) in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. Activities will leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously. They will also help countries comply with the International Health Regulations (2005).

The requests will also allow the U.S. Government to continue to lead global tuberculosis (TB) efforts and work to eliminate neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)—a diverse group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that cause significant morbidity and mortality in more than 1 billion people worldwide, disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations. Working with agencies and partners around the world to reach every person with TB, the U.S. will support efforts to cure those in need of treatment, prevent the spread of new infections, and stop the progression to active TB disease. For NTDs, USAID support focuses on the scale-up of efficient and sustained preventive chemotherapy in an integrated manner so that global health and development goals for control and elimination of these diseases can be achieved.

In addition, the FY 2023 request ensures 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. Programs are focused on 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.

Africa ($2,058.5 million)

Angola ($27.0 million)

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

Malaria ($19.0 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, where possible. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the Government of Angola and partners to further 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 the Angola National Malaria Control Program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures while enhancing the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($8.0 million): USAID, in partnership with the Government of Angola, will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services by improving national policies and providing contraceptive commodities to selected health facilities. USAID will enable training that includes gender considerations and supervision of healthcare providers to ensure compliance with the World Health Organization (WHO) approved standards. USAID will support and engage male and female community health workers to provide Family Planning counseling through social behavior change and interpersonal communications in selected health facilities. These efforts will improve child spacing and, in turn, minimize maternal and newborn health complications and deaths.

Benin ($37.0 million)

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

Malaria ($17.0 million): Resources will advance the 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 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 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.

Global Health Security ($6.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($6.0 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; support polio eradication; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($8.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services in clinics and communities to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors.

Burkina Faso ($58.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Funding will also contribute to increasing the resilience of vulnerable households through improving health and nutrition status.

Malaria ($27.5 million): Resources will advance the 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 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 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.

Global Health Security ($8.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($9.5 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.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($8.0 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 ($5.0 million): Malnutrition remains a major public health concern in Burkina Faso. USAID will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; delivery of nutrition services; access to nutritious foods; and social and behavior change activities.

Burundi ($22.0 million)

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

Malaria ($12.0 million): USAID's malaria control program will support efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions including the introduction of the new malaria vaccine. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Burundi's national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures including the quality of care at the facility level and the expansion of community case management in hard-to-reach zones. USAID will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of frontline health workers, including the community workforce, and ensure the procurement and distribution of malaria commodities. USAID will continue to expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($5.0 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 the age of five. Assistance will strengthen the health sector by supporting sustainable 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 other interventions that improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.0 million): Programs will support increased demand creation, availability, and uptake of quality family planning services with the objective of improving reproductive and maternal health. The program will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through public, non-governmental, and private sector actors. 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. Further, USAID seeks to support cervical cancer treatment to address a gap in those services.

Cameroon ($32.5 million)

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

Malaria ($24.0 million): USAID's malaria program will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination in the most affected areas of the country. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, USAID will strengthen the capacity of Cameroon's national malaria control program to use population behavioral assessments results to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and rapidly expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($8.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, district, facility, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Central African Republic ($2.0 million)

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

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; and prevent diarrhea. In addition, USAID will support interventions to improve care seeking behaviors for critical maternal, newborn, and child health services in the community and in facilities.

Cote d'Ivoire ($51.0 million)

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

Malaria ($25.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention measures and treatment tools 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 Cote d'Ivoire's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention measures and treatment tools, and will rapidly expand capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($8.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($8.0 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 improve immunization coverage; support the introduction of new vaccines and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding; prevent diarrhea; support polio eradication; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe-delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($9.5 million): Programs will strengthen the quality and accessibility of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($143.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. assistance will improve access to quality health services by strengthening the technical, management, and governance capacities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) health care managers and service providers. Investments will focus on training and supervision of health workers and providing essential medicine and healthcare commodities to address the causes of newborn mortality, child mortality, and maternal mortality. 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. GHP-USAID funds will also strengthen critical health systems, including data and information systems; human resources for health; health financing, governance, and management; and supply chain management.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($16.0 million): Resources will support USAID's strategic priority to end TB, including assistance to improve commodities management, enhance laboratory-testing to improve TB notification and treatment, ensure free access to TB treatment, and strengthen the use of data for programmatic decision making. USAID will support local organizations to implement locally generated solutions and improve TB diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

Malaria ($54.5 million): Resources will advance the 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 reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of the DRC's National Malaria Control Program 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.

Global Health Security ($14.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on implementing of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national, international, or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($32.0 million): USAID will scale-up cost-effective and evidence-based interventions that save the lives of mothers and children, provide training of trainers from health professional organizations, and advocate for improved national policies. Activities will improve access to and use of quality birth preparedness and maternity services, treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities, newborn care and treatment, immunizations, treatment of polio and child illnesses, 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.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($20.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, enable training and supervision of healthcare providers, and provide contraceptives to select facilities and communities. Activities will reach young women to improve birth spacing and timing. Additional activities will support social and behavior change to increase knowledge on safe and effective contraceptive methods and decrease the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV). Prevention and response to GBV will be integrated into the primary health care platform.

Nutrition ($7.0 million): USAID will support cost-effective nutrition interventions to reduce maternal and child undernutrition, including the promotion of breastfeeding, growth monitoring, and vitamin A and iron-folate supplementation. USAID will tackle chronic malnutrition in the DRC by promoting a multisectoral approach to nutrition programming.

Ethiopia ($143.0 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. Funding will support improving the health 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 strengthen health systems in the areas of health information systems; supply chain management to improve pharmaceuticals and logistics management and data management systems enhance accountability and improve availability of essential commodities; human resource development with an emphasis on improving quality of pre-service education to increase competency of graduating health professionals, human resource management, motivation, and retention; and health sector financing focused on expanding Community Based Health Insurance to protect from catastrophic health expenditure.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($14.0 million): USAID assistance for TB will strengthen key components of the TB program to expand early case detection and improve access to quality services for diagnosis and management. Activities will include improving drug supply management, improving and making more accessible multi drug resistant-TB diagnosis and treatment services, TB infection control, and promoting community-based TB care.

Malaria ($36.0 million): Resources will advance the 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 scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the goal of elimination. In coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Ethiopia's national malaria elimination programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($40.0 million): USAID will focus on the leading causes of child and maternal morbidity and mortality. Support will continue for the scale-up of service delivery models to all parts of the country, and for mobile populations in four developing regions where child and maternal mortality are up to 300 percent higher than the rest of the country. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts. USAID will build the sustainability of MCH and primary health care services with health system investments at decentralized levels and will reduce morbidity and mortality during health crises with a Public Health Emergency Management System and increased surveillance for vaccine-preventable diseases.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($31.0 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 individuals' 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. USAID will also support services for victims of gender-based violence.

Nutrition ($13.0 million): As a nutrition-priority country, USAID will support implementation of the National Nutrition Program. USAID will build capacity to deliver nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities and work with 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. USAID will create linkages between livelihood, nutrition, and economic opportunities to increase access to diverse, safe, and quality foods.

Ghana ($64.5 million)

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

Malaria ($28.0 million): Resources will advance the PM 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 Ghana's 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.

Global Health Security ($8.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID’s assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($10.0 million): USAID will continue to build self-reliance and the technical capacity of Ghanaian health workers to address the leading causes of maternal and childhood mortality. U.S. assistance will support the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Health Service, and Ghanaian communities to improve the quality of and increase the 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 (FP/RH) ($13.0 million): USAID will promote healthy reproductive health behaviors such as the uptake of voluntary family planning services and sustainable use of reproductive health commodities. 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, while strengthening the commodity supply chain to ensure contraceptive availability at all levels of the health system.

Nutrition ($5.5 million): U.S. assistance in nutrition will work to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable families. USAID will support the government’s efforts to reduce childhood stunting and anemia, particularly in Ghana's most economically vulnerable regions, through multi-sectoral 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, increasing access to health services, clean water and sanitation, and improving nutrition behaviors. U.S. assistance will also support the prevention and treatment of poor nutrition through community-based health services.

Guinea ($40.5 million)

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

Malaria ($17.5 million): Resources will advance the 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 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 Guinea's 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.

Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($8.0 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 of age; 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; support polio eradication; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($6.0 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 ($124.3 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. assistance helps prevent and treat the main causes of morbidity and build self-reliance by strengthening host country systems to ensure sustainability of the life-saving impact of USAID programs. U.S. assistance in key regions of Kenya will 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, GAVI, and the Global Financing Facility to advance shared goals.

HIV/AIDS ($32.5 million): In collaboration with the United States President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID will work to accelerate progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through use of data, and continue PEPFAR's focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to mitigate risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs, voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men, and accelerating access to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis ($10.0 million): USAID will support access to quality-assured TB services nationwide, through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support/complement the activities of the Kenyan Ministry of Health's TB, Leprosy, and Lung Diseases Unit.

Malaria ($33.5 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates them with other priority health interventions. PMI will accelerate efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the goal of elimination. In close coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Kenya's national malaria control programs, support national malaria strategies to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, and build country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($8.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID’s assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($13.5 million): USAID contributes to Kenya's efforts to prevent deaths among children and new mothers. USAID programs will strengthen national, county, and community 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; support polio eradication; and improve immunization prevention and the treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia amongst children under age five. Programs will increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($22.5 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Programs will enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. Programs will promote delivery of integrated services for beneficiaries, therefore making a substantial contribution to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Nutrition ($3.8 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 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 ($42.5 million)

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

Malaria ($15.0 million): Resources will advance the 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 Liberia's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, as well as expand country capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($8.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national-level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($11.0 million): USAID will build self-reliance and enhance access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with infection prevention measures in both public and private sectors. USAID will continue to support routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, polio eradication, and community case management of malaria, diarrhea, nutrition, and pneumonia, as well as strengthen the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($8.0 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 decrease maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

Madagascar ($68.0 million)

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

Malaria ($26.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, with other health priority 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 Madagascar's 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, including disease surveillance, to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect

infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($18.0 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. These services could include emergency obstetric care and scaled up high impact interventions including antenatal care, care for normal delivery, three postnatal 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. Interventions to improve the well-being of children under five years old include expansion of community case management of common childhood illnesses, water and sanitation, and nutrition interventions. Given Madagascar's low immunization coverage rates and high risk of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases, special emphasis will be placed on strengthening routine immunization activities. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($16.0 million): USAID will support access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods and high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, increase demand for modern contraceptive methods and quality services, and strengthen family planning and reproductive health systems. Assistance will support implementation of high-impact practices at the community and facility level, including provision of postpartum family planning, and will strengthen the provision of adolescent-friendly contraceptive services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition ($3.0 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 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.

Malawi ($72.5 million)

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

Tuberculosis ($4.5 million): USAID will build self-reliance by supporting Malawi's National Tuberculosis Control Program and local organizations to improve case detection among high-risk and vulnerable populations, put all diagnosed patients on treatment, and prevent the spread of the disease. Malaria ($24.0 million): Resources will advance the 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. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale up prevention and treatment interventions alongside the Government of Malawi to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination. PMI will strengthen the capacity of Malawi's National Malaria Control Program to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($6.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and the GHSA.

Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($19.0 million): In partnership with the Ministry of Health, district government, private healthcare providers, and other stakeholders, USAID will help accelerate reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through the implementation of evidence-based, high-impact quality interventions at household, community, and facility levels. U.S. assistance will expand access to maternal health services through essential health package services to the most vulnerable, underserved, and marginalized populations, including those in rural areas, young parents, first-time parents, and persons with disabilities. USAID will also support the Ministry of Health to enforce standards for improving quality of maternal and newborn care in all health facilities.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($12.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care through public and private providers on a sustainable basis. USAID's programs will enhance the ability of individuals, especially youth, 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. USAID will diversify modes of community-based FP/RH service delivery in hard-to-reach areas through community-based distribution agents and mobile outreach services.

Nutrition ($7.0 million): USAID will improve the health and nutrition status of children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in Malawi. 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. USAID will increase household access to diverse and nutritious foods, increase supplementation approaches to prevent micronutrient deficiencies, improve WASH practices, and improve the policy environment for nutrition.

Mali ($81.0 million)

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

Malaria ($26.5 million): Resources will advance the 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 scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the goal of elimination. In close coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Mali's 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.

Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($22.0 million): USAID activities will support evidence-based, high-impact health interventions to reduce maternal and child rates of disease and mortality through a network of health centers and community health workers delivering an essential package of maternal and child health services. Activities to reduce maternal mortality will include improving the quality of, and access to, antenatal care services, including prevention of preeclampsia and eclampsia; ensuring skilled attendance at birth and treatment of obstetric complications; 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. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($16.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care through the private sector. Activities to improve FP/RH service delivery will include training of private sector 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.

Nutrition ($7.5 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 and small farmer's 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 support de-worming campaigns; and promote community-based integrated management of acute malnutrition.

Mozambique ($93.5 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) ($7.0 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 ($29.0 million): Resources will advance the 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 Mozambique's National Malaria Control Program 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.

Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($21.0 million): USAID maternal and child health programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote quality health care to pregnant women, newborns and children under five years old; support facility-and community-based interventions that improve access and utilization of emergency obstetric and newborn care services; support immunization coverage including support for the introduction of new vaccines; ensure the provision of comprehensive child health care including to prevent diarrhea and pneumonia; and support interventions to improve maternal and neonatal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery and obstetric surgical care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($20.0 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 ($7.5 million): USAID will support community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring, nutritional screening, and 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.

Niger ($50.0 million)

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

Malaria ($19.0 million): Resources will advance the 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 the Government of Niger 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 Niger's national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will develop the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($6.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens and zoonotic diseases.

Maternal and Child Health ($11.0 million): USAID maternal and child health programs will improve access to and utilization of high-quality services to better protect and promote health care to pregnant and lactating women and children under five years old; support facility-and community-based interventions that increase antenatal and postnatal care, iron and folic acid supplementation, safe delivery, postpartum family planning, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the introduction of new vaccines, outreach activities for routine immunization and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia. The broader health system will be supported through integrated assistance for the supply chain and data systems. USAID will take a holistic approach to improving nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under-five. Through a multi-sector approach, USAID will promote a range of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to increase access to nutritious foods. USAID will continue focusing on social and behavior change communication activities to address the underlying norms and behaviors that impact infant and young child feeding practices, to promote early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding, and to promote the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy among women.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($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 such 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): 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 child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; and delivery of nutrition services. USAID will also reinforce the implementation of social and behavior change activities, which includes good nutrition practices.

Nigeria ($214.0 million)

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

HIV/AIDS ($46.0 million): USAID will accelerate progress toward controlling the HIV epidemic in Nigeria by reducing HIV-related morbidity and mortality and decreasing transmission. Funds will support epidemic control through: provision of targeted HIV testing and client-centered treatment services, including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission; key population programming to address the specific vulnerabilities to HIV faced by those communities, including the provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis; comprehensive support to vulnerable children and their caregivers to mitigate the impact of HIV; provision of condoms and lubricants; and the utilization of real time data for decision-making.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($18.0 million): As a part of the U.S. Global TB Strategy and White House National Action Plan to Combat Multidrug-Resistant TB, funding will support the National Tuberculosis Program to enhance surveillance and accelerate direct delivery of detection, care, and treatment services based on data-driven programming prioritizing areas with highest disease burden. Assistance includes training of health care workers and providing enhanced packages of screening, diagnostic and treatment tools as well as digital innovations to monitor diagnostic networks and support treatment adherence.

Malaria ($74.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, to scale proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrate these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside host countries and partners to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity and mortality, toward the goal of elimination. In close coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Nigeria's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($10.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on implementing the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will support efforts to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at all levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($32.0 million): USAID will improve access to skilled birth attendance and essential newborn care in priority states. Program funds will be used to encourage women and caregivers to seek antenatal and delivery services, as well as sick child care. USAID will train service providers to improve maternal and child health diagnostic and treatment capacity with an increased focus on newborn quality of care. Assistance will also address intimate partner violence, children in adversity, prevention of

child marriage, obstetric fistula, and polio eradication. Immunization will continue to be a foundational activity for routine child and maternal immunizations.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($27.0 million): USAID will support increasing access to voluntary FP/RH services for the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies. An intensified focus on social and behavior change will increase the number of women seeking FP/RH services. 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. New activities will give adolescents opportunities to participate in policies and programs that determine their future and combat gender-based violence.

Nutrition ($7.0 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 interagency activities. Working at both the state and community levels, activities will aim to support a change in social norms and behaviors to contribute to improved household nutrition.

Rwanda ($49.3 million)

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

Malaria ($19.5 million): Resources will advance the 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 a goal of elimination. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Rwanda's national malaria control program 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. The PMI program will support the national program in its efforts to digitize malaria case management and supply chain management allowing Rwanda to use real-time data to make shifts in investments. The PMI program will also support capacity building to improve data quality and data triangulation between service data and antimalarial medicines.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($12.0 million): USAID funding supports the continuum of care. This integrated package of high-impact, lifesaving interventions will include: antenatal care; skilled attendance at birth; safe cesarean delivery; postnatal care; procurement of targeted life-saving maternal and child commodities and equipment; management of sepsis; fistula prevention and repair; and health promotion

to improve health seeking and preventive practices. High impact interventions include: focused antenatal care; emergency obstetric care including safe cesarean delivery; essential and advanced newborn care; care of the small and sick newborn; facility-level integrated management of childhood illness; and community level integrated community case management of diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria. Funds will build capacity of health care providers through improved provider competencies in clinical care and in health care management; 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, and community case management for pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($9.0 million): USAID will continue to support access to high-quality voluntary family planning products, services, and information on reproductive health. Programming will emphasize youth access to comprehensive reproductive health education and services, birth spacing, and timing of first birth. It will also continue to support healthcare provider competencies for a wide range of family planning services, including long term and reversible family planning methods, while also focusing on decreasing maternal and child morbidity and mortality. USAID will also support improving data quality at the last mile, to reduce unmet need.

Nutrition ($3.8 million): USAID will improve maternal, infant, child and adolescent nutrition by promoting exclusive breastfeeding, improving infant and young child complementary feeding practices, improving community-based delivery of nutrition services that targets adolescents, and improving nutrition behaviors through social and behavior change communication. Assistance will improve household-level dietary quality and diversity through cooking demonstrations, child feeding, growth monitoring and promotion, and malnutrition screening and referrals; and will advocate for the introduction of fortified and biofortified staple foods, animal source foods, and kitchen gardens.

Senegal ($69.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. 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 ($25.5 million): Resources will advance the 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 Senegal's 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.
Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID’s assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect

infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($13.0 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 (FP/RH) ($15.0 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. 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 ($7.0 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 practices in early childhood, targeting malnourished children; and promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet to the most vulnerable populations.

Sierra Leone ($39.7 million)

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

Malaria ($16.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions where possible. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and other 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 the GOSL’s National Malaria Control Program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security ($8.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on implementing the Global Health Security Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID’s assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect

infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($11.2 million): USAID will support access to and utilization of high-quality facility-and community-based interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, safe delivery 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; supply chain management; and strengthening the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($4.0 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 and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. FP/RH assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality. Activities will include high impact sustainable interventions, such as public information and education campaigns to increase demand for FP/RH services, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and expanding FP/RH counseling by targeted outreach to men and youth.

Somalia ($1.5 million)

USAID assistance plays an important role in the U.S. Government's support for a healthy, more resilient Somalia and contributes to the Mission's goals to respond to recurring humanitarian needs while supporting inclusive and resilient economic growth and to promote peace through stable, effective governance. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, programming will build self-reliance and provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen Somalia's fragile health care system while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Maternal and Child Health ($1.5 million): USAID will support facility-and community-based interventions that improve access to and use of maternal and newborn health services, such as antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal care with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance may support child health services such as routine immunization; integrated management of childhood illnesses; and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia; and strengthen the broader health system.

South Africa ($67.0 million)

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

HIV/AIDS ($46.0 million): As a key implementing agency for PEPFAR, USAID carries out PEPFAR's program in South Africa by supporting the Government of South Africa (GOSA) in their goal of HIV epidemic control. In his June 2019 State of the Nation Address, South African President Cyril Ramaphosa stated the country’s intent to put a further 2 million South Africans on HIV treatment. In partnership, PEPFAR South Africa and the GOSA redoubled efforts, with the following priority objectives: (1) expand quality HIV treatment, with a focus on high-burden districts and high-volume facilities; (2) retain people living with HIV (PLHIV) on treatment; (3) expand combination HIV prevention programs, including services for orphans and vulnerable children, and (4) expand programs to reduce HIV risk for adolescent girls and young women (AGYW). Interventions will focus on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural

interventions, programming to avoid and reduce risk for AGYW, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), and accelerating access to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($16.0 million): USAID will support the National TB Program to accelerate the recovery of TB services and implement evidence-based interventions to improve TB case finding and notification. USAID will continue building self-reliance and provide targeted support to districts and sub-districts with the highest TB burden. Activities will include improving access to TB diagnosis through scaling up bi-directional screening and testing for TB; using digital chest x-rays to diagnose additional TB cases; supporting intensified TB contact tracing; and continued training of health care workers in the use of proven diagnostic instruments and tools. USAID will scale up targeted universal testing for TB among high-risk groups and improve linkage for bacteriologically confirmed drug-susceptible TB cases and laboratory-confirmed drug-resistant TB cases to appropriate treatment. Activities will also strengthen TB infection prevention and control services; scale up the adherence and comprehensive care package to improve treatment success rates; strengthen integration of TB and HIV services; and support provision of antiretroviral therapy for all TB/HIV coinfected patients. In line with the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant TB, funds will be used to improve early identification and effective treatment of MDR-TB.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

South Sudan ($31.0 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.

Global Health Security ($6.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($15.0 million): USAID will continue to reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality and contain the spread of communicable diseases, including polio. Social accountability and social behavior change interventions will build individual and community self-reliance by improving health behaviors and strengthening community engagement with health systems. USAID will provide support to direct health service delivery and health worker skills and capacity building. This will improve the quality of and access to essential health services. Technical assistance will strengthen

accountability and oversight of health services, and support disease surveillance and immunization, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($10.0 million): Access to and use of family planning services is extremely low in South Sudan. USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care through an integrated maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH)/FP/RH platform. USAID FP/RH activities will help to reduce barriers to family planning uptake and enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth and spacing of subsequent ones. Access to FP/RH services will be expanded in NGO-supported and private sector sites through expanded geographic coverage, health provider training, supportive supervision, and improvements to quality of care. Support will be provided to the contraceptive supply chain system to ensure that NGO supported facilities and private sector sites have ready access to contraceptives and that stockouts are minimized. Social behavior change efforts will increase community support for family planning and reduce harmful behaviors such as gender based violence. Interventions will leverage existing MNCH, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming to integrate FP/RH information and services where appropriate.

Sudan ($6.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 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 ($4.0 million): USAID will support accessibility and availability 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 ($135.5 million)

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

HIV/AIDS ($32.5 million): In collaboration with PEPFAR, USAID will work to accelerate progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through use of data, continue to focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission 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 with antiretroviral drugs, and voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men; and accelerate access to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($8.0 million): USAID will accelerate work to improve the Government of Tanzania's ability to detect and treat TB-and MDRTB-infected individuals, as well as diagnose and refer patients co-infected with HIV for treatment. USAID will intensify interventions in communities for TB identification,

referral for diagnosis, treatment, and patient support. Assistance to the national TB program will continue.

Malaria ($42.0 million): Resources will advance the 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 Tanzania's 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.

Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($13.0 million): USAID will 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 increase access to high-impact maternal, newborn, and child health interventions in underserved 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, and it will strengthen linkages with other U.S. Government programs for voluntary family planning, including promotion of postpartum family planning, quality nutrition, and malaria and HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. Programs will leverage the U.S. Government and other investments in nutrition, malaria, and infectious diseases.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($25.0 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 Zanzibar. Assistance will emphasize: procuring FP/RH commodities and strengthening the supply chain; expanding FP/RH services at the facility and community level; building the capacity of healthcare workers; promoting behaviors to delay sexual debut, reducing early marriage, and ensuring healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy; and providing support for increased domestic financing for FP/RH.

Nutrition ($6.0 million): U.S. assistance will provide a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of undernutrition among children under five years of age and high rates of maternal anemia. USAID will implement a social behavior change strategy to improve Tanzanian knowledge of the importance of appropriate nutrition and best nutrition practices.

Uganda ($135.0 million)

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

HIV/AIDS ($37.0 million): USAID will progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through use of data; continue PEPFAR's focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, condom programming, prevention among key populations, behavioral and structural interventions, programming to mitigate risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs, and voluntary medical male circumcision; and increase access to care and treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($7.0 million): USAID will support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program 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 scale an innovative and successful urban treatment program to other U.S.-supported districts; and strengthen capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain a quality multi-drug resistant TB program.

Malaria ($34.0 million): Resources will advance the PMI strategy by scaling a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrating these with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the host country and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the goal of malaria elimination. In coordination with key partners, PMI will strengthen the capacity of Uganda's 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.

Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the (GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($13.0 million): USAID will support access to and availability of deliveries with skilled providers; improve perinatal 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 promote universal sanitation to lower rates of diarrheal illness; promote good sanitation and hygiene practices in facilities; and strengthen the underpinning supply chain, data, and human resources systems.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($27.0 million): USAID will work with local systems at both the central and district level to ensure a steady supply of reproductive health products; enhance reporting and the use of data; support health workforce development; and improve the 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, to 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 make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity and reduce the occurrence of fistula.

Nutrition ($8.0 million): 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 vulnerable populations by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan technical capacity to

improve the diets of malnourished children and 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 ($90.5 million)

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

HIV/AIDS ($23.3 million): In collaboration with PEPFAR, USAID will work to accelerate progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through the use of data; continue PEPFAR's focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; condom programming; prevention among key populations; behavioral and structural interventions; programming to avoid and reduce the risk for adolescent girls and young women; pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs; voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men; and accelerate access to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.8 million): In close collaboration with the private sector, other donors and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), USAID will work to increase commitments towards reducing TB infections and to increase capacity of the GRZ to sustainably manage the country's TB program. 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. 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 ($30.0 million): Resources will advance the 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 GRZ's 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.

Global Health Security ($8.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID’s assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

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 to implementing high-impact interventions across the life cycle, including reproduction, newborn, child, adolescent, and maternal health, as well as nutrition. Health systems will continue to be strengthened through capacity building and

mentorship of front-line health care providers; improving access to high-quality evidence-based maternal, newborn and child health interventions; utilization of a continuous quality-improvement approach; and maximizing data collection, analysis and use for decision-making. Activities will also promote community outreach, and strategically engage the private sector to expand access to services.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($10.0 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 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 GRZ to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting the first 1,000 most critical days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers, and vulnerable groups.

Zimbabwe ($26.5 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.5 million): USAID will strengthen the overall management of TB in Zimbabwe. Assistance will improve TB infection control measures within the health service delivery system through improved prevention and control efforts. Assistance will also 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 ($15.0 million): Resources will advance the 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 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 Zimbabwe's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will expand the country's capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health ($3.0 million): USAID will support Maternal and Child Health (MCH) activities focusing on improving the quality of integrated service delivery to increase efficiencies and improve health outcomes. The support will improve maternal, youth, and child health and survival in targeted communities and populations through strengthened community health service delivery systems; improved quality and youth-friendliness of MCH services; and reduced socio-cultural barriers to health seeking behaviors. USAID will strengthen health worker knowledge, skills, and attitudes to deliver interventions including, but not limited to comprehensive and basic emergency obstetric and newborn care, WHO-recommended ante-natal care visits, kangaroo mother care for preterm and small newborns, postnatal care, immunization, and emergency triaging assessment and treatment of sick children. Health care worker technical capacity will be built through applying a blend of in-service, refresher, and on-the-job training. The support will enhance intrapartum monitoring of labor and taking action when emergencies arise through enhanced use of the partograph. USAID will facilitate the link from the community to health facilities; build the capacity of health center committees to influence the development, implementation, and oversight of MCH systems; and strengthen Village Health Worker

knowledge and skills to promote appropriate MCH health-seeking behaviors. Volunteer health workers are key to extending health promotion and some primary health care service delivery beyond the health center. As the pattern of morbidity and mortality is complex and interrelated, the high burden of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria greatly impact MCH, so this support will emphasize collaboration with other USAID-supported health activities in implementation areas.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($2.0 million): USAID will increase access to a comprehensive range of voluntary FP/RH services. This will be accomplished by applying evidence-based counseling methods targeted at providing respectful, client-oriented services. Family planning and reproductive health service provision will be provided through mobile outreach clinics. Technical support through on-the-job training will be offered to public sector nurses to build capacity to offer long term reversible methods to promote sustainability of the FP/RH program.

USAID Africa Regional ($16.7 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) ($1.5 million): Activities will assist African countries to strengthen national strategies, including by adapting the WHO's End TB Strategy; address TB-HIV coinfection and drug resistant TB; and support data for decision making at both the policy and provider levels.

Malaria ($2.5 million): Resources will advance the PMI "End Malaria Faster" strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale proven prevention 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 ($7.7 million): USAID Africa Regional will analyze regional trends affecting women and children, inform strategies for improving quality of care and preventing deaths, contribute to multi-sectoral solutions to improve service delivery, support polio eradication, and ensure equitable, sustainable maternal and child health solutions are documented and disseminated. As appropriate, USAID Africa Regional will incorporate gender-based violence-related trends, impacts, and policy and programmatic approaches into its maternal and child health work.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($5.0 million): USAID Africa Regional will help countries improve program implementation by increasing the use of digital technologies and capitalizing on the increased interest in and commitment to voluntary FP/RH.

USAID East Africa Regional ($1.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths. Funding will contribute to increasing the resilience of vulnerable households through improving health and nutrition status.

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($5.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. As a result, FP/RH assistance will make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality.

Nutrition ($3.0 million): USAID will reduce rates of malnutrition by diversifying diets, reducing infectious diseases, and increasing access to the diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition.

USAID Sahel Regional Program ($10.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths. Funding will contribute to increasing the resilience of vulnerable households through improving health and nutrition status.

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($5.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Assistance will improve the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. As a result, FP/RH assistance will make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality.

Nutrition ($3.0 million): USAID will reduce rates of malnutrition by diversifying diets, reducing infectious diseases, and increasing access to the diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition.

USAID West Africa Regional ($12.0 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 scale-up 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 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. Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($12.0 million): The West Africa regional health program will continue to support the regional voluntary FP/RH initiative the Ouagadougou Partnership (OP) for repositioning family planning in Francophone West Africa. USAID/West Africa will continue to work with the OP to reach an additional 6.5 million additional FP users in West Africa by 2030, in alignment with Family Planning 2030 global partnership. USAID will support these partnerships through policy and advocacy, service delivery in focus countries, and by strengthening commodity security. In commodity security, USAID will work closely with the West African Health Organization (WAHO), other donors, and partners to provide technical assistance and limited emergency commodity support to improve commodity security in West Africa.

East Asia and Pacific ($190.5 million)

Burma ($29.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. Government assistance supports life-saving health interventions in malaria, tuberculosis, and maternal and child health, 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 substantially leveraging 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 public health challenges that can be scaled up with domestic and other resources.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($12.0 million): USAID will prevent and control 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 by strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Malaria ($10.0 million): The PMI program will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Maternal and Child Health ($7.0 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 ($28.5 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) ($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. USAID will bolster efforts to build local capacity and institutionalize financing mechanisms to reduce the burden of TB and advance the ability of Cambodia's health system to address TB and to provide more affordable and sustainable quality healthcare. Programs will help improve the country's ability to implement health financing reforms including through the social health insurance and health equity fund.

Malaria ($10.0 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.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID’s

assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($4.0 million): Assistance will support 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 ($2.0 million): Efforts will support the country's supply chain for essential health and family planning products, increase access to voluntary family planning services through improved service delivery, and enable health workers to take ownership over advanced health system logistics, service delivery mechanisms, and data management.

Nutrition ($1.0 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 practices. These programs will complement Global Food Security Strategy activities.

Indonesia ($44.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. Government 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) ($20.0 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.

Global Health Security in Development ($11.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($13.0 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. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

Laos ($12.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. Government assistance supports Laos' leadership role in public health, helping the Government of Laos to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($4.0 million): USAID will work 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.

Nutrition ($3.5 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 practices. The focus for infants will be on early initiation, exclusive, and continuous breastfeeding, and adequate complementary feeding.

Philippines ($42.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. investments apply evidence-based, sustainability-focused models to reach underserved and vulnerable populations, focusing on fostering deeper engagement with local actors and systems that are crucial to achieve these health goals.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($20.0 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 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.

Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's

assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($13.0 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 unwanted 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.

Thailand ($5.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security in Development ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Timor-Leste ($2.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal death. U.S. Government assistance supports Timor-Leste's leadership role in public health, helping the Government of Timor-Leste to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Maternal and Child Health ($1.0 million): USAID will work 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 civil society and the private sector that leverage political commitment, local evidence, domestic financing, and local innovation to prevent child and maternal deaths.

-Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($1.0 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.

Vietnam ($18.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the global goal of combating infectious disease threats. 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 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) ($10.0 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 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 the WHO'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.

Global Health Security ($8.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Pacific Islands Regional ($6.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security in Development ($6.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support region will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens targeted to USAID priority Pacific Islands.

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

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria ($3.0 million): Activities under the (PMI will support transition efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to a more aggressive stance of eliminating drug resistant strains in the Mekong sub-region before they spread globally. 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 technical assistance for improved surveillance and response, capacity strengthening, and pharmaceutical management systems.

Europe and Eurasia ($23.2 million)

Georgia ($5.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Ukraine ($17.0 million)

Ukraine's health infrastructure, supply chains, staffing, and care have been severely degraded. Resources will combat resurgent infectious disease threats and restore health systems.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($8.5 million): USAID will help to restore and strengthen TB health services that have been disrupted by the war. Focusing on drug-resistant TB, assistance will expand diagnosis and improve treatment regimens, improve drug management, strengthen laboratory services and information systems, and improve infection control.

Global Health Security ($8.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. Resources will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics by preventing, detecting, and reducing the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens. Assistance will include strengthened early threat identification and rapid response at all administrative levels, reinforced laboratory and surveillance capabilities, and improved risk communication.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($1.2 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. Funding will support 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 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 ($21.0 million)

Egypt ($6.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security ($6.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Jordan ($5.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect

infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Yemen ($10.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal death.

Maternal and Child Health ($8.0 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs, which are aligned to the Mission's integrated development approach, will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote the health of women of reproductive age, especially those who are pregnant or lactating, and children under five years old. Programming will build self-reliance by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase access to and quality of emergency and routine 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 among other interventions. Planned assistance will support health initiatives grounded on health systems strengthening principles that provide essential services for building resilience and support the legitimacy of local authorities, helping to mitigate the effects of the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises.

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

South and Central Asia ($264.5 million)

Afghanistan ($12.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. 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 (pneumonia, and diarrhea), and maternal mortality (hemorrhage, infections, and hypertensive disorders). All activities will continue to promote increased governance structures of the health sector and health services by fostering a sustainable and resilient health system.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($4.0 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen TB detection, treatment, and management of TB drug resistance.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($8.0 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 vaccine-preventable illnesses affecting children, as well as diarrheal diseases and other common childhood illnesses; and household-level water, sanitation and hygiene. Additional MCH activities will build technical skills, leadership, and management abilities of implementing partners in targeted provinces and health zones.

Bangladesh ($83.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. GHP-USAID will advance the U.S. strategic objective of promoting a healthy and productive population to drive inclusive and sustainable development and support U.S. prosperity and security objectives.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($20.0 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.

Global Health Security in Development ($11.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($20.0 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. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts. Health investments will deliver high-impact, evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality during the first 30 days of life.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($22.0 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. In a country with one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world, investments will expand social marketing and behavior change communication activities to dispel misconceptions about contraception and increase access to and use of voluntary family planning information and services.

Nutrition ($10.0 million): Nutrition investments will continue to link agriculture with nutrition education and health interventions to address chronic malnutrition. Programs will support community-based nutrition activities to prevent and address child malnutrition, focusing on children under two years of age and using innovative electronic and social media methods to reach young parents.

India ($48.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S assistance advances key relationships in areas of mutual bilateral and global interest, working with the government, private sector, and civil society, demonstrating and evaluating scalable models that shape the healthcare system to effectively respond to the needs of the poor and vulnerable.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($20.0 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 to improve treatment adherence; combat stigma for patients; and create incentives for the private sector to improve TB case finding, notification and treatment completion.

Global Health Security ($9.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($9.5 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 and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and immunizations for children in public and private facilities. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($10.0 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.

Kazakhstan ($8.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security in Development ($8.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Kyrgyz Republic ($11.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. 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 TB services at all levels of the health system.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.0 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 MDR-TB. Programs will build local capacity 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.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to multi-sectoral strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Nepal ($41.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. Government assistance promotes and supports a path to Nepal's sustainability and resilience by strengthening health governance and building the human capacity of the health sector to implement effective, evidence-based programs that will improve the health outcomes of people living in Nepal, particularly marginalized and disadvantaged groups. USAID will continue to build self-reliance by working with the Government of Nepal (GON) to support the following activities:

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($13.0 million): USAID-funded activities use evidence-based approaches to prevent maternal and child deaths and expand access to life-saving commodities and skilled healthcare providers. Health interventions will also support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($15.0 million): Funding will strengthen the country's supply chain for essential health and family planning products and increase access to voluntary family planning through improved service delivery.

Nutrition ($8.0 million): USAID will support the latest evidence-based interventions to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under two years of age. These investments optimize the long-term effectiveness of U.S. assistance, bolstering Nepal's health systems at local levels during this critical window of the GON's transition to a federal system. Further, the U.S. Government's positive working relationship with Nepal's Ministry of Health provides an opportunity for greater institutionalization of evidence-based approaches, thus ensuring the sustainability of long-term investments in the sector.

Pakistan ($30.0 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) ($9.0 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen tuberculosis (TB) detection, treatment and management of TB drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology; and continuing public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control, including social franchising.

Global Health Security ($10.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($5.0 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. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($6.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-governmental, 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.

Tajikistan ($17.5 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) ($7.0 million): High TB rates, including MDR-TB, threaten Tajikistan and the U.S., as international travel and migration increase. Funding will work to prevent and contain TB and MDR-TB rates by continuing to expand Tajikistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission. Programs will 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 to expand access. The USG will 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.

Global Health Security ($6.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to multi-sectoral strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($2.0 million): Programs will address the most common causes of maternal and child deaths by strengthening service provision, 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.

Nutrition ($2.5 million): Funds will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy and will promote infant early initiation, exclusive, and continuous breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding, and young child feeding and care practices. These programs will complement Global Food Security Strategy activities in Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan ($11.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. U.S. Government assistance aims to increase investments from the public and private sectors to end the TB epidemic, while simultaneously building local capacity and leveraging other donor resources.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($6.0 million): High TB and 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 outdated 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 Government of Uzbekistan'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 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.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Central Asia Regional ($2.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats. 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 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 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 ($113.5 million)

Brazil ($5.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Colombia ($10.0 million)

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

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($5.0 million): Funds will support the improvement of maternal and child health for Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, and receptor communities. By strengthening services for these populations, quality for all populations will improve. Specifically, USAID will strengthen primary health care strategies, including for maternal and perinatal health, with a focus on community-based services. Additionally, USAID will continue to support the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to identify innovative financing mechanisms to support the integration of migrants into the National Health Insurance Scheme.

El Salvador ($5.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally-shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy, and the advancement of the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Guatemala ($24.0 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.

Global Health Security ($8.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health ($4.5 million): USAID"s maternal and child health programs increase access to and quality of health care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period to reduce

preventable child and maternal deaths. Assistance will also address the direct and underlying causes of malnutrition, and focus on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($7.0 million): USAID will support undisrupted provision of voluntary and informed family planning counseling and services for adults and adolescents in clinical and non-clinical programs and at the community level. USAID will help promote sustainable improvements in family planning and reproductive health outcomes by reducing key governance and financing constraints to the achievement of multiple health element objectives.

Nutrition ($4.5 million): USAID will help improve health and nutrition planning, budgeting, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based, nutrition-specific interventions. Assistance will continue efforts to prevent and reduce chronic malnutrition and improve the nutritional status of women, adolescents, and children under the age of five in vulnerable areas. USAID will also improve the availability of transparent, accountable, sustainable, and culturally adapted health care and nutrition services.

Haiti ($34.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will contribute to the global goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Programming will align with the Mission's Strategic Framework, a bottom-up approach focusing on people, communities, and systems, with a specific focus on strengthening and stabilizing the health system to build the productivity of the Haitian population and investing in activities that improve healthy behaviors among the population.

Maternal and Child Health ($20.0 million): USAID will support improving the Ministry of Health's (MOH) capacity to provide quality maternal and child health services to the Haitian people. USAID will focus on reaching rural, underserved groups to deliver high impact interventions with the aim to decrease maternal and infant mortality and increase access to routine immunization. These funds will also support the collection and analysis of data to inform program planning, budgeting, and human resources for health (HRH) management. USAID will continue to work with the MOH to plan and budget for the gradual assumption of salary payments for MOH health care providers and facilitate the MOH's health policy dialogue with other national entities, including parliament and civil society. USAID will support the MOH's implementation of the Essential Package of Services, with a focus on improved access to facility-based births, and its HRH strategy, improving access to quality service delivery. USAID will continue to support the development and implementation of a unified supply chain for health commodities and the MOH's unified health information system, SISNU, to include additional reporting on key health indicators, and community-based services data.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($12.0 million): USAID will continue to support expanding access to voluntary family planning (FP) methods throughout Haiti. This will build on previous communication activities to increase awareness of best practices around FP, providing integrated access to family planning, encouraging access to long-acting reversible contraceptives, ultimately decreasing the unmet need for FP services. Funds will also be used to strengthen community-based outreach and referrals through MOH-trained community health workers who will continue providing comprehensive counseling on all contraceptive methods available, targeting key groups including mothers and youth.

Nutrition ($2.5 million): USAID will continue to expand the reach of nutrition interventions such as screening, referral for monitoring and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition cases, and community screening campaigns on WASH- and nutrition-sensitive topics, targeting children and pregnant women. Activities will also include social and behavioral change

campaigns, and intensified linkages with integrated packages of health services. USAID will also continue supporting food fortification interventions to reduce micronutrient deficiency among the Haitian population.

Honduras ($6.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security ($6.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy, and the advancement of the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Jamaica ($5.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security ($5.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA targeted support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Peru ($8.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security ($8.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the GHSA. Resources in this GHSA intensive focus country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Venezuela ($5.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($5.0 million): USAID will continue to support access to primary health care services for vulnerable populations. USAID assistance will support activities to reduce maternal and child mortality, including the provision of a range of MCH and nutrition services, such as diagnostics, health education and counseling, timely referrals, maternal, newborn, and child diarrheal treatment, and community awareness and mobilization.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional ($11.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will contribute to the global goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and combating infectious disease threats. Funding will strengthen the resilience and capacity of Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) health systems to deliver sustained, equitable access to essential, high-quality health services.

Malaria ($5.0 million): Funds will support the regional goals to control and accelerate progress towards the elimination of malaria in the Americas by supporting countries to implement effective approaches for malaria diagnosis, treatment, vector control, and surveillance, and tailoring them to the specific epidemiologic context. USAID programs will expand access to and use of high quality and timely malaria diagnosis and treatment, strengthen the evidence base for malaria vector control, and monitor for resistance to antimalarials in the Amazon through therapeutic efficacy trials and molecular surveillance.

Maternal and Child Health ($3.0 million): Funds will build regional capacity to target and implement policies aimed at closing health equity gaps for women, newborns, and children. Funds will also support countries to expand access to sustainable social health protection platforms with a focus on migrant women and those at risk of migration. Health systems strengthening efforts will also include support for the digital transformation of the health sector.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($3.0 million): USAID will work to increase regional access to voluntary family planning methods and high-quality services with a focus on increasing equity. Assistance will leverage regional partnerships to build capacity to ensure the sustainable supply and distribution of reproductive health commodities.

USAID Asia Regional ($9.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of preventing child and maternal deaths to promote a more stable and prosperous Asia Region through investments in health systems. These investments in the health sector are foundational to achieving USAID's efforts to promote a resilient Indo-Pacific, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Central Asia.

Maternal and Child Health ($4.0 million): U.S. assistance will work at a regional level to improve health outcomes, especially for marginalized populations who are often underserved by health systems. Investments will prioritize improving financial protection, strengthening the resiliency of health systems, and ensuring continuous access to essential, quality medical products and care. U.S. assistance will also help to develop planning tools to support a rational allocation of resources, strengthen regional convergence of regulatory systems, develop mechanisms for blended financing, and establish policy guidance that supports improved quality of care. Supporting health systems to become inclusive,

equitable, and affordable advances better health outcomes for women and children and helps them lead more productive lives to contribute to economic growth.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($5.0 million): As COVID-19 has highlighted health system weaknesses, the need to ensure that investments provide the appropriate technical assistance to countries grappling with building and sustaining a resilient health system is at its greatest. This includes improving financial protections and equitable access to voluntary family planning service and commodities for all. Investments will strengthen the quality of reproductive health services to address unmet needs through the public, non-government, and private sectors.

DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation ($21.0 million)

DDI - Inclusive Development Hub ($21.0 million)

Resources will support the vulnerable children directive, previously named Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, by providing assistance for the development, care, and protection of vulnerable children, particularly those who are outside of family care or are at risk of losing family care. Activities will promote healthy child and adolescent development, support reforms to national systems for children's care, and strengthen child-protection policies and practices to prevent and respond to violence against children.

GH - Global Health ($327.8 million)

Global Health - Core ($327.8 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 partners to better solve regional and global problems.

HIV/AIDS ($18.7 million): USAID drives sustainability by working to strengthen health systems, prevent and respond to HIV and other infectious diseases, while also building capacity of local partners to mitigate HIV infection rates. As part of this, GH ensures technical oversight and management of USAID's HIV/AIDS program under the coordination of PEPFAR.

Tuberculosis (TB) ($47.0 million): USAID leads the U.S. Government's efforts to combat TB globally, and programs directly to support implementation of UN General Assembly High Level Meeting (HLM) targets. Tuberculosis is historically the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10 million people and claiming the lives of 1.5 million people each year. In partnership with private and public donors, GH will support interventions that reach, cure, and prevent TB, MDR-TB, and TB/HIV co-infection. U.S. assistance will strengthen the commitment and capacity of countries to support access to, and delivery of, high-quality patient-centered care; prevention of TB transmission; and acceleration of research and innovation. U.S. bilateral assistance leverages both domestic resources in high-burden countries, as well as the Global Fund's TB resource.

Malaria ($60.0 million): GH will expand the reach of high quality malaria prevention and treatment programs with a continued focus on regions with high malaria burden and low access to services. GH will strengthen frontline and community health workforces and surveillance systems to deliver malaria services to remote, rural, and unreached populations with high risk of disease and death; and work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of malaria services by strengthening supply chains, increasing the availability of quality-assured products, and supporting interventions to promote rational

use. GH and regional partners will continue to monitor and mitigate against insecticide resistance and drug-resistant malaria parasites and other biological threats. GH will support complementary malaria interventions to accompany deployment of the RTS,S vaccine in partnership with maternal and child health and other international stakeholders, while continuing to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related operational research.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($82.2 million): GH will focus on the expansion and quality of interventions to reduce maternal and child deaths. Resources are focused in the 25 MCH priority countries which account for most of the world's child and maternal mortality. GH, in collaboration with partners, addresses key MCH interventions, including improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period; essential newborn care; 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.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) ($106.0 million): GH will provide technical and commodity support to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, with the goal of enhancing individuals' and couples' ability to make informed decisions about the number, timing, and spacing of their children; reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity; and contributing to population-resource balance. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models to implement the key elements of successful FP/RH programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and social behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and data collection, monitoring, and evaluation.

Nutrition ($14.0 million): GH will introduce and scale up 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 improved women's nutrition services and counseling; infant and young child feeding and care; micronutrient supplementation and food fortification for identified inadequacies; and community management of acute malnutrition. Funds will advance the generation, dissemination, and application of nutrition data and information systems to monitor progress to improve nutrition outcomes, assess gaps, and inform decision-making.

GH - International Partnerships ($927.0 million)

Health Resilience Fund ($10.0 million): The Health Resilience Fund will support cross-cutting health systems strengthening in challenging environments or countries emerging from crisis. It will provide flexible, no-year funding to ensure basic health services are accessible to those most in need and to build more resilient health services and systems. Activities would focus on six key areas: support for health service delivery, the global health workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicines, health systems financing, and governance. These resources will strengthen key institutions and infrastructure to prevent the loss of development gains during a crisis.

Global Health Security (GHS) ($37.0 million): USAID works to build country capacities to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats (including reducing antimicrobial resistance) to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. USAID's assistance strengthens country systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication; help prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens; and strengthen the knowledge base around the drivers of infectious disease. (In the FY 2023 Request, a portion of the Global Health Security funding that was previously centralized has been moved to bilateral operating units.)

Emergency Reserve Fund ($90.0 million): USAID is requesting non-expiring funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund for Infectious Disease Outbreaks to ensure that USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks that pose severe threats to human health and when it is in the national interest to respond.

Multilateral Organizations ($250.0 million): Funding will support contributions to Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator multilateral organizations to support GHS and pandemic preparedness research, strengthening and leveraging long-standing partnerships.

TB Drug Facility ($15.0 million): USAID will accelerate 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.

MDR-TB Financing ($20.0 million): USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant TB, including the roll-out of new tools for diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative MDR financing mechanisms.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) ($114.5 million): USAID will support prophylactics for the seven most prevalent NTDs using a proven, integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy for affected communities, supplying safe, effective drugs delivered by trained health and lay personnel.

GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance ($290.0 million): The request includes a contribution as part of the multi-year $1,160.0 million pledge to Gavi, $290.0 million annually for fiscal years 2020-2023. Funding leverages bilateral programs to reach unvaccinated children with vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths.

Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) ($2.5 million): USAID will support the consolidation and improvement of iodization programs to control IDD, building capacity, policies, and local commitment to enforce iodized salt standards.

Blind Children ($4.0 million): USAID will continue support for the Child Blindness Program to reduce blindness and improve eye health. Activities will include screening, surgery, eyeglass distribution, training of community workers to perform screenings and refractions, and training of doctors and nurses.

AIDS Vaccine Initiative ($28.7 million): Resources will support long-standing research and development of a HIV vaccine, ensuring an evidence-based path to developing a safe and globally-effective vaccine to control the HIV epidemic.

Microbicides ($45.0 million): Assistance will support activities to: sustain development for products; invest in research on key products to increase acceptability and effective use of prevention methods;

expand product introduction research to increase access and acceptability of available and new products; and continue leadership for donor collaboration and strategic partnerships.

Commodity Fund ($20.3 million): Resources will support the Commodity Fund to increase condom availability to enable a comprehensive prevention approach that decreases the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Activities include procuring and shipping condoms and lubricants; providing technical assistance to strengthen supply chains and procurement; and coordinating with other contraceptive donors.

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	**3,265,950**	**4,000,000**	**3,265,950**	**3,870,950**	**3,956,000**
Africa	1,820,990	-	*	1,844,440	2,058,450
Angola	22,000	-	*	22,000	27,000
Benin	28,500	-	*	28,500	37,000
Burkina Faso	47,500	-	*	47,500	58,500
Burundi	17,500	-	*	17,500	22,000
Cameroon	22,500	-	*	22,500	32,500
Central African Republic	2,000	-	*	2,000	2,000
Cote d'Ivoire	38,000	-	*	40,500	51,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	130,500	-	*	130,500	143,500
Ethiopia	132,650	-	*	134,000	143,000
Ghana	57,640	-	*	57,640	64,500
Guinea	28,000	-	*	29,000	40,500
Kenya	113,500	-	*	115,500	124,325
Liberia	30,000	-	*	30,000	42,500
Madagascar	63,000	-	*	63,000	68,000
Malawi	65,000	-	*	65,000	72,500
Mali	71,000	-	*	69,500	81,000
Mozambique	84,500	-	*	84,500	93,500
Niger	43,210	-	*	39,000	50,000
Nigeria	202,000	-	*	202,000	214,000
Rwanda	44,500	-	*	44,500	49,300
Senegal	59,500	-	*	60,500	69,500
Sierra Leone	27,000	-	*	28,000	39,650
Somalia	1,500	-	*	3,600	1,500
South Africa	65,000	-	*	65,000	67,000
South Sudan	19,000	-	*	22,000	31,000
Sudan	2,000	-	*	9,000	6,000
Tanzania	128,000	-	*	128,000	135,500
Uganda	129,000	-	*	129,000	135,000
Zambia	81,375	-	*	83,375	90,475
Zimbabwe	26,000	-	*	29,000	26,500
USAID Africa Regional	14,700	-	*	14,700	16,700
USAID East Africa Regional	2,500	-	*	1,500	1,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	9,290	-	*	13,500	10,000
USAID West Africa Regional	12,625	-	*	12,625	12,000
East Asia and Pacific	134,535	-	*	134,505	190,500
Burma	27,000	-	*	29,000	29,000
Cambodia	24,505	-	*	24,505	28,500
Indonesia	31,500	-	*	31,500	44,000
Laos	9,530	-	*	7,500	12,500
Philippines	30,000	-	*	30,000	42,000
Thailand	-	-	*	-	5,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	*	2,000	2,000
Vietnam	7,000	-	*	7,000	18,500

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	*	-	6,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	-	*	3,000	3,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,700	-	*	9,700	23,200
Georgia	-	-	*	-	5,000
Ukraine	8,500	-	*	8,500	17,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	-	*	1,200	1,200
Near East	8,000	-	*	10,000	21,000
Egypt	-	-	*	-	6,000
Jordan	-	-	*	-	5,000
Yemen	8,000	-	*	10,000	10,000
South and Central Asia	192,983	-	*	194,810	264,500
Afghanistan	17,250	-	*	8,000	12,000
Bangladesh	68,923	-	*	69,000	83,000
India	34,500	-	*	34,500	48,500
Kazakhstan	-	-	*	-	8,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	*	6,000	11,000
Nepal	40,310	-	*	40,310	41,000
Pakistan	7,000	-	*	18,000	30,000
Tajikistan	10,500	-	*	10,500	17,500
Uzbekistan	6,000	-	*	6,000	11,000
Central Asia Regional	2,500	-	*	2,500	2,500
Western Hemisphere	55,470	-	*	58,500	113,500
Brazil	-	-	*	-	5,000
Colombia	1,970	-	*	5,000	10,000
El Salvador	-	-	*	-	5,000
Guatemala	13,000	-	*	13,000	24,000
Haiti	24,500	-	*	24,500	34,500
Honduras	-	-	*	-	6,000
Jamaica	-	-	*	-	5,000
Peru	-	-	*	-	8,000
Venezuela	5,000	-	*	5,000	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	11,000	-	*	11,000	11,000
USAID Asia Regional	7,750	-	*	9,000	9,000
USAID Asia Regional	7,750	-	*	9,000	9,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	21,000	-	*	21,000	21,000
DDI - Democracy, Development and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	420	-	*	-	-
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	20,580	-	*	21,000	21,000
GH - Global Health	294,493	-	*	308,966	327,805
Global Health - Core	294,493	-	*	308,966	327,805
GH - International Partnerships	721,029	4,000,000	*	1,280,029	927,045
GH/IP - Blind Children	4,000	-	*	4,000	4,000
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	*	20,335	20,335
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	-	*	-	90,000

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	4,000,000	*	290,000	290,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	190,000	-	*	745,000	37,000
GH/IP - Health Resilience Fund	-	-	*	-	10,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	*	28,710	28,710
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	*	2,500	2,500
GH/IP - MDR Financing	22,984	-	*	26,984	20,000
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	*	45,000	45,000
GH/IP - Multilateral Organizations	-	-	*	-	250,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	-	*	102,500	114,500
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	-	*	15,000	15,000

1/ FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L.116-260)

2/ FY 2023 Request includes $745.0 million for Global Health Security Development in GHP-USAID, a straight-line of the FY 2022 Request. Most of those funds have been allocated to specific Operating Units to increase transparency and provide greater detail on which countries we are proposing to provide with intensive or targeted support for strengthening their health systems capacity.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
DA	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,075,097	4,769,787	1,269,787	694,690

[1] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

The FY 2023 Development Assistance (DA) request of $4,769.8 million represents a significant commitment to mitigate the devastating impacts of climate change, respond to the secondary and tertiary impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic, address the root causes of irregular migration, and advance democratic values and principles. The request elevates education and economic growth programs that promote food security and resilient partners, and champions universal values of equity and inclusion for all. Additionally, this request will support anti-corruption efforts by investing in new economic growth activities to address corruption and improve government service delivery to areas experiencing political transition.

Africa ($1,619.5 million)

Benin ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance contributes to the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability and seeks to address democratic backsliding in Benin that has closed political and civic space. The request will help to strengthen democratic institutions to improve their internal management and oversight functions and increase their resilience to threats that deteriorate democratic norms. Activities will expand the meaningful participation of all citizens in their political and electoral systems, including women, youth, people with disabilities and other people from traditionally marginalized groups. U.S. assistance will address human rights issues through capacity building of key organizations, outreach to affected communities, and responding to human rights concerns particularly of those most marginalized. It will also help to link civil society groups of human rights defenders to independent entities who can investigate allegations of human rights violations and abuses, to support victims to access mechanisms to seek justice, and to educate the population on human rights laws and resources available to them. U.S. assistance will coordinate and partner with conflict prevention programming to counter the spread of violent extremism in Benin.

Burkina Faso ($6.0 million)

On January 24, 2022, the Patriotic Movement for Preservation and Restoration ousted President Kabore. On March 2, the military authorities announced a 36-month transition leading to a return to democratic, constitutional rule. During this transition, U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will continue critical efforts to strengthen democracy, enhance respect for human rights, and increase community participation in conflict prevention and countering violent extremism thereby helping to sustain and strengthen the country's economic and social development. Resources will promote respect for human rights and access to justice in areas affected by violent extremism, with an emphasis on empowering women. The U.S. Government will continue to train Burkina Faso's Independent National Electoral Commission and its local subsidiary bodies, and a wide range of civil society partners to conduct free and fair elections on a regular basis. All

of these elements are important to foster an environment that is conducive to peace, social cohesion, and an eventual return to constitutional governance. U.S. assistance to Burkina Faso will be aligned with the objectives and contribute to the lines of effort contained in the interagency Sahel Strategy approved on March 14, 2022.

Burkina Faso's long-term development will also depend on successfully expanding access to basic education. The request of $4.0 million will help train out-of-school youth in literacy, numeracy, soft skills, civic engagement, advocacy, and leadership to prepare and train them for professional jobs, trades, or the option to return to formal schooling.

Burundi ($3.0 million)

U.S. assistance will help advance Burundi's sustainable development and address the underlying drivers of conflict that make the country vulnerable to instability. Burundi's new administration is taking steps to improve cooperation with development partners and has outlined its priorities for health, economic policy, agricultural production, education, youth entrepreneurship, and employment opportunities. The request aligns with these priorities, with a focus on enhancing governance, improving respect for human rights, assisting youth, and supporting Burundi's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

To pursue these goals, $2.0 million will support strengthening civil society, with emphasis on rebuilding its capacity to advocate for citizen interests, engaging youth, and promoting social cohesion and entrepreneurship. One million will expand human rights interventions, with an emphasis on promoting equal rights for all, supporting the Government of Burundi to make progress on countering human trafficking, and combatting other human rights abuses. Programs will advance women's economic empowerment and opportunities, including by promoting their full participation in economic decision-making.

Cameroon ($4.0 million)

Consistent with the Interim National Security Strategy priority to revitalize democracy and human rights at the international level, U.S. foreign assistance of $4.0 million will build the capacity of Cameroonian civil society to promote and support democracy, good governance, and peace and security. The request will be used to provide technical assistance and holistic models of capacity development to civil society organizations (CSOs), particularly those led by youth and women, working in communities most affected by crisis and conflict. This assistance will include strengthening internal governance, financial management and sharing of best practices for promoting participation of women and youth in peace-building efforts; advocacy and coalition building among CSOs; strengthening democratic practices; promoting civic engagement and participation; peacebuilding and conflict prevention, and promotion of respect for human rights. U.S. assistance prioritizes empowering women to expand their agency in the political, economic, and social spheres, thereby playing an increasingly active role in their communities. In the long term, these efforts will strengthen the ability of CSOs to better articulate citizens' interests, promote democratic accountability, and improve service delivery.

Central African Republic ($6.0 million)

The Central African Republic (CAR) is one of the world's least developed countries, suffering from weak governance, limited institutional capacity, lack of development, and widespread inter-communal tensions. U.S. foreign assistance supports the call from Central Africans to build a country that is unified, peaceful, stable, prosperous, tolerant, and accountable. U.S. assistance in the Central African Republic promotes peace, respect for human rights, and democratic governance, empowering communities to advocate for their interests and meet their basic economic needs. U.S. assistance of $6.0 million will support activities

that strengthen democratic institutions and citizen participation, mitigate inter-communal conflict, build community resilience to persistent insecurity, expand and diversify legal economic opportunities, and prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

Chad ($3.0 million)

Following the sudden death of Chad's longtime president in April 2021, a Transitional Military Council was established and charged with an eighteen-month civilian-led transition process leading to elections in late-2022. With FY 2023 resources, U.S. foreign assistance will increase and strengthen civil society participation in the elections that follow. Marginalized groups will be engaged to ensure their voices are heard during town hall meetings and other fora where citizens have an opportunity to contribute to the public discourse. U.S. assistance will help to ensure the concerns of marginalized groups continue to be communicated through the media and to government officials to make the government more accountable. The focus on civil society and media that strengthens democratic culture also helps elevate U.S. values with the goal of reducing the influence of authoritarian actors in the region. FY 2023 funds will strengthen civil society actors to: 1) advance outcomes consistent with gender equality and female empowerment in public institutions or private organizations; 2) assist local associations to implement citizen-driven project ideas in accordance with community development plans; and 3) promote and strengthen civic participation of youth and women. Programs will adapt to the evolving political environment and set new targets consistent with the trajectory Chad advances during this political transition period and beyond. U.S. assistance to Chad will be aligned with the objectives and contribute to the lines of effort contained in the interagency Sahel Strategy approved on March 14, 2022.

Cote d'Ivoire ($6.0 million)

FY 2023 U.S. foreign assistance to Côte d'Ivoire will continue to strengthen the enabling environment that protects and promotes civil society, citizens' priorities, and participation. A coastal West African state, Côte d'Ivoire is increasingly under threat from encroaching violent extremism from the Sahel. With $3.0 million the U.S. Government will build resilience to violent extremism in at-risk communities, advance women's socio-economic empowerment, improve government transparency, citizen inclusion and build resilience to climate change, particularly in areas where climate change is exacerbating community tensions and contributing to violence. Helping to strengthen democratic institutions and stem the spill-over of violent extremism from the Sahel will strengthen and protect America's security at home and abroad by ensuring that Côte d'Ivoire remains politically stable, secure, and resistant to the spread of violent extremism.

Women represent roughly half of the total population, and youth under the age of 25 years make up 60 percent of Côte d'Ivoire's population. By advocating for, and strengthening political participation of these two groups, U.S. assistance will advance peace and stability in a country known for political violence and strive to ensure an inclusive political participation environment.

With $3.0 million in assistance the request will advance the inclusion of women and female youth in political decision-making spheres. Activities will support youth and women's leadership in preparation for upcoming elections, improve trust in electoral institutions, support electoral reforms, and strengthen women and youth groups so they can influence positive change in governance practices and improve government accountability. As a result, U.S. assistance will empower women and youth to be positive leaders in their communities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($95.0 million)

The request supports the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to become a more peaceful and prosperous country with improved opportunities for communities and individuals to thrive. Assistance will support the conflict-free minerals trade, reconciliation and community cohesion, and social protection for marginalized populations, including trafficking and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors. Resources will improve food security through better agricultural techniques and markets. Funds will support the Government of the DRC (GDRC) and other stakeholders to expand the delivery of essential education service; improve public financial management and citizen oversight; support a more transparent economy with increased access to markets; and strengthen the media, civil society, rule of law, and respect for human rights.

U.S. assistance will increase access and improve the quality of education for girls, children with disabilities, and indigenous peoples, create safer learning environments in conflict-affected communities, and support primary and alternative forms of education for marginalized and vulnerable youth. With $29.8 million, assistance will provide training, curriculum development, pre-primary education, and increase access to formal and non-formal education. Funds will support low-cost private schools serving disadvantaged populations by leveraging financial institutions' private capital. Assistance will support cross-sectoral youth activities to promote economic empowerment, second-chance education, vocational education, alliances with the private sector, and youth resilience to conflict, with an emphasis on disability rights. Funds will support GBV awareness and prevention in learning environments.

The request includes $23.9 million to improve broad-based and sustainable economic growth. Funds will support training to help local agriculture actors improve agriculture practices to enhance food security, generate income, and improve the livelihoods of smallholder producers. Activities will strengthen the business enabling environment and support small and medium-sized businesses to increase their capacity and access to finance by facilitating engagement with risk-averse finance providers. Funds will build resilience by promoting expanded and diversified market-oriented livelihood opportunities, improving land tenure, and promoting nutrition-sensitive approaches to market-systems development.

Assistance of $19.3 million will promote a more independent, effective, and transparent judiciary by supporting anti-corruption reforms and expanding access to legal services. To improve governance, activities will advance citizen awareness and participation in local government budgeting and public services delivery. Resources will help provincial and local governments manage financial resources with citizen input and oversight, reducing corruption, increasing legitimacy, and reducing a key driver of conflict. Activities will improve service delivery in key sectors, while promoting legal access to conflict-free mineral supply-chains. Assistance will support verifiable and transparent mineral supply-chains through mine-site validation, traceability systems, and mine-site monitoring and link clean minerals from vetted artisanal and small-scale mining cooperatives to private sector end-users. Funds will promote independent media by improving the regulatory framework; freedom of expression; and sustainability of media with training, mentoring, and exchanges. Assistance will prevent and address human rights violations and abuses by strengthening civil society's advocacy and watchdog roles and the rights of indigenous peoples living in and around national parks. U.S. assistance will promote free and fair elections that are transparent and credible and the development of political parties and entities responsive to citizens' needs.

The request includes $22.0 million to support sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in select settings across DRC. In partnership with the private sector, resources will use market-based approaches to improve access to clean water and sanitation services, including in areas prone to Ebola and other infectious disease outbreaks. Activities will continue improvements to the water sector governance

framework and strengthen the GDRC's ability to develop investment plans and support sustainable delivery of WASH services.

USAID will support local communities to resolve conflict and reinforce peace and security in eastern DRC, while improving access to services for marginalized groups. USAID will support activities that counter GBV using community-based approaches to deliver essential services, conduct survivor advocacy, and improve legal protections.

Djibouti ($9.0 million)

Djibouti's high youth unemployment rate has the potential, if left unchecked, to lead to civil unrest and political instability, which would negatively impact U.S. security interests in the region. U.S. Government assistance will address youth unemployment, improve basic education, and build the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs). The goal is to strengthen Djibouti's economic fundamentals, improve employment opportunities, and boost local governance through enhanced citizen engagement.

U.S. assistance will provide $1.0 million of higher education funds to support the technical and vocational education and training centers in improving workforce readiness and competitiveness based on market needs and prepare the Djiboutian workforce to participate in an evolving labor market. Planned interventions will primarily focus on supporting the emergence of quality jobs for youth, and on preparing youth to secure those jobs.

U.S. assistance will also provide $4.0 million of basic education funds to improve early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education in formal or non-formal settings in urban and rural schools. The interventions will be evidence-based and will target students, parents, teachers, out-of-school youth, and education administrators. Activities will include literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth.

Finally, $4.0 million in U.S. assistance will support activities that: 1) foster an enabling environment to protect CSOs and citizens' participation; 2) build CSOs and citizens' advocacy efforts for good governance and human rights; 3) support monitoring and oversight initiatives by citizens; 4) strengthen CSO engagement in services delivery; 5) facilitates citizens' participation in decision-making on matters affecting their communities; 6) build and develop CSOs' organizational capacity; and 7) help CSOs promote democratic culture and contribute to workforce development, education, health and other development initiatives.

Ethiopia ($38.2 million)

Ethiopia's political and economic landscape is rapidly changing given the ongoing conflict in the north, persistent drought and other climate-related shocks, and inter-ethnic violence across the country. The Administration remains concerned about the country's long-term stability, and is working to support a negotiated ceasefire, provide unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance, and investigations of human rights violations and abuses.

With $8.2 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funding, U.S. assistance will strengthen human rights protections, including investigations and prosecutions of violations and abuses of human rights, and strengthen civic voice and agency in governance processes at the national level and in targeted regions of the country. Funds will empower women, youth, and other marginalized voices to shape policy and enhance civic participation. Further, U.S. assistance will support public awareness of legal issues related to gender-based violence (GBV) and capacity building on laws that prohibit GBV and

discrimination. Assistance will strengthen implementation of human right provisions, including GBV survivors' legal support and shelters.

With $27.5 million in agriculture resources, U.S. assistance will foster small and medium enterprise development in the food and agriculture system to increase jobs, incomes, and access to healthy diets, particularly among Ethiopia's most needy. Funds will support pastoralist communities to adopt climate smart technologies, improve access to markets, and develop greater access to finance. In Ethiopia's Highlands, activities will focus on the most vulnerable and food insecure households to strengthen their resilience, while building more inclusive market systems and institutions. Activities will promote bolstered market systems, environmental sustainability, gender and youth empowerment, and social cohesion. Funds will also support resilience efforts in communities vulnerable to shocks by improving local coping capabilities to reduce the need for a costly humanitarian response. Using $0.2 million of agriculture funds, assistance will enhance digital connectivity and cybersecurity in terms of improving underserved women's financial inclusion via new and expected digital microfinancing technologies and promote agriculture related digital information sharing. Additionally, U.S. assistance will expand women's economic empowerment, employment opportunities, and leadership roles, particularly in the agriculture sector. Activities will support GBV prevention and response activities that promote women's equal access to resources, services and employment opportunities. Further, U.S. assistance will promote women's access to agricultural inputs, services, finance, markets, employment, and income-generating opportunities. It will provide business development services and address structural barriers for women's economic empowerment.

U.S. assistance of $2.5 million will promote climate-resilient agriculture and water systems, the mitigation of resource-based conflicts, and the use of evidence to inform ongoing resilience and recovery programs. Resilience in Pastoral Areas activities (RiPAs) complements existing disaster risk management actions in the targeted pastoral areas, initiatives, and investments to provide relevant and up-to-date climate information systems, alongside revised and improved woreda (district) level risk profiles and strategic disaster risk management contingency plans. RiPAs will continue to support dissemination of downscaled seasonal weather information (formal and informal), facilitate woreda level seasonal participatory scenario planning process, and dissemination of agriculture and pastoral advisories in local languages for timely community-based response actions.

Gambia, The ($2.0 million)

The Gambia is emerging from a largely peaceful transition to democracy after more than 20 years of dictatorship. As a result, nearly all institutions, both state and non-state, have weak capacity and functionality. The U.S. Government's top priority for The Gambia is to support the creation of a truly democratic state, one where the government operates under the rule of law, respects human rights and provides accountability, and invests in its people. Supporting citizen-state interaction, including through support to the justice sector and civil society, will be a critical component of this strategy. U.S. assistance of $2.0 million in The Gambia will support interventions that focus on strengthening state institutions and will protect and promote the advancement of civic and political rights by enabling civic actors to exercise and promote their rights in a safe and secure manner. The interventions will ensure equitable participation of women from different cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds in civic spaces. Specific attention will be given to marginalized populations that suffer multiple forms of discrimination. Results will also reinforce the relationship and collaboration between the government and citizens by helping establish a judicial system built on trust and accountability.

Ghana ($64.1 million)

U.S. assistance will support Ghana's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and advance its self-reliance efforts by: accelerating trade and improving the business environment for private sector engagement; strengthening government systems to implement policies and accountably deliver quality services to all citizens; and accelerating sustained development in northern Ghana. U.S. assistance will help key stakeholders analyze, plan, and implement measures to mitigate the immediate and near-term adverse impacts of COVID-19. These efforts will achieve the U.S. foreign assistance goal of helping Ghana advance toward becoming a more self-reliant nation offering a productive, healthy life to all its citizens.

With $64.1 million, the United States will partner with the Government of Ghana (GOG) to strengthen national and local government systems to better deliver quality public education, health, governance, agriculture, and water and sanitation services to all citizens, particularly those living in northern Ghana, and respond to disasters and shocks, including COVID-19.

USAID will work to facilitate partnerships among national and local government ministries, municipal authorities, the private sector, and civil society to ensure sustainable financing; promote strong decentralized governance; and encourage community participation to improve government responsiveness to citizens' needs. Though Ghana has not experienced armed conflict or the levels of violent extremism that have plagued many of its neighbors, it continues to face multiple, overlapping forms of conflict, including those stemming from long-standing political, land, farmer/pastoralist, and chieftaincy disputes. U.S. assistance will be used to engage local actors, especially women, to advocate for increased government engagement to prevent violent extremism, and strengthen local peace structures that can effectively monitor, address, and resolve conflict, particularly in northern Ghana.

U.S. assistance will support the GOG and local communities to improve adaptation to and recovery from climate shocks, stresses and strengthen resilience among people and systems. Funds will support coordination on climate change integration into the agriculture and food system policy process, as well as promote climate smart technologies and interventions to improve soil fertility, improve land management practices and protect parklands from land use pressures.

U.S. assistance will be used to catalyze and sustain an inclusive agricultural transformation in Ghana to increase incomes and improve food security for smallholder farming households and support trade and greater market access and opportunities for small and medium enterprises and exporters by improving firms' abilities to meet market requirements and demand. The request will support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by mobilizing private capital, supporting enterprise-driven development, promoting digital financial services, advancing financial inclusion, stimulating private sector engagement, and mitigating the negative effects of COVID-19. The U.S. Government will establish multi-party strategic partnerships to advance financial inclusion for smallholder farmers and micro-enterprises between anchor buyers, technology firms, and financial intermediaries; and build the capacity of market actors with a special focus on women, youth, and micro-enterprises, particularly those owned by women. Activities will engage international and local transaction advisers to connect entrepreneurs to investors. U.S. assistance will also be used to mobilize capital at the grassroots level, exploring means to finance Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and artisanal fishing communities through digital platforms and local organizing to promote a culture of saving, financial inclusion, and access to lending products and services, especially for women.

The request will also assist the GOG to improve accountability in the education sector by strengthening school management and personnel supervision; assisting district education authorities to manage education policy implementation; and increasing funding allocation to support instructional materials and

training for teachers and managers, and monitoring efforts to improve education services and learning outcomes.

Lastly, U.S. assistance will support the GOG to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector governance and leverage public/private sector partnerships to increase the use of basic sanitation, expand adoption of key hygiene behaviors, and increase water and sanitation services and infrastructure. This includes advancing the GOG's COVID-19 response to help health facilities increase the availability of infection, prevention, and control measures and handwashing stations.

Guinea ($3.0 million)

U.S. assistance will promote political dialogue and consensus-building on peaceful electoral processes and political party functions; civic and voter education; and provision of technical assistance to the electoral commission to administer elections credibly and transparently. Funds will provide technical assistance to improve government decentralization efforts among local councils, mayors, and targeted technical staff, to strengthen the skills of public officials to fulfill their responsibilities to citizens through better governance practices, constituency outreach, local taxation, local budget planning, public financial management, and oversight of public service delivery including mining royalties and social responsibilities of mining companies. USAID will provide information to citizens on their roles and responsibilities in local governance through activities focused on strengthening civil society, the independent media, and targeted local government actors, with a special focus on women elected leaders. U.S. assistance will include support for civil society organizations to engage in issue-oriented research and advocacy; training for media professionals; support for media roundtables on key issues, citizen dialogues, local radio programming, and professional social media platforms to help journalists rapidly fact-check content; and expanded opportunities for women and youth in political participation.

Kenya ($104.0 million)

FY 2023 funding will help improve key systems such as governance, health, and markets; increase the resilience of vulnerable populations and environment; catalyze economic growth opportunities for young people; and leverage Kenya's regional opportunities and mitigate external risks. Through these objectives, U.S. assistance will help empower Kenya's private and public sectors, civil societies and community to drive inclusive growth for Kenya's self-reliance.

The request of $11.8 million for governance programs will facilitate citizen action and engage with county and national institutions and government leaders for accountability, citizen- and gender-responsive governance, peace-sensitive development, and improve intergovernmental coordination. Assistance of $4.6 million will build on citizen and youth-led initiatives to strengthen county public financial management systems. The request will also enhance citizen voices, participation, agency, and influence over development at the county-level and advocate for improved local service delivery. This will support local civil society and media, strengthen civic and media space and build lasting democratic institutions. Through a human rights activity, U.S. assistance of $2.2 million will advance women's rights and address gender-based violence.

The request of $39.0 million will create inclusive growth and new market opportunities for Kenyan agribusinesses and farmers. This will help Kenyan firms take advantage of the trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and encourage greater levels of domestic private investment. USAID will continue critical resilience programs in northern Kenya that empower communities to respond to shocks and decrease dependence on humanitarian assistance. USAID's enterprise-driven approach to facilitating inclusive economic growth will increase competitiveness, improve access to finance, and create jobs for youth and women.

With $14.3 million, USAID will partner with civil society, businesses, national and county governments to strengthen water security and increase and improve access to water services, sanitation, and hygiene. USAID will assist service providers to improve their operations and management to expand, attract and retain customers, and establish a solid financial foundation for increased investment. USAID will support market-based solutions to improve the quality of household sanitation and hygiene products, including for menstrual hygiene management, and invest in research to identify and pilot innovative approaches to end open defecation in traditionally hard to reach communities.

U.S. assistance of $10.0 million to work with the Government of Kenya and local organizations to strengthen natural resource management and investments, fight threats such as illegal wildlife poaching and trade, and continue to partner with conservancies and conservancy umbrella organizations. Through community conservancies, USAID will engage local partners to scale up landscape biodiversity conservation in critical ecosystems that fall outside nationally protected areas and combat wildlife trafficking. USAID biodiversity investments also strengthen local governance, and support community rangers and conflict resolution. A request of $6.0 million will support climate change legislation and regulation, sequester carbon through improved rangeland management and promote resilience through local climate change adaptation actions. Activities will work with local organizations, youth, and the private sector to protect marine ecosystems from plastic pollution while increasing socio-economic benefits such as economic growth in the fishing and tourism sector, food security, and ultimately human health.

With $15.0 million, the U.S. Government will implement national in-school and afterschool reading activities to help primary school students, including children with disabilities, improve their reading skills toward grade-level fluency. Resources will train both teachers and youth facilitators to assess and group students by skill level to provide reading practice at the right level. USAID will support education-system strengthening and the use of appropriate technology to improve access to quality basic education services. With $1.0 million, the U.S. will partner with Kenyan higher education institutions, youth organizations, national and local government, and the private sector to support youth economic development and transformation. Youth networks will be catalyzed to identify and support vulnerable youth, connecting them to essential social and training services.

Liberia ($65.5 million)

More than half of Liberia's five million people live below the poverty line, making Liberia one of the 10 poorest countries in the world. Although tax revenues have increased, largely as a result of USAID technical assistance, Liberia still struggles to build public institutions and deliver basic services to its citizens. After promising to tackle corruption and improve governance, the ruling administration has not been able to make meaningful progress. Liberians vividly recall the devastating 14-year period of civil war as they prepare for the 2023 general elections. Maintaining democratic stability in places like Liberia supports Goal 3, strengthen democratic institutions, in the 2022-2026 Joint Strategic Plan.

While cycles of restriction and openness caused by COVID-19 continued to negatively impact Liberia's economy and development, U.S. Government support facilitated a government-led COVID-19 mitigation strategy that has largely succeeded and highlights the U.S. Government's critical role in the global health security of the region.

U.S. assistance will focus on interventions that support both the Government of Liberia (GOL) and U.S. Government strategic priorities for inclusive and sustainable development. Resources will support Liberia's democracy and self-reliance by prioritizing good governance, elections preparation and observation, civil society and media strengthening, responses to gender-based violence, and gender equality and women's empowerment.

Approximately $14.3 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funding will support continued decentralization, public administration, elections preparation, land tenure security, civil society and media strengthening, and increased domestic resource mobilization. Activities will support women's and youth leadership in preparation for upcoming presidential elections, support electoral observation, re-introduce civic education to Liberian youth, strengthen independent media outlets and journalistic integrity, and enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for and monitor GOL policy reforms and service delivery. USAID will also support communities to formalize customary land rights, reduce land conflicts, and develop plans for the sustainable use of their lands. USAID will prioritize interventions that counter trafficking in persons, end harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, increase transparency, and strengthen citizen engagement with GOL and subnational entities.

Water and sanitation funding of $13.9 million will be used to increase the availability and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation facilities. USAID assistance will focus on improving basic sanitation and hygiene facilities, water sector governance and financing, and social and behavior change to overcome barriers and strengthen sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Basic education funding of $22.7 million will provide assistance to build a solid foundation for an educated workforce, including for vulnerable and marginalized children and youth such as students who are female, over-age for their grade level, living in rural communities, and/or have a disability. These funds will be used to help Liberia improve learning and educational outcomes. U.S. assistance will support early grade reading, literacy, and numeracy programs; school feeding programs; increased teacher training and professional opportunities; the reintegration of over-age and out-of-school youth back into the education system; and education systems strengthening. Activities will support the development of teaching and learning materials, the development of job skills for youth, and the expansion of programming to public and private (including faith-based) learning and training institutions.

Economic growth funding of $14.7 million will support private sector-led development in the agriculture sector and will increase community economic benefits through effective natural resource management and conservation activities. This funding will increase the number of quality Liberian jobs (especially for women and youth) and improve food security. USAID assistance will include value chain strengthening, enterprise financing, building agribusiness opportunities for women, nutrition interventions, small-scale infrastructure improvements, and agricultural policy reform efforts to catalyze sustained growth despite gaps in macroeconomic policy and infrastructure service. In addition, USAID will support improvements in the management of the approximately 4.3 million hectares of tropical forest and its associated biodiversity, including establishing protected areas and building conservation-compatible economic opportunities through ecotourism, sustainable agroforestry and other community development activities.

Madagascar ($28.5 million)

U.S. assistance will improve basic education outcomes; strengthen democracy, human rights and governance; improve water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); protect natural resources; preserve biodiversity; mitigate the impact of climate change; and promote sustainable economic growth. All interventions will consider issues of gender equity and apply gender approaches that are critical to improving basic social and economic conditions. Development assistance will strive to move Madagascar out of its cycle of poverty and recurrent humanitarian crises to a path of resiliency and sustainable long-term development.

Climate risks in Madagascar include increasing temperatures, reduced and more variable precipitation, more frequent droughts, more intense cyclones, and rising sea levels. U.S. assistance of $5.5 million will address observed and projected climate change impacts on agriculture, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems,

ecosystem services, and water resources. Assistance will promote resilience by identifying and mitigating risks to improve disaster preparedness and response; promote sustainable, climate-smart and conservation agriculture and sustainable fishing practices; and work with communities to protect land and watershed productive resources. In southern Madagascar in particular, the U.S. Government will support communities to adapt to climate change and become more resilient. With $4.0 million, sustainable landscapes activities will support on-going reforestation, forest management, wildfire management, forest restoration, emissions reduction, deforestation and degradation initiatives, and programs to benefit from carbon market opportunities. Such revenues can contribute to a sustainable financing approach for conservation and community livelihood activities.

U.S. assistance of $6.5 million will expand access to sustainable WASH services in rural and urban sectors. Because of poor access to clean water and weak sanitation conditions, nearly half of Madagascar's children under five years old are chronically under-nourished. Activities will strengthen water governance at the community, regional, and national levels, using a public-private partnership model to work with private sector service providers. Activities will tailor social behavior change to the country context to encourage increased demand for water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Madagascar's endemic biodiversity makes it a global priority for conservation. Yet Madagascar's biodiversity is under threat from unsustainable agricultural practices, overharvesting, wildlife trafficking, and extreme poverty. To address these threats, U.S. assistance of $4.5 million will improve the management of protected areas, strengthen environmental governance and land tenure, prevent deforestation, and improve reforestation efforts to increase carbon sequestration. Interventions will engage communities to help them adapt to the negative effects of climate change.

U.S. assistance of $4.0 million will scale-up, at a national level, an improved early grade reading curriculum. Ensuring access to quality early grade reading instruction nationwide, will improve the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and dropout rates and will provide the most critical tool for academic success in later grades: timely mastery of reading skills.

With $2.0 million, activities will strengthen governance by improving accountability, administration, and financial management of government resources. Interventions will empower key institutions to promote the rule of law, fight corruption, and improve the environment for doing business. Interventions will also improve decentralized and deconcentrated local governance.

With $2.0 million, activities will promote environmentally sustainable agriculture and help the Malagasy people develop alternative livelihoods, withstand climate shocks, and improve their agriculture practices, so they no longer resort to harming the ecosystems they rely on. Activities will partner with the private sector to help farmers practice climate smart agriculture to sustainably produce higher yields and access markets at fair prices.

Malawi ($65.5 million)

Malawi is a democratic bright spot, following compromised elections in 2019 and a successful re-run in 2020 that brought the opposition into power. The country remains challenged in demonstrating how the duly-elected government can now respond to citizens' needs. Malawi is one of the world's five poorest countries and ranks 174/189 countries on the UN's Gender Inequality Index. The population of 19 million is expected to double by 2040. Less than one percent of students who enter first grade will transition into higher education. Up to 80 percent of the population is dependent on rain-fed subsistence farming, with climate change disrupting weather patterns. The economy produces 30,000 jobs for 130,000 new job seekers annually. And, the impacts of COVID-19, as well as the recent discovery of polio, continue to compound Malawi's challenges. While the poverty statistics are daunting, U.S. assistance is contributing to Malawi's advancement. Malawi is one of the few countries in the world to reach HIV/AIDS epidemic

control. Wildlife trafficking is down, and convictions are up. Innovative private-sector partnerships are being formed across sectors, and youth–80 percent of the population–are being targeted to unleash their educational and entrepreneurial potential. Consistent with U.S. Government's priorities, assistance to Malawi will utilize an integrated, gender-sensitive approach to promote good governance; provide equitable, inclusive access to quality education and healthcare; and enable conditions for inclusive and resilient wealth generation.

A request of $8.0 million will strengthen the financial and human resources capacity of local and central governments and improve service delivery. Political competition and consensus building funds of $2.5 million will build Malawi's democracy, improve trust in electoral institutions, support electoral reforms, and strengthen parliamentary oversight and legislative functions. Civil society funds of $1.5 million will leverage partnerships with oversight institutions to expand accountability, transparency, and support civil society and media entities to build coalitions for reforms aligned with public interest.

Water supply and sanitation funds of $1.0 million will increase access to safe water and basic sanitation services in priority districts, rural communities, health facilities, and schools while improving hygiene practices.

U.S. assistance of $21.0 million will support the implementation of the Government of Malawi's National Reading Program. Investments will improve English and Chichewa reading and language skills for students in public primary schools; aid the Ministry of Education in conducting national assessments to measure student and teacher performance in reading; and engage family and community members in their children's reading journey. Higher education funds of $2.0 million will support partnerships with U.S. and Malawian institutions to increase access to post-secondary education, including through distance learning options, particularly for adolescent girls, young women, and members of other marginalized groups.

A request of $19.0 million will support the U.S. Government's Global Food Security Strategy goal of sustainably reducing global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty through inclusive, sustainable, and climate resilient agricultural-led economic growth. Funds will strengthen the resilience of people and systems and create a more productive, diversified, and competitive agriculture sector. Private sector productivity funds of $1.0 million will leverage private sector shared value investments that complement USAID's development objectives. Activities will facilitate access to finance for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises including women- or youth-owned businesses; identify climate and other innovative financing models; and reach climate-positive, higher risk impact businesses. USAID will also collaborate with Power Africa, U.S. Development Finance Corporation, Prosper Africa, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and other regional programs to implement private sector-related reforms to improve the business environment. Environment funds of $0.5 million will reduce threats to Malawi's globally significant aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, promote improved fisheries management, protect critical upstream habitats, and combat wildlife trafficking. Adaptation funds of $3.0 million will reduce climate change vulnerabilities, and enhance the resilience of individuals, households, and communities. Clean energy funds of $1.0 million will support Malawi's investments in and use of clean energy technologies and practices. Finally, $5.0 million of sustainable landscapes funds will promote forest management of selected landscapes, strengthen enforcement, and increase the availability of clean cooking alternatives.

Mali ($53.0 million)

Mali's development challenges remain both a cause and consequence of its continued governance and security problems. After the August 18, 2020 coup, state institutions continue to face a crisis of confidence among the public at large. High population growth rates, continued insecurity, climate-driven food crises, rampant corruption, and poor governance stifle Mali's ability to improve its bottom-tier

ranking in the UN's Human Development Report. The request will build capacity in Mali to make progress on sustainable development goals and assist the transition to democratically elected rule. Activities that promote women's equality and empowerment will be integrated across U.S. Government programs. U.S. assistance to Mali will be aligned with the objectives and contribute to the lines of effort contained in the interagency Sahel Strategy approved on March 14, 2022.

Approximately $2.3 million will continue to improve prospects for long-term peace and security by addressing core conflict drivers and creating an enabling environment and incentives for peace. Interventions will further support efforts to stabilize regions in the north and center of the country. Activities will focus on supporting peace building activities in conflict-affected communities to mitigate and manage conflict, while prioritizing communities' most pressing development needs, and addressing trafficking in persons.

U.S. assistance of $7.5 million will foster the return to democratic rule following the August 2020 coup d'état. In line with the Administration's Interim National Security Strategy (2021), interventions will seek to strengthen democracy through increased participation of women in the national elections, gender integration in institutional and political reforms, more inclusive local service delivery and governance, and greater government-citizen engagement to support the legitimacy of the State. Interventions will continue to address the hampering effects of corruption on development efforts.

Approximately $1.5 million of water supply and sanitation funds will support an integrated water governance and infrastructure activity focused on providing quality water services aligned with priorities at the local level. Activities will directly contribute to the sustainable availability, quality, and environmental resilience of drinking water supply sources.

Approximately $16.6 million of basic education funds will be used to build on development gains achieved in improved learning outcomes (numeracy/literacy), including provision of services to regions experiencing protracted conflict in the north and center regions of Mali. Activities will promote inclusion of the most marginalized, including youth, adolescent girls and children with disabilities.

Approximately $25.1 million of economic growth funds will continue to promote inclusive economic growth and improve livelihoods. Global Food Security Strategy investments will improve food security and resilience among Malian farmers and market actors through diversified, nutrition-sensitive approaches. Use of new technologies will bolster climate change adaptation by increasing agricultural production while promoting efficient use of natural resources and by restoring ecosystem services. Limited economic opportunities and competition over natural resources are key drivers of conflict in Mali, and coordination of Economic Growth programming with Democracy and Governance programming will promote stabilization through conflict-sensitive interventions.

Mauritania ($1.0 million)

U.S assistance will promote broad-based, inclusive economic growth and gender empowerment by expanding opportunities to those who are normally denied access on the basis of minority status, sex, and age-related inequities, or that experience repeated shocks and stresses. U.S. assistance will focus on positive youth development, including education, professional and soft skills training, and entrepreneurial skills building. FY 2023 resources will promote constructive alternatives to violent extremism by expanding educational and economic opportunities for unemployed youth. Activities will build the capacity for young women and men to positively contribute in their communities and avoid recruitment by violent extremist groups. These activities aim to reduce the pull factors from violent extremist organizations and invest in youth and women as change agents to promote participation and positive approaches to combat violent extremism online and in communities. Activities will engage youth and

women in civic life, build social capital, develop leadership, and build skills to reduce the spread of mis/disinformation.

Mozambique ($73.5 million)

U.S. assistance will promote a more resilient Mozambique, better prepared for the future. Specifically, FY 2023 funding will strengthen democratic institutions, increase public sector and civil society capacity to improve health and education outcomes, improve the productivity and access to markets for agricultural products, increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services (WASH), protect fragile environmental resources and habitats, 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. The U.S. Government will continue to use FY 2023 resources to address gender inequality, women's empowerment, and gender-based violence issues in all programs.

Assistance of $6.0 million in democracy and governance funding 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. These funds will strengthen decentralized governance to improve delivery of public services at central, provincial, district and/or municipal levels, with a focus in the north. FY 2023 funds will strengthen civil society organizations, so that they may influence positive change and improve government accountability. Activities will support a diverse group of local organizations operating in democracy and governance, health, education, biodiversity conservation, and other areas. Assistance will also strengthen the media-enabling environment and support urban independent media and community radio stations to increase public access to useful information.

Assistance of $14.5 million in WASH funding will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, and the adoption of key hygiene behaviors with a focus on conflict-prone areas. Funds will strengthen water sector governance, financing, and institutions, which are priorities under the U.S. Global Water Strategy, and will also increase the use and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation services, including in areas frequently affected by seasonal cyclones and flooding.

Assistance of $18.0 million in basic education funding will help to strengthen education outcomes in northern and central Mozambique and address educational inequality, low literacy and numeracy levels that limit student advancement, and youth employment opportunities. Teacher-training and coaching in reading and math instruction, teaching materials, and parental involvement will help improve educational outcomes for students in grades 1-9, especially adolescent girls and boys at risk of leaving school. The Mission will partner with local civil society organizations to support community mobilization activities to reduce teacher and student absenteeism, promote reading and writing clubs, and improve gender equality.

Assistance of $17.5 million in agriculture funding will increase agricultural productivity, improve access to nutritious foods, generate employment in the agricultural sector, expand and leverage private investment, and link producers to input and output markets. The Mission will support expanded private sector investment in agriculture through a market systems approach, linking smallholder farmers, often last mile beneficiaries, to inputs, financing, and markets. Assistance will also increase engagement and employment levels for youth and women in rural enterprises. Funds will focus on advocacy and technical assistance to improve the policy environment for agricultural development, targeting policies that support increased trade, investment, and access to improved inputs. Funds will also support agricultural research and shared best practices, including for sustainable agriculture and climate smart technologies. Assistance will also support the improved incomes for smallholder farmers by encouraging partnerships with private

agribusinesses to identify new markets; increase value; improve linkages between farmers and commodity buyers; and improve input and service delivery.

Assistance of $17.5 million in environment (biodiversity) and adaptation (climate change) funding will support conservation efforts that protect terrestrial and marine resources, including endangered wildlife in several of Mozambique's key protected areas in the Gorongosa, Niassa, and coastal Nampula landscapes, which face recurrent climate change-driven and man-made threats. Assistance will support conservation science; mitigate human-wildlife conflict; strengthen community-based fire management; coordinate with concessionaires in the co-management of conservation areas; and strengthen community-based natural resources management and livelihood opportunities, including for the marine and fisheries sectors.

Niger ($34.7 million)

U.S. assistance to Niger aims to build a stable, accountable democracy while improving social and economic resilience. Funding will facilitate inclusive economic growth to help diversify and improve livelihood opportunities and increase agricultural production and market linkages. U.S. assistance will promote good governance, which will support the Government of Niger to improve its ability to meet citizen needs and to strengthen the resilience of economic and social development systems. The request will contribute to women's empowerment across all sectors of work.

Given the low level of economic development and high level of basic needs, efforts to promote stability and resilience allow Nigerien households and communities to better adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses. U.S. assistance to Niger will be aligned with the objectives and contribute to the lines of effort contained in the interagency Sahel Strategy approved on March 14, 2022; the Integrated Country Strategy; and U.S. policy goals to counter violent extremism through stabilization, conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance, and resilience activities. Resilience investments respond to common grievances, such as lack of government services and poor economic opportunities, and address common drivers of instability, such as local conflicts and shock-related population displacements.

U.S. assistance of $4.5 million will bolster democracy, respect for human rights, and governance. The Resilient Governance activity will improve performance of local government in target geographic areas, including building local leaders' understanding of their roles and responsibilities, boosting capacity to budget, secure resources, and provide basic services, and supporting citizens to know their rights and participate in local governance to address locally identified development priorities. Resources swill also support educating Nigeriens so they know their rights and have better access to justice through customary conflict mediation mechanisms and the formal justice system to peacefully resolve disputes. U.S. assistance will continue to integrate adaptive management, conflict sensitivity, and coordination to increase impacts. Democracy, human rights, and governance funds will support U.S. assistance for the Sahel Human Voice in Governance Activity (SHIGA) that will continue to promote constructive engagement between government and civil society in order to improve local service delivery, accountability, and key policy reforms that reflect citizen priorities. SHIGA also includes a women, peace, and security component aimed at improving resilience to violent extremism by increasing women and girls' leadership and participation in community-level decision making, local economic opportunities, citizen action, inclusive service delivery, and peace and security initiatives at the local and national levels. These investments contribute to the Interim National Security Strategy priorities to expand economic prosperity and opportunity and defend democratic values.

Economic growth funds of $28.2 million will support resilience efforts, including livelihood diversification and sustainable economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, by improving agricultural productivity and promoting the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods. USAID's West Africa Trade Facilitation buy-in provides support for cross border trade

improvement by increasing access to financial support for small-scale and women traders, which has been highlighted as a key constraint for small-scale cross border traders, especially women. In addition, economic growth funds will support adaptation efforts within the agricultural sector. U.S. assistance to Niger will improve water management, strengthen risk reduction and shock response capacity, and improve climate services to rural areas for better climate risk management.

Basic education funds of $2.0 million will help improve educational opportunities for children and youth, especially girls, and increase the employability of youth, especially those living in marginalized areas and areas affected by violence. Education activities will build awareness around and address some of the causes and drivers of gender-based violence, including early marriage. Efforts will include activities aimed at reducing the incidence of child, early and forced marriage by increasing girls' access to education, promoting community engagement through social behavior change and communication, and advocating for human rights, including for girls.

Together, the combined and integrated efforts of these USAID funded activities will educate beneficiaries, officials, and communities in good governance, basic education, and economic growth with an aim to reduce gender gaps and diminish the multiple forms of gender-based violence and gender inequities that too frequently impede development for women and girls in Niger.

Nigeria ($60.2 million)

U.S. assistance to Nigeria will support key development sectors to promote stability, economic growth, and a continued path toward sustainable development. Nigeria is a crucial U.S. trade, investment, and security partner in Africa, and an important contributor to regional prosperity. As part of the effort to counter communal violence and violent extremism, U.S. assistance will address 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, provide agriculture skills training for internally displaced persons, and support early recovery and reconciliation of communities affected by the crisis.

U.S. assistance of $8.0 million will strengthen democratic and service delivery institutions, communal resilience, and civil society. Activities will build the capacity of government and community leaders, including religious and traditional leaders, to promote tolerance and prevent conflict and violent extremism in their communities. Interventions will empower various stakeholders, including women and youth, to influence reforms that address gender equity and similar needs of communities and the underlying causes of violence, conflict, poor service delivery, and other governance deficits.

U.S. assistance of $4.5 million will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to manage elections, enhance civil society organization (CSO) capacity to conduct independent election observation, and support the participation of marginalized populations in political processes to promote free and fair elections. It will also bolster CSOs' ability to advocate and provide oversight on initiatives to combat gender-based violence.

Assistance of $4.1 million will support a comprehensive range of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services that will strengthen institutional governance to increase the number of Nigerians with access to reliable water and sanitation services, including limited rehabilitation of existing resources. Targeted interventions will increase availability of safe drinking water through improved watershed management. Activities will expand delivery of sanitation services to targeted states.

Feed the Future food security programs totaling $27.6 million will fund agricultural development and resilience-focused activities to ensure climate-smart outcomes. U.S. assistance will focus on increasing

agricultural productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers and livestock herders, promoting trade, increasing farmer access to inputs, technologies, finance, and markets, and funding innovative livestock and agricultural technologies. These activities will promote greater political and economic stability, improve nutritional status, reduce sources of conflict, reduce poverty, and accelerate broad-based economic growth. Activities will increase capacity in Nigeria to adapt to climate change impacts while promoting better environmental management practices, climate smart agriculture, increased economic opportunities, and greater food security.

U.S. assistance of $14.0 million will help states increase the number of school-aged children receiving formal education and strengthen the availability of high-quality instruction for lower primary school aged children, including those with disabilities. Activities will strengthen the education management system's ability to effectively plan and allocate resources; 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 or other societal upheavals; and support communities in providing psycho-social recovery services for both students and teachers.

Rwanda ($40.0 million)

The request advances U.S. foreign policy priorities to improve bilateral economic growth, trade, and investment; promote inclusive country-led development; and expand democracy, human rights, media freedom, and access to justice. Rwanda is one of sub-Saharan Africa's most dynamic and fastest growing economies (averaging 7 percent gross domestic product growth for two decades) and has made significant progress over the past two decades advancing the country's development through good strategic planning and government investment and leadership. Nonetheless, Rwanda faces numerous hurdles to continued economic growth and human development progress. U.S. assistance will build upon Rwanda's national development strategy, policies, and programs by strengthening Rwanda's human capital, improving the quality of basic education, supporting a more robust private sector, modernizing agriculture, reducing vulnerability to climate change, and improving governance and the role of civil society. To achieve this, the U.S. Government will work with the Government of Rwanda, other donors, the private sector, and civil society to address roadblocks to the country's continued progress.

U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will strengthen the rule of law, citizen participation, and public financial management. This funding will increase access to the justice system by training system actors, support legal aid provision, especially for members of marginalized groups, and strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of citizens to hold the government accountable and to play a greater role in decision-making processes, and to strengthen the capacities of civil society and media actors to gather and use data to advocate for citizen priorities. U.S. assistance will provide technical support to local government entities to plan, budget, and implement development projects.

The request of $4.5 million will improve access to and utilization of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services and products at the community level. The United States, with local government institutions and the private sector, will improve capacity of national and district governments to plan for, monitor, and regulate water services, expand and professionalize rural water services, and scale-up market-based solutions for household sanitation and hygiene.

U.S. assistance of $13.0 million will support the basic education system to improve literacy outcomes for all Rwandan learners by the end of grade three. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of Rwandan systems to provide quality learning environments with the support, instruction, and materials that children need while they are in school, at home, or in the community. U.S. assistance will ensure systems are responsive to gender issues and focused on removing barriers to learning for children with disabilities so

that all children have opportunities to gain foundational literacy skills. U.S assistance will simultaneously seek to improve children's socio-emotional skills, which will amplify learning improvements and build resilience in the face of unforeseen challenges. To improve learning outcomes by the end of Grade 3, activities will include a focus on early childhood development and pre-primary education, in addition to continued support for primary education.

U.S. assistance of $18.5 million will support agricultural productivity and a robust agri-business sector, with improved markets, improved access to nutritious foods, increased resilience to climate variability, and better positioning to take advantage of trade opportunities. U.S. assistance will also advance policy reform to enable steadily increasing agriculture exports and encourage increased private investment necessary to expand market access for private exporters.

U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change of smallholder farmers. Resources will emphasize climate-smart agricultural and natural resource management practices such as encouraging the application of drought or flood adapted farming technologies and practices, facilitating access to drought resistant or flood tolerant planting materials and other inputs, and improving access to information about weather and climate-related hazards.

U.S. assistance of $0.5 million will support an employment and entrepreneurship activity that will provide technical assistance and support to agri-businesses to improve market systems and build the technical and soft skills necessary to support increased entrepreneurship and employment opportunities for youth, women, and persons with disabilities across rural, peri-urban, and urban geographies.

Senegal ($65.0 million)

U.S. assistance will create inclusive economic opportunities, improve human capital, and strengthen local institutions. Activities will support the Government of Senegal (GOS) to promote private sector-led economic growth; mitigate the effects of the climate crisis; improve biodiversity conservation; increase agricultural productivity; improve the quality of and access to basic education and water and sanitation services; and strengthen open and accountable democratic governance. Activities will prioritize the inclusion of youth and women. Gender equality and women's empowerment will underpin all sectors funded with FY 2023 resources; gender-based violence will be integrated in the education and health sector activities. Where appropriate, U.S. assistance will be implemented through direct awards with GOS entities to build country ownership and capacity to deliver services and to share in the resourcing and implementation of development objectives, by including significant GOS cost-share requirements for activities implemented through government-to-government awards.

U.S. assistance of $33.0 million for economic growth will support agriculture, trade and investment, environment, adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes. Of this amount, $26.5 million for agriculture will support the efforts of the GOS to implement a comprehensive food security strategy to improve nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development, including agriculture teaching and research. Assistance will support the development of key value chains, including cereal, horticulture, livestock, 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. Activities will address overfishing and 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. U.S. assistance of $6.5 million will help mitigate climate impacts through activities that promote sustainable land use practices and use of technology for decision-making by farmers, herders, and fisherfolk; as well as scale-up market-driven approaches to clean energy.

U.S. assistance of $6.0 million will help strengthen GOS and private sector efforts to construct and maintain new water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. 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 enhance the enabling environment for equitable delivery of WASH services.

U.S. assistance of $6.0 million will strengthen GOS decentralization efforts, specifically building local government capacity to improve health, education, and water hygiene services while reducing corruption. Activities will continue to strengthen the capacity of local governments in Senegal's most fragile regions in the south and southeast of the country in response to citizen needs for improved quality of public services. Activities will complement GOS's commitments made at the 2021 Democracy Summit by reinforcing the participation of women, youth, and people with disabilities throughout the electoral process. Activities will also work with GOS, civil society, and private sector partners on improving transparency and accountability through reforms in public management and revenue earned in the extractive industry.

U.S. assistance of $20.0 million will scale up programs that improve reading performance in the early grades of primary school and increase access to education for out-of-school children and youth in conflict-affected areas. 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. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support youth workforce development and higher education partnerships to equip youth with critical skills needed for the labor market.

Sierra Leone ($2.0 million)

U.S. assistance in democracy and governance funding totaling $2.0 million will build upon ongoing investments to advance democracy in Sierra Leone, while helping to secure peace and stability. Activities will advance democratic governance and decentralization by supporting the development of political accountability and civic engagement primarily at the local level. U.S. assistance will improve the transparency of local-level decision-makers to citizens on issues of importance to the community. Activities will also assist citizens, civil society, and media to engage with local decision-makers, thereby strengthening the social contract.

U.S. assistance will support citizens and civil society to effectively advocate for their concerns and to participate in local government processes. Civic and voter education interventions will intentionally focus on members of groups that have traditionally been marginalized politically, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities and employ strategies to increase women's participation as candidates for office at the local level. Activities will assist local decision-makers to gather input from citizens and stakeholders, be more transparent in their processes, and to be more responsive to citizen needs.

Somalia ($49.0 million)

The FY 2023 request will address U.S. Government strategic priorities in Somalia: building resilience to reduce humanitarian need while supporting inclusive economic growth, preventing and countering violent extremism by increasing security; and promoting peace through stable, effective governance. By partnering with Somali government institutions, communities, households, businesses, and civil society organizations, USAID will help Somalia and its people invest in their own development.

U.S. assistance will address 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. To do so, assistance will contribute to an integrated approach by supporting more inclusive, accountable, and effective local institutions and processes.

U.S. assistance will consolidate gains made by security forces against violent extremist organizations following clearance operations. Stabilization programming in newly recovered areas will increase public confidence in 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 violent extremist groups exploit, thereby strengthening the foundation for economic growth.

U.S. democracy and governance assistance will deepen citizen trust in legitimate, local governance institutions. Activities will expand access to justice, advance political inclusion, and strengthen the capacity of key government institutions to operate in a more transparent and accountable manner. Programs will enable citizens to navigate formal and customary justice systems to secure solutions to their grievances; increase the participation of marginalized groups in political processes; and support political, economic, and social reconciliation between communities and support dialogue between the federal government and member states.

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 provision of non-formal, accelerated education ensuring minimum standards of quality for literacy, numeracy, and social-emotional learning. This approach will help young Somalis "catch up" on their education. U.S. assistance will also support youth, especially young women, by investing in basic literacy, numeracy, and life skills that expand their economic opportunities. Investing in Somali youth will also empower them to engage in their communities, support healthy decision making, and reduce gender-based violence, ultimately helping them to play a more positive role in Somalia's future.

U.S. assistance in agricultural programming will focus on partnering with Somalia's dynamic private sector to build economic resilience to recurrent climatic and security-related shocks and create sustainable, diversified livelihood opportunities in rural and urban areas for the most vulnerable households (including marginalized youth). It will also promote inclusive market systems to combat the economic exclusion that contributes to marginalization and can increase the appeal of violent extremism. Programs will also invest in strengthening the financial sector to enhance the business environment; expand opportunities for foreign direct investment; and support financial system access for Somalis, especially those who have been historically excluded from financial services.

South Africa ($11.0 million)

U.S. funding of $1.0 million will support civil society organizations, citizens, and targeted national and sub-national government institutions to promote accountable and inclusive governance, including mitigating xenophobic and gender-based violence (GBV). Funds will support civic and citizen engagement to effectively advocate for government accountability. Funding will be used to deliver civic and voter education in preparation for the 2024 national elections. Funding will also support efforts to strengthen social cohesion and mitigate GBV by addressing the disconnect between national policies and the implementation thereof in South African communities.

U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will continue to support the partnership with the South African Department of Basic Education (DBE), local education organizations, and private sector partners to identify and address critical needs in the education system. Funds will improve the quality of education in early childhood development centers and early grade literacy and numeracy. Funds will improve teacher

capacity through training and coaching; support the development of quality learning and teaching materials in the 11 official languages; and provide technical support to the DBE to develop reading benchmarks for all official languages.

U.S. assistance of $8.0 million will support the advancement of South Africa's Just Energy Transition. Clean energy funds will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and implement Nationally Determined Contributions. Assistance will also support the green hydrogen strategy and strengthen the enabling environment to attract private investment and develop sustainable transport, including electric vehicles. With adaptation funds, USAID will promote equitable and inclusive approaches to managing climate and socioeconomic risks for coal-dependent communities. Assistance will catalyze a shift to resilient, low-emission communities and align workforce development to a decarbonized economy.

South Sudan ($56.0 million)

Assistance to South Sudan strengthens the foundation for sustainable development through a community-focused approach and will support households and communities to move beyond a critical need for humanitarian aid. U.S. assistance of $56.0 million will support access to conflict mitigation and peacebuilding efforts; an independent media and empowered civil society; economic growth inputs to reduce food insecurity; water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services; and emergency access to education. The request will integrate efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors.

A total of $8.0 million will amplify citizen voices, mitigate communal violence, reduce tensions, raise trauma awareness, and build community interdependence. These initiatives will support interagency efforts to address the drivers of sub-national violence to increase resilience by building up social cohesion among community actors. A particular focus will include engaging women in these communal efforts in line with the Women, Peace and Security Act of 2021.

U.S. assistance of $15.0 million will support civic participation and build community and national-level trust and cohesion. Resources will support peacebuilding and political reforms, strengthen the capacity of local organizations and leaders, the media, and interfaith communities, service delivery, and trauma services. Assistance will also support civil society, improved accountability, and preparation for the national elections in 2023. Anticipated impacts include stronger civil society engagement, wider use of peacebuilding tools, and increased efforts to hold leaders accountable. Journalists and independent media outlets will provide credible, conflict-sensitive information to citizens.

U.S assistance of $12.7 million will fund a new integrated youth activity that will provide learning and job-readiness opportunities and build the capacity of vulnerable youth who are most negatively impacted by conflict. Activities will support disadvantaged youth including, but not limited to out-of-school youth, internally displaced people, returnees, child soldiers, street youth, and youth in gangs by empowering them to lead healthy, engaged, and productive lives in their communities. Interventions will include improving access to functional literacy and numeracy, soft and life skills development through youth friendly spaces; expanding entrepreneurial, job readiness and vocational skills; and promoting social cohesion by empowering youth volunteers to contribute to addressing the needs of their communities.

U.S. assistance of $7.5 million will be used to increase access to clean water and improve sanitation and hygiene to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, mitigate water-related conflicts, and provide safe WASH facilities to promote healthy lifestyles and prevent gender-based violence (GBV). Activities will promote positive hygiene and sanitation practices; expand access to basic safe drinking water and sanitation; and support and strengthen the capacity of community leaders to plan, implement and govern water and sanitation services. Particular emphasis will be to ensure that water, sanitation and hygiene

investments are designed to promote gender equity, reduce the risk of GBV and are accessible to vulnerable populations.

U.S. assistance of $10.5 million will fund the existing agricultural development activity Resilience through Agriculture in South Sudan. This will increase the ability of rural farming households and communities to recover from environmental and conflict-related shocks and move beyond the need for emergency food assistance. The activity will use a multi-sectoral approach, which includes agricultural markets, food productivity, livestock farming, enterprise activities, rural livelihoods promotion, WASH, and nutrition. Anticipated results include increased productivity, diversified livelihoods, improved nutrition and reduced donor assistance.

A total of $2.3 million of U.S. assistance will support conservation efforts in the Boma-Badingilo landscape to safeguard endangered wildlife populations and build the economic resilience of local communities. This funding will build the foundation for the conservation of biodiversity in South Sudan, institute anti-trafficking and poaching measures for wildlife, improve land and natural resource management, support conflict mitigation, and promote livelihood activities. Anticipated results include increased small-scale economic opportunities for women, enhanced security, reduced consumption of wildlife and plundering of natural resources.

Sudan ($15.5 million)

In October 2021, Sudan's military derailed the political transition efforts and the country's prospects for a civilian-led government when General Burhan seized power by force, declared a state of emergency, suspended key portions of the Constitutional Declaration, dissolved the cabinet, and arrested top leaders, including the prime minister. Since the military takeover, women, youth, and civic and political organizations across Sudan have continued to call for the military to relinquish power to a civilian government. These groups have organized, through civil society, neighborhood resistance committees and other means, in order to coordinate demonstrations, advocacy, and message. The United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) has used its Security Council mandate to embark on an initiative to facilitate a new political process and way forward for Sudan's democratic transition. This process produced its initial findings from the first round of consultations with over 800 stakeholders, including many from civil society. Continued support for building the resilience of Sudan's civil society and pro-democracy actors is essential to support this process and broader efforts to right the transition and provide Sudan's people with freedom, peace, and justice.

FY 2023 development assistance funds will be used for civil society capacity strengthening, networking and consensus building, youth leadership, and advocacy for political and economic reforms with a special emphasis on the inclusion of women and youth. Political conditions permitting, activities will include widespread civic education training, electoral and political process strengthening engagement including constitution making, electoral preparations, political party capacity building, consensus-building, inclusiveness, and civic engagement. Provided a civilian led government is in place, funds will also provide technical assistance to increase legislative and governance capacity, peace building and community engagement activities, and local governance support, including capacity building of municipalities, budgeting, and service delivery.

Additionally, funds will be used to enable human rights protection including documenting abuses, protecting human rights actors, and enabling private sector engagement in respecting international human rights norms. Funds will also support security sector reform initiatives based on enabling environment and opportunities for engagement, rule of law, and transitional justice.

Tanzania ($30.5 million)

The U.S. Government will advance its strategic interests while improving the lives of Tanzanians, supporting Tanzania's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and building a nation capable of progressing beyond its need for assistance. U.S. assistance will address national security priorities, including global health security concerns, improve the business environment to promote broader private sector growth, combat violent extremism, advance democracy and the protection of human rights, improve education outcomes, counter wildlife trafficking and illicit trade, and advance regional and domestic stability. Assistance focused on children and youth will build a foundation for developing skills fundamental for economic competitiveness and preventing youth from becoming a destabilizing force in Tanzania or the region.

U.S. assistance of $3.5 million will address challenges to democratic governance, including limited political competition, human rights repression, corruption, growing localized conflict, weak institutions, and limited public accountability. Cognizant of restricted democratic space, activities will pursue interventions to improve meaningful citizen engagement in decision-making, the availability of accurate information, and ensure activists are resilient and able to safely and constructively advance and protect fundamental freedoms. At the community level, and through support of youth-led partner organizations, activities will support mechanisms that encourage meaningful participation by young adults and adolescents in civic, social, political, peace-building, and economic spheres.

The request of $3.3 million expands water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services by working with local governments and by developing a private sector model. This work includes making sustainable water services available to more Tanzanians, increasing access to finance for small private sector WASH service providers, expanding the market for sanitation products and services, and strengthening basin water boards and water user associations for water resources stewardship.

With $10.4 million in basic education resources, assistance will improve foundational reading, writing, and math skills in pre-primary and primary schools. Safe and inclusive learning environments will contribute to a productive, enfranchised, and trained youth population and support a democratic society inclusive of vulnerable and marginalized people. Assistance will enhance the quality of teaching and policy frameworks, increase the availability and use of inclusive educational materials, and strengthen systems that support community involvement in education. Assistance will support workforce development, vocational training, social-emotional learning, and skills development for youth, particularly girls, and young adults, so they can lead healthy and productive lives, gain employment, and positively contribute to society.

The request of $8.0 million will advance long-term, broad-based economic growth and increase agricultural productivity and incomes, contribute to an improved enabling policy environment, and promote business opportunities with links to U.S. technology, goods, and services. Engagement with private sector partners and associations will enable rural farmers with high-quality agricultural inputs and information and engage the government on business policy reforms and market systems transformations. Prioritized assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises will improve systems and access to finance for youth.

Assistance of $3.3 million will improve natural resources management for long-term conservation of Tanzania’s unique ecosystems and a source of sustainable livelihoods. The U.S. Government will strengthen coordination between local communities, civil society, government, and the private sector. Assistance will promote the involvement of women, youth, and underrepresented communities in developing district and national level policies that counter wildlife trafficking and encourage further

public and private sector investment in biodiversity. Interventions will expand ecological resilience and enhance productivity by strengthening marine protected areas and management of wild-capture fisheries. With $2.0 million in adaptation funding, the U.S. Government will increase climate resilience of priority natural resources and species by protecting vulnerable ecosystems and enhancing habitat connectivity, including the management of marine protected areas and sustainable wild fisheries, as well as assisting institutions to control catchment degradation and overexploitation or pollution of critical surface and groundwater resources. Assistance will facilitate collaboration between private seed companies and local governments to use improved seed varieties, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable-soil, multiple-use water systems, and social behavior change interventions.

Uganda ($59.3 million)

The request advances U.S. foreign policy priorities of developing a more educated, healthy, economically prosperous, 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. Uganda's fundamentally flawed 2020/2021 electoral cycle magnified this fragility. U.S. assistance will promote prosperity in Uganda and the United States; counter threats to American and Ugandan economic, health, physical, and environmental security; and combat corruption and authoritarianism in Uganda. This assistance supports Ugandan people and is necessary to ensure the future health, prosperity, and cooperation of Ugandan citizens, despite the closing political space and human rights violations and abuses by the Government of Uganda.

U.S. assistance in democracy and governance funding totaling $3.0 million will build institutional capacity to be responsive to citizens, combat corruption, promote accountability, democracy, good governance, and respect for human rights. Activities will strengthen civil society participation in local government planning, budgeting, and resource mobilization to improve service delivery, as well as support individuals to exercise their civil and political rights.

U.S assistance of $2.9 million will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water; expand key hygiene behaviors in households, schools, and health facilities; improve management of water supply and sanitation services; and strengthen national and district level governance and planning for water, sanitation, and hygiene service delivery.

U.S. assistance of $9.0 million will improve early grade reading skills, strengthen basic education systems, promote education policy reform, train teachers, develop and distribute instructional materials, and increase school retention and completion rates. Funding will also address and prevent school-related gender-based violence and promote positive health-seeking behavior among adolescent girls.

U.S. assistance of $35.3 million will strengthen the enabling environment for investment in Uganda's agriculture sector, improve nutrition and food security, increase incomes by increasing productivity of both staple and cash crops, and integrate vulnerable households into the market economy. Activities will help smallholder farmers and agribusinesses recover from the negative economic impacts of COVID-19.

U.S. assistance of $8.0 million will improve Uganda-led biodiversity management by partnering with Ugandan conservation and environmental management institutions; support community and household resilience by increasing community and landowner benefits from conservation and wildlife-friendly economic activities; and reduce wildlife-related crimes. Funding will support Uganda's National Climate Change Policy and complement biodiversity conservation efforts in forested areas by strengthening management of forest reserves.

Zambia ($33.7 million)

The request will support democracy, human rights, and governance; strengthen basic education; support the agriculture sector; combat wildlife trafficking and the impacts of climate change; sustain Zambia's biodiversity; improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and strengthen partnerships with the private sector. The request will integrate efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors. U.S. assistance of $9.0 million for democracy, human rights, and governance will promote a free, democratic, and equitable Zambia. U.S. assistance will support activities that strengthen oversight actors in the electoral process, strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of the local governance system, promote internet and media freedom and improve domestic revenue mobilization. This will reduce opportunities for corruption, reduce the suppression of freedoms of expression and association, promote women's representation and support civic actors to expand democratic space and advance sustainable financing of development outcomes.

U.S. assistance of $5.0 million will strengthen basic education outcomes through improved early-grade reading instruction, school management, 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 strengthen Zambia's learning assessment systems and practices, and ultimately form the healthy and productive citizens essential to development.

U.S. assistance of $3.0 million will promote access to safe and sustainable WASH services and promote the practice of hygienic behaviors. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the Government of the Republic of Zambia's (GRZ) and Zambian private sector's water and sanitation service delivery through policy formulation and implementation; institution building; and community and private sector engagement in WASH infrastructure development and maintenance, governance, and water-source protection.

U.S. assistance of $16.7 million will promote an improved policy and regulatory environment for greater private sector investment in Zambia, helping women and youth led businesses to prosper. Activities will support the GRZ to strengthen agricultural, natural resources, and land policies, laws, regulations, and administrative procedures to reduce trade and investment barriers and support Zambia's evolution as a regional trade hub. Assistance will support green growth; promote the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods; and facilitate access to finance for small and micro enterprises working in the agriculture, climate, and natural resources sectors. Employing a market-driven approach, assistance will improve natural resources management and biodiversity conservation; combat wildlife and forest crime and climate change; reduce deforestation and forest degradation; and provide economic benefits to host communities.

Zimbabwe ($22.5 million)

U.S. assistance supports Zimbabwe to transition from chronic vulnerability to a more resilient, inclusive, and democratic society. In line with Administration priorities, the request will integrate gender equity and women's empowerment activities across sectors.

A request of $9.0 million will support civil society organizations' engagement on political participation, public accountability, and social cohesion issues. Resources will support improved public financial management, parliamentary strengthening activities, decentralization, and media capacity building. Activities will promote citizen policy advocacy, align legal frameworks to the 2013 Constitution, counter corruption, and encourage electoral reforms and improved transparency of democratic electoral processes. Assistance will support an environment where Zimbabweans can safely engage in informed, issue-based political competition and advocacy without fear of political violence. Assistance will also enhance citizen

participation in national healing and reconciliation and reintegrate victims of violence and torture into their communities with a particular focus on women and youth.

Agriculture funding of $8.0 million will increase food security and resilience to economic shocks by helping smallholder farmers improve agricultural productivity, protect against invasive pests, gain access to credit, and increase incomes. Working with humanitarian assistance programs, agricultural assistance will strengthen livelihoods through support for smallholder farmers, business/farm organizations, financial and research institutions, and micro/small/medium enterprises with a focus on women and youth. The $5.5 million request under climate change will support enhanced community-based natural resource management and practices to better adapt and increase resilience to climate change and strengthen ecosystem services in biodiverse yet drought-prone areas in Zimbabwe.

USAID Africa Regional ($279.9 million)

USAID Africa Regional activities will advance U.S. policy priorities, prevent instability, strengthen democratic governance, and promote a more peaceful and mutually beneficial future for the people of Africa and the United States.

A request of $100.0 million for Power Africa will drive energy transformation for sub-Saharan Africa under the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 and support the Administration's climate change action agenda. Funds will promote mutual economic prosperity and two-way trade and investment by advancing universal energy access. Power Africa's goal is to add 30,000 megawatts and 60 million connections by 2030, with a focus on clean energy. Power Africa will play a leading role in Africa's equitable transition to cleaner, renewable energy sources through innovation, commercialization, and deployment of clean energy technologies and infrastructure, and address energy poverty, combat climate change, bolster human development, and mitigate climate change impacts through private sector-led energy development that delivers market-based reliable, affordable energy and inclusive, catalytic, and sustainable economic growth. Power Africa and its partners will support the development and financing of renewable energy projects and enabling environment reforms to attract and sustain long-term private sector investment across clean energy markets.

With $100.0 million, Prosper Africa will unlock and accelerate two-way trade and investment with African states to promote economic growth in Africa by modernizing and synchronizing the U.S. Government's trade and investment toolkit to more effectively facilitate transactions and shape future market opportunities; mobilize billions of dollars of private capital for Africa's sustainable growth; promote African exports to the United States through the African Growth and Opportunity Act and regional integration through the African Continental Free Trade Area; and improve the business enabling environment to foster competitiveness, promote cross border trade, and attract private investment. With $20.0 million, Digital Africa will foster the growth of an inclusive and resilient African digital ecosystem led by African communities and built on an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet.

To increase the capacity of regional institutions to support agriculture-led growth, food security, and resilience, funds will advance learning and build capacity for evidence-based policy and regulatory reform, and enterprise-driven food system transformation. Environment funds will help sustainably manage wildlife resources, counter nature crimes (including combating wildlife trafficking and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing), and ensure U.S. Government investments meet requirements for environmental review and climate risk screening. Activities will assist countries to adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change and implement more climate-resilient programming. Assistance will support Water for the World Act goals by increasing commercial financing and regional institutional capacity.

Programming will integrate gender equality and inclusive development principles and practices with an emphasis on addressing gender-based violence and child marriage and enhancing women and girls' leadership. Assistance will fund research and programs to prevent and mitigate violent conflict, identify trends in governance, counter violent extremism, and address resurgent authoritarianism. Funds will provide technical assistance to missions for counterterrorism, democracy, human rights, and governance strategy development, technical capacity development, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination. Funds will assess 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; country assessments; and analytic studies of governance issues. U.S. assistance will focus on resilience of education systems, school safety, learners with disabilities, early childhood development, social-emotional skills, education finance, and support school health policies to make systemic and lasting impacts on human capital development. Education programs will provide technical guidance and assistance for response, recovery, and resilience to COVID-19's long-term impacts. With $20.0 million, the Young African Leaders Initiative will develop leadership skills and strengthen networks of young people to build transformational leaders who advocate for peace, security, and democratic governance in their countries. This includes leadership training on business and entrepreneurship, civic leadership, and public management will continue at four regional leadership centers (RLCs). Funds will provide for a unified platform for RLCs, host institutions and alumni of the Mandela Washington Fellows program to foster collaboration, innovation, and knowledge sharing.

USAID Central Africa Regional ($64.0 million)

U.S. assistance will promote the Congo Basin's ecological integrity by improving the management of rainforests in landscapes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo (ROC), Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea. 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 some of the rarest flora and endangered wildlife. Despite its global importance, the integrity of the Congo Basin is threatened by deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity loss, instability, poor governance, and illicit and illegal regional trade. The Congo Basin was identified as one of the world's three critical ecosystems and carbon sinks in the President's Plan to Conserve Global Forests due to its status as a globally significant store of carbon. Addressing the global climate crisis is a top U.S. Government priority under the Interim National Security Guidance, and protecting the forests of the Congo Basin, the planet's "second lung," will make a crucial contribution to climate change mitigation.

Activities pursued through USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) support a common vision: a Congo Basin with healthy ecosystems and dynamic local leadership that supports stability and prosperity in communities. CARPE utilizes a people-centered approach to biodiversity and habitat protection, using protected areas (PAs) as anchors for sustainable development, fostering public-private partnerships (PPPs) for protected area management, and leveraging natural capital to promote green economies. CARPE will ensure that gender considerations are factored into all its activities.

With $54.0 million, assistance will expand the use of PPPs to improve return on investment, stimulate innovation, and help move the region toward self-reliance. These PPPs will leverage both funding and expert knowledge from the private sector and bring together local communities, government, and private sector actors to improve management of PAs, address threats to biodiversity, help reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and address gender and gender-based violence issues and provide communities with alternative sources of livelihood. Assistance will scale up successful interventions, institutionalize the progress made in policy and local governance in PAs, and expand its range of partners to key stakeholders in and around the landscapes. Since the drivers of threats to conservation often come

from outside PAs, funding will support work with partners in surrounding communities to provide sustainable livelihood alternatives, which will increase the potential for large-scale impact, for example, through tourism development in ROC and partnering with energy or commercial agriculture processing firms adjacent to national parks.

To address illicit and illegal wildlife trafficking, USAID will work closely with the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Illegal trade has devastating impacts on protected areas: it threatens security, undermines the rule of law, provides resources to armed groups, fuels corruption, hinders economic development, and pushes species to the brink of extinction. U.S. assistance will transform PAs into anchors of stability by supporting security in and around targeted PAs to stop illicit and illegal trade. These investments will help to combat transnational criminal organizations, prevent international trafficking, and implement Executive Order 13648 on "Combating Wildlife Trafficking," the "Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act," and Executive Order 13773 on "Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking." Partnering with African countries to improve governance, rule of law, and environmental sustainability are also U.S. Government priorities outlined in the Interim National Security Guidance.

U.S. peace and stabilization programs will use $10.0 million to strengthen the foundations for durable peace, adopting cross-sectoral stabilization approaches to address drivers of conflict that gave rise to and continue to fuel the activities of the Allied Democratic Forces, Lord's Resistance Army, and other armed groups and community militias. Activities will focus on areas where there is demonstrated political will to achieve the goals and objectives of the program. Assistance will build community resilience to conflict and crisis, foster accountable, trusted, citizen-responsive institutions, addressing grievances before they lead to violence, and promote inclusive, diversified economic growth. Across all these efforts, assistance prioritizes women's empowerment and seeks opportunities to counter gender-based violence.

USAID East Africa Regional ($34.3 million)

FY 2023 foreign assistance will enhance regional capacity for resilience by strengthening the capacity of communities, institutions, and systems to jointly plan for, respond to, and recover from shocks and threats; and by enhancing the regional food security ecosystem and improving the conservation and management of transboundary natural resources. Funds will also build the capacity of regional market systems by improving regional trade systems and increasing investment in targeted sectors. Combined, these efforts will contribute to a more stable, prosperous, and self-reliant East Africa region.

A request of $1.0 million in environment funds will contribute to the socio-economic growth and resilience of the people, ecosystems, and economies of countries in East Africa. Funds will increase awareness of and bring about behavior change toward the value of natural capital, collaborative conservation of shared natural capital and management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and reducing wildlife crime. The U.S. Government will work to harmonize and promote the implementation of regional policies and strategies and support the enforcement of legal frameworks.

Criminal wildlife poaching and trafficking are driven by demand and enabled by a lack of enforcement and prosecution. By reducing demand and increasing enforcement, this assistance will reduce overall poaching and trafficking, thereby advancing the regional economic system, especially as it relates to tourism and loss of revenue due to illegal trade. Increasing private sector opportunities for investment in tourism and nature-based solutions will create greater regional resilience and the necessary conditions for sustainable economic growth and prosperity. A request of $2.5 million will be channeled to pilot carbon markets and to strengthen the resilience of communities, institutions, and systems to respond to drought, floods, and climate factors in cross-border areas. With $2.0 million, U.S. assistance will fund activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sequestration of carbon associated with land use and

management. It will also expand activities that reduce emissions from tropical forests destruction and degradation and build institutional and governance capacity to manage forest and rangelands in measurable, reportable, and verifiable emission reduction.

A request of $19.8 million will improve regional agriculture competitiveness and food safety; enhance transport efficiency along key corridors; increase access to finance regional investments; improve responses to transboundary pests and diseases; and enhance public and private sector capacity to implement and advocate for evidence driven policy and regulations.

The U.S. Government will lead exchanges that foster resilience learning and best practices among six East Africa countries and will work with three cross-border cluster areas-Karamoja, Mandera and Moyale-to strengthen community and national capacity to improve trade, natural resource management, and responses to transboundary shocks and stresses. Funds will improve the enabling environment for the free movement of food and food products from surplus to deficit areas and improve management and use of transboundary water resources and services. This will help stabilize food prices and increase access to and availability of food. Funds will support countries to implement signed memoranda of understanding that allow sharing of cross border resources like grazing land and water, and to address transboundary pests and diseases.

A request of $9.0 million will strengthen two-way trade and investment with the United States. Partnerships with TradeMark East Africa and others will strengthen trade along key corridors, improve agricultural competitiveness, and advance inclusive economic growth. The request will address challenges that marginalize small scale women cross-border traders; enable smaller traders to benefit from favorable tariff provisions and the simplified trade regime; and strengthen the voice of women cross-border trade associations. Funds will also support mutually beneficial trade and investment relations between the United States and East Africa, including African Growth and Opportunity Act utilization, African Continental Free Trade Area implementation, and Prosper Africa objectives. These activities will advance growing economic opportunities and prosperity for East Africans and Americans and position the United States as a key partner with East Africa, helping to counter malign influences while leveraging the digital ecosystem. This programming will create the capacity needed to advance mutually beneficial trade and investment relations between the United States and East Africa.

USAID Sahel Regional Program ($35.2 million)

U.S. foreign assistance in the Sahel promotes U.S. policy goals to advance democratic governance, reduce the impact of climate change, and reduce human suffering. This is achieved through activities that strengthen democratic institutions and reduce vulnerabilities to violent extremism, thereby helping to sustain and strengthen the country’s economic and social development and promote resilience and food security.

The FY 2023 request will support multi-sectoral programs designed to strengthen resilience to shocks and stresses, address economic and political drivers of violent extremism, improve good governance, and save lives and livelihoods. Activities will focus on women and youth, with an aim to reduce existing gender gaps and increase their agency.

The request includes $21.2 million in agriculture and adaptation resources to support inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth activities that diversify opportunities for entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises, further agricultural intensification, and increase the usage of climate-smart technology.

Value chains that are more accessible to women and youth, like poultry and small ruminants, will be prioritized, allowing those populations to benefit from training in literacy, climate adaptive production

technologies; market linkages, and funding opportunities. Climate-smart interventions will allow populations to sustainably improve their production and access new resources. U.S. assistance will also work with local authorities to facilitate access to productive lands to women and youth. Resources will provide a critical response to disastrous cycles of drought and flooding, promote climate adaptation through climate-smart water and soil conservation, and improve natural resource management. Activities will also increase the ability of host government institutions to apply geospatial technologies and analysis to improve the countries' resilience to climate change impacts and ensure that land use management reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

While good governance is embedded in regional programming as a cross cutting priority to address at all levels, USAID designed dedicated activities aim to improve government legitimacy by strengthening citizen-government dialogue, increasing government responsiveness to priority needs, and improving access to justice for vulnerable citizens. Activities will promote accountability to citizens on rule of law, human rights, and civil and political rights, especially for youth and women. Possible new activities will support the G5 Sahel in the context of USAID's Sahel Alliance membership and regional activities on human rights, good governance and rule of law. Programming will continue to promote the active participation of women and youth in regional and local decision-making bodies.

U.S. assistance of $4.4 million will support water, sanitation, and hygiene activities with the goal of improving access to water and sanitation. That will not only reduce water collection burden for women, ease hygiene and sanitation hurdles, but also increase access to water for productive activities. Funds will continue to conduct ground water studies to improve the water management and planning process at local, regional, and national levels. The results of these studies will enable municipalities to better know the water resources of their commune for better management and sustainable use. Funds will also continue improving the capacity of communes for shock mitigation, preparedness, early response, and recovery by supporting them to set up common contingency plans.

USAID Southern Africa Regional ($45.5 million)

U.S. assistance will support regional efforts to reduce trafficking in persons, foster economic growth, improve health, increase water supply and sanitation, and protect biodiversity.

U.S. assistance of $0.3 million will strengthen the region's response to trafficking in persons, including directly addressing its transboundary nature, with a focus on prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships.

Democracy, rights and governance funding of $3.6 million will support efforts to increase transparency and accountability efforts and strengthen government responsiveness to citizens. Funds will support governments and civil society to institutionalize anti-corruption measures and demand for integrity in governance. U.S. assistance will support oversight bodies to enforce laws that promote and protect human rights; prevent the closure of civil society space and enhance political processes to hold governments in the region accountable. Assistance will support the meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalized individuals in political parties; the sustainability of a regional network of political parties, civil society, and election management bodies; and promote responsive and evidence-based policy on issues such as climate change. U.S. assistance will continue to provide psychosocial support to female victims of torture and trauma and promote research, litigation, advocacy, media training, and publication of issues related to women's customary land rights.

U.S. assistance of $5.3 million will increase equitable access to safe drinking water, improve sanitation, and strengthen transboundary water resource management. Assistance will focus on improving human and institutional capacity and governance; advancing women's empowerment, creating partnerships to

mobilize public sector resources; and increasing private sector investment to shift national and sub-national governments toward more sustainable water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services. Support will integrate waste and plastics management and circular economy principles to reduce emissions and catalyze a shift to more integrated and resilient services.

U.S. assistance of $9.0 million will support trade, investment, and business expansion. Activities will boost the value of intra-regional trade, with the South African and United States markets as the key export destinations, while expanding investment from the United States to South Africa, and then onward to the region. The request will support the ability of investors and financial institutions to deploy private capital for suitable investments in southern Africa that will increase job creation, women's empowerment, small business development, social infrastructure, affordable housing, and food security. U.S. assistance will establish innovative public-private partnerships that expand trade and investment in agriculture and support exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

U.S. assistance of $5.8 million will support combating wildlife trafficking and safeguard biological diversity and ecosystem services, to sustain the regional economy and sustain rural livelihoods. Funds will promote communities' empowerment and engagement with natural resources and the wildlife economy to protect the region's biodiversity, while benefiting communities, stimulating local economies, and advancing gender equity and inclusion. Assistance will improve wildlife management and prevent and mitigate poaching and trafficking of high-value species by strengthening law enforcement capacity; enhancing national, regional, and international coordination; increasing community involvement in combating wildlife crime; and promoting learning and sharing of information and best practices.

U.S. assistance of $11.5 million will advance regional climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities. Sustainable Landscapes funds will reduce carbon emissions through improved forest and peatland management in the upper Okavango River Basin. Clean Energy funds will promote off-grid, renewable energy solutions in the upper Okavango and support low-emissions development and methane mitigation through enhanced, integrated water, sanitation, and waste services, using circular and green economy approaches, in targeted municipalities across the region. Adaptation funds will strengthen the resilience of institutions and communities to climate-related shocks and stresses and promote the use of climate science for improved decision making and governance of shared resources and services.

USAID West Africa Regional ($50.0 million)

In Fiscal Year 2023, USAID West Africa will continue implementation of its 2020-2025 Regional Development Cooperation Strategy. U.S. assistance will address development challenges that are inherently regional in nature, and include transnational and transboundary programs, regional policy harmonization, and scaling up best practices across countries. U.S. assistance will reduce barriers to trade, improve agricultural productivity and food security, increase private sector engagement in water and sanitation, boost trade and investment, conserve critical ecosystems, mitigate conflict, and prevent/counter violent extremism (P/CVE). The request will continue to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in West Africa by increasing business and financial opportunities for women and supporting models of positive female engagement in peacebuilding efforts.

U.S. assistance of $5.0 million will enhance peace, democracy, and stability in West Africa. P/CVE efforts aim to weaken attempts by violent extremists to gain legitimacy while protecting American interests. Funds will strengthen the U.S. partnership with the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat to implement peace and governance activities across member states, including implementing P/CVE interventions and strategies. Resources will support the U.S. development priorities in the Sahel and expand to targeted coastal states including, but not limited to, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo in support of the U.S Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. Assistance will enhance national and regional

capabilities to address the key drivers of fragility, including violent extremism, weak governance, and conflict to lessen the appeal of extremist ideology; disrupt efforts to recruit and train new members, particularly youth; and counter efforts to establish safe havens for domestic and external violent extremist groups.

With $3.0 million in democracy, human rights and governance funding, $1.0 million of the assistance will strengthen democratic processes and state authority and presence, enhance resilient ecosystems against conflict, including electoral-related violence and employ learning tools to quickly adapt and refine strategies. This includes providing training and institutional capacity building to regional counterparts, such as the G5 Sahel and ECOWAS, and supporting national and local stakeholders across West Africa to mitigate violence triggers. The remaining $2.0 million of these funds will strengthen civil society capacity to deliver services, and promote citizen engagement, participation, and accountability around local service delivery. These efforts will address and respond to the causes and drivers of conflict and fragility in West Africa and will also contribute to the implementation of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability.

With $16.0 million, U.S. assistance will increase agricultural resilience, strengthen national and regional systems for managing food crises, and promote self-reliance by improving food security and adopting agricultural innovations. Additionally, $9.0 million will support the West Africa Trade and Investment Hub, and the Trade Facilitation West Africa project to build partnerships, create jobs, promote exports, increase investment, reduce cost to trade, and improve the business enabling environment while deepening bilateral trade and investment relationships between U.S. and West African firms through the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

U.S. assistance of $8.0 million of sustainable landscapes funding will improve the conservation of critical forest landscapes through ecologically sound practices, tools, and approaches for resilient growth; reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions; restore forests; improve environmental governance, protected area management, and the capacity to respond to illegal trafficking of wild flora and fauna; and enhance capacity to integrate climate change information into decision making. This will support women's economic empowerment and strengthen resilience across the region in communities that depend on forest resources and conservation efforts. $4.0 million of adaptation funding will support the management, of forest and other landscapes through the use of geospatial technologies and collaboration with national governments, regional institutions, and the private sector to build the capacity of communities adjacent to protected areas and forest reserves; and promote women and youth in fish processing of coastal communities and support the development of village savings and loan associations. $5.0 million of water supply and sanitation funding will improve sanitation and increase access to clean water for a healthier population by developing the skills and capacity of service providers and supporting sustainable market-based approaches in urban and peri-urban environments.

East Asia and Pacific ($493.7 million)

Burma ($31.8 million)

FY 2023 U.S. foreign assistance through Development Assistance resources will support the protection and maintenance of democratic space and accountability to combat the expansion of authoritarianism and repression, which is necessary for an eventual return to democratic transition in Burma. Maintaining democratic space will require support and strengthening of civil society organizations to galvanize public support for democratic principles and to publicize military abuses, as well as assistance for individuals, including human rights defenders, who promote diverse civic participation and accountable governance. Support will also increase basic service delivery for vulnerable populations and marginalized groups in conflict-affected areas, promote household and community resilience and sustainable agriculture to

preserve food security, and indirectly reduce the military's and People's Republic of China's (PRC's) engagement in the economy. Funding will also address the brain drain resulting from the flight of many of Burma's prominent democratic leaders and activists out of the country by strengthening the technical competencies of an emerging generation of leaders committed to an inclusive, democratic vision of Burma's future. The U.S. foreign assistance activities implemented in Burma align with the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy priorities of investing in democratic institutions and expanding economic opportunities. U.S. assistance will support and strengthen civil society, research organizations, and business associations that advocate for a return to democratic governance; the equality of ethnic communities; the inclusion of women, youth, and other marginalized groups; freedom of expression and information; democratic elections; and an economy decoupled from the military and based on the free flow of goods, services, and ideas.

U.S. assistance will increase access to basic education in violence-affected and marginalized communities through non-regime systems. The provision of education in non-regime-controlled areas will support equitable and inclusive development for those most at risk of being left behind educationally. USAID support will improve the quality and inclusivity of education in Burma by strengthening ethnic and monastic basic education systems. Education support will ensure that young people, especially girls, have the basic skills needed to thrive and ultimately contribute to a more inclusive, transparent, and democratic Burma.

U.S. assistance will support food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural livelihoods to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19, plus violence and economic instability due to the military coup. Activities will ensure basic needs are met in communities, agriculture production is increased, market linkages are strengthened, and sustainable land use is promoted. USAID will also partner with non-military affiliated private firms to support community-level resilience, adaptability, and access to finance.

USAID will work with micro, small and medium enterprises, private sector businesses, and associations to preserve civilian economic space and help civilian economic actors directly counter further encroachment of exploitative enterprises linked to the military and the PRC in Burma's economy. U.S. assistance will also support the prioritization of climate smart agriculture technologies that promote low-emission land use and land management, preserve or restore forests, reduce negative agricultural impacts, and encourage good agricultural practices. With a focus on programming in fighting-affected areas, USAID will support local organizations to manage natural resources, steer infrastructure development, and promote value chain finance and transactional relationships among value chain actors to promote growth while minimizing adverse environmental impacts.

Cambodia ($58.0 million)

U.S. foreign assistance in Cambodia emphasizes American commitment to the Cambodian people by promoting human rights and democracy, expanding access to quality basic education, broadening inclusive and sustainable economic growth, 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 sustainable development.

U.S. foreign assistance in peace and security will address the root causes of human trafficking and support prevention, victim protection, and enhanced reporting. Funding and technical assistance will directly support the National Committee for Countering Trafficking to bolster strategic planning; improve training for teachers, healthcare workers, and front-line agents to identify and intervene in trafficking cases; and address recommendations outlined in the Department of State's Trafficking in Persons report for Cambodia.

U.S. foreign assistance in democracy and governance seeks to strengthen civil society and protect the fundamental rights of Cambodians. Funds will promote and champion democratic principles by increasing civic participation and action to build broad public support for more responsive governance while supporting the protection of rights guaranteed by the Cambodian Constitution and international conventions. U.S. foreign assistance investments will expand support and legal assistance to civil society organizations (CSOs), rights defenders, and advocates for reform to protect and promote human rights and democracy and to navigate an increasingly restrictive legal and regulatory environment. Funds will be used to scale up programs and leverage investments that promote social accountability, social entrepreneurship, and innovation—particularly among women, youth, and marginalized populations—to strengthen government accountability and encourage future leaders to be agents of change for democratic development and prosperity in Cambodia. Democracy assistance will focus on expanding access to accurate and independent information, strengthen digital security of CSOs and rights advocates, improve governance and accountability, and defend rights.

U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen school governance and accountability while strengthening education quality and youth services. Funds will leverage domestic, private sector and other donor resources to achieve a country-wide roll-out of the national learning improvement program. Basic education activities will support reforms to intensify efforts to promote equity and inclusion to ensure all learners have access to quality education, including children from poor rural families, ethnic minorities, and those with disabilities.

U.S. foreign assistance programs will also broaden inclusive and sustainable economic growth and increase the prosperity and resilience of Cambodians through accelerating economic diversification; increasing the overall capacity of the private sector to sustain micro, small, and medium enterprises and increase job creation; strengthening the business enabling environment; and supporting the protection of natural resources. Funds will support increased diversification, resilience, and competitiveness in Cambodia's agriculture sector, with an emphasis on climate-smart agriculture technology and practices. U.S. foreign assistance will continue to promote business-friendly policies and practices that stimulate trade and investments and make Cambodia's agricultural sector more competitive. Funds will strengthen market linkages to enable investment into the agriculture and natural resource management sectors to increase livelihoods and empower communities and CSOs. U.S. foreign assistance will also strengthen management and increase accountability for watersheds and protect Cambodia's natural resources and biodiversity through sustainable private sector-oriented approaches. U.S. Government efforts will support actions to combat illegal wildlife trade and build national capacity to respond to this issue.

Indonesia ($75.0 million)

FY 2023 DA will reinforce U.S. policy objectives in Indonesia through building support for a rules-based international order, democratic governance, inclusive economic growth, and effective management of natural resources.

Funds will enhance the effectiveness of government institutions, promote increased transparency and accountability, combat dis- and misinformation, improve access to information, and reduce increasing intolerance and violent extremism. To ensure that citizens benefit from effective, inclusive, transparent, and accountable local governance, U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen cohesion between national and sub-national policies, and transparency and accountability in service delivery and responsive governance.

Funds will also assist Indonesian citizens and civil society organizations by improving their ability to engage with the government, access information, advocate for their interests and rights, understand and

evaluate the information available to them, promote Indonesian values of tolerance and inclusion, 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, including for journalists and members of Indonesia's most vulnerable populations. Towards that end, funds will support work with new and under-used development partners to build respect for diversity, tolerance, transparency, 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 Government of Indonesia (GOI) counterparts in policy and regulatory frameworks related to trade, investment, and competitiveness. USAID will target specific sectors and provinces in support of the yet to be fully released Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. Assistance will promote a level playing field for trade and investment, improve competitiveness, create an enabling business environment, and strengthen 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 Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) objectives.

DA funds will provide technical support to help Indonesia plan, finance, and implement clean 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, promote key hygiene behaviors, and build resilience to climate change 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 in U.S. undergraduate and graduate programs. Additionally, activities such as USAID's vocational training programs, in collaboration with the private sector, 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 United States will work with the GOI to strengthen national, provincial, and local governments' capacity and commitment to address climate change and sustainable land use, including through terrestrial conservation efforts. U.S. assistance will improve governance and sustainable private sector practices to safeguard the habitat of Indonesia's tropical forests and reduce emissions from land use. Funds will further assist Indonesia in promoting environmentally sustainable livelihoods in the forestry, agriculture, and fisheries sectors. These efforts enhance forest and peatland management, secure supply chains, and bolster food security. The ocean is on the front lines of the battle against climate change. Through the marine and fisheries activities, the funds will improve the sector's adaptation, mitigation, and resilience to climate change along the seafood supply chains and in biological significant areas through addressing threats and drivers to marine ecosystems by reforming fisheries management systems, enhancing marine protected areas, and restoring blue carbon ecosystems (mangrove and seagrass habitats).

Laos ($30.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Laos will help build the institutions and capacity needed to protect Laos' independence and national autonomy, assist its integration into the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), resist transnational threats, build resilience to climate change, and uphold a rules-based international order in the Indo-Pacific region. USAID programs in Laos will promote locally led development that supports economic reforms, more inclusive green growth, the rule of law, good governance, access to justice and civil society, energy security, and clean energy, and will improve education outcomes and protect and empower vulnerable populations.

USAID support will increase the competitiveness of Laos' private sector, level the playing field for businesses, and build a more inclusive economy more resilient to climate change. 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' economy to create a more attractive investment climate for firms. USAID will advance energy security and clean energy through improved sector planning, management, and governance, with an emphasis on renewable energy. While the COVID pandemic remains a serious development obstacle, USAID will continue to support Laos' economic recovery from COVID with interventions targeting migrant workers and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), particularly in agricultural areas and the hard-hit tourism and handicrafts sectors. USAID will also assist SMEs to adopt digital solutions, which are necessary for struggling SMEs to adapt to and thrive in the new COVID economic environment.

U.S. assistance to Laos will promote the rule of law and strengthen governing institutions by encouraging more equitable, consistent, and transparent delivery of justice, inclusive of women and other marginalized groups. USAID will strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of national and provincial legislatures to monitor the implementation of the country's socio-economic development plan, ensure accountable and transparent policy making, promote gender equity, and effectively engage and respond to citizens' needs. USAID will support counter trafficking in persons efforts through support for those vulnerable to trafficking and survivors and encourage safe migration and legal empowerment. USAID will increase access to justice through the provision of legal aid services and promote citizens' engagement in policy making. USAID will also enhance economic governance by supporting business associations to engage the government constructively about business environment challenges, reforms, and more inclusive growth.

A prosperous Laos, able to more easily integrate economically with its ASEAN neighbors, relies on a productive population. USAID assistance will support the Government of Laos' efforts to reach historically underserved communities and advance literacy through new curricula, improved teacher training, and community engagement. This will be complemented by training appropriate to the modern information economy and rooted in the needs of the private sector.

Marshall Islands ($2.0 million)

The FY 2023 request will reinforce the U.S. Government partnership with the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) to advance strategic priorities in the region to increase resilience to disasters and climate impacts, accelerate economic recovery, and promote democratic resilience.

To reinvigorate U.S. humanitarian leadership, FY 2023 resources will increase the RMI's capacity to manage disasters and climate-related risks, and expedite the delivery of disaster preparedness, relief, and reconstruction assistance.

To strengthen resilience from economic shocks, U.S. assistance will improve digital connectivity. FY 2023 resources will help the RMI connect with regional and global markets, facilitate the sharing of knowledge and adoption of enhanced skills, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster greater levels of trade and investment, thereby contributing to economic recovery and resilient economic growth.

To promote good governance and improve the RMI's democratic resilience, U.S. assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. FY 2023 resources will improve RMI government responsiveness to its citizens by embracing citizen engagement and increasing public transparency and accountability. Priority interventions include working with regional and international anti-corruption civil society organizations.

U.S. assistance will support marginalized populations, with a focus on empowering and protecting women and girls, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking. FY 2023 resources will support key local actors to be responsive to the unique needs of women; focus on boosting their skills; improve their access to and control of resources; increase their political and social representation; and improve prosecution, protection, and prevention efforts to combat GBV and human trafficking in the region.

Micronesia ($2.0 million)

The FY 2023 request will reinforce the U.S. Government partnership with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) to advance strategic priorities in the region to increase resilience to disasters and climate impacts, accelerate the economic recovery, and promote democratic resilience.

To reinvigorate U.S. humanitarian leadership, FY 2023 resources will increase the FSM's capacity to manage disasters and climate-related risks and plan for and expedite the delivery of disaster preparedness, relief, and reconstruction assistance.

To strengthen resilience from economic shocks, U.S. assistance will improve digital connectivity. FY 2023 resources will help the FSM connect with regional and global markets, facilitate the sharing of knowledge and adoption of enhanced skills, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster greater levels of trade and investment, thereby contributing to economic recovery and resilient economic growth.

To promote good governance and improve the FSM's democratic resilience, U.S. assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. FY 2023 resources will improve FSM government responsiveness to its citizens by embracing citizen engagement and increasing public transparency and accountability. Priority interventions include working with regional and international anti-corruption civil society organizations.

Mongolia ($6.0 million)

The FY 2023 request will modernize the energy sector, promote economic diversification and inclusive economic opportunities, and advance a citizen-centered approach to address the major challenges to effective democratic governance.

FY 2023 resources will catalyze efficiency improvements in the energy sector and increase private sector investment. Interventions will improve operational efficiency, address barriers to private investment, and enable the adoption of modern energy technologies for improving delivery of electricity services. These measures will also reduce overall air pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions, to help mitigate climate change.

FY 2023 resources will also promote Mongolia's economic diversification. Interventions will improve the business-enabling environment to catalyze greater investments and increase access to finance, particularly for micro, small and medium enterprises, which comprise 77 percent of total registered business entities and 72 percent of the total Mongolian workforce. It will also address the barriers for participation in the digital economy to enable them to engage in e-commerce platforms.

Finally, FY 2023 resources will implement governance programs working with women, youth, civil society, and media organizations. These resources will continue to fund programs that institutionalize oversight mechanisms, open up government decision-making processes, and provide platforms for

consensus building, particularly those representing women and youth, to engage in effective policy analysis, debate, and advocacy. In addition, resources will be utilized to work with a wide range of civil society and media organizations to enable them to become informed, active, and effective advocates for democratic governance.

Papua New Guinea ($28.3 million)

The FY 2023 request will reinforce the U.S. Government partnership with Papua New Guinea (PNG) to advance strategic priorities in the region to strengthen U.S.-Pacific partnerships for prosperous, inclusive, secure, and democratically empowered societies.

U.S. assistance will help PNG address climate impacts and contribute to securing ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes. U.S. assistance will support PNG to achieve its renewable energy targets, through the PNG Electrification Partnership, which will bolster the capacity of the country's energy utility. FY 2023 resources will expand electricity connections and increase competition, promote new renewable energy models, including viable off-grid electrification, and catalyze greater private sector investment in PNG's energy sector. FY 2023 resources will help promote values-based, high standard, and transparent infrastructure through the Build Back Better World (B3W) Partnership. FY 2023 resources will leverage U.S. diplomatic engagement, development programs, and private sector partnership to strengthen the economic architecture for open, fair, inclusive, and rules-based markets.

PNG is renowned for its biodiversity, and the country's forests offer significant climate change mitigation potential. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and improve the sustainability and stewardship of PNG's natural resources, U.S. assistance will strengthen management of customary lands and waters that include exceptional areas of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. FY 2023 resources will support national, provincial, and community level approaches to improve PNG's Forest and land governance.

U.S. assistance will promote transformative adaptation and resilience solutions by mobilizing sustainable climate finance; increasing access to climate resilient, high-quality investment and infrastructure; improving disaster response and resilience; strengthening early warning systems and decision support tools; improving the enabling environment; and adopting climate-smart livelihoods.

To strengthen resilience from economic shocks, U.S. assistance will support digital connectivity and 5G Clean Networks, improve broadband access, address cybersecurity issues, strengthen digital policy, improve public service delivery through e-government platforms, and upgrade digital skills and literacy. FY 2023 resources will support the digital transformation of Pacific Island countries (PICs) by fostering an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure digital ecosystem. U.S. assistance will help Pacific economies connect with regional and global markets, facilitate the sharing of knowledge and adoption of enhanced skills, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster greater levels of trade and investment, thereby contributing to resilient economic growth. FY 2023 resources will also facilitate private sector partnerships, greater access for U.S. companies, and promote fair and reciprocal trade practices. FY 2023 resources will also facilitate partnerships and leverage the USG interagency, including with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation.

To promote good governance and improve the resilience of PNG's democracy to deliver for its citizens, FY 2023 resources will mitigate conflict, counter corruption, expand democratic development, and support civil society. Funds will help strengthen responsible partners who share the U.S. Government's most fundamental values to protect democratic institutions, increase transparency, and foster a culture of accountability. U.S. assistance will prioritize the empowerment and protection of marginalized populations, with a focus on women and girls, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence

(GBV) and human trafficking. FY 2023 resources will support the PNG government, communities, and other key actors to be responsive to the unique needs of women; pay particular attention to boosting their skills; improve economic opportunities and increase access to credit for women; increase their political and social representation; and improve prosecution, protection, and prevention efforts to combat GBV and human trafficking in the region.

Philippines ($70.8 million)

Foreign assistance helps address global challenges, promotes global prosperity, and strengthens democratic institutions and universal values. As the Philippines is both one of the world's most biodiverse and vulnerable countries to the negative impacts of climate change, DA funds will help the Philippines enhance climate security and improve ecosystem resilience. Programs will advance clean and renewable energy policies to improve the performance of energy utilities and accelerate clean energy transition; help improve planning, preparedness, and mitigation measures to reduce the vulnerability of communities and infrastructure, particularly constrained water resources, to climate change; and promote the protection, proper valuation, and conservation of natural resources. Assistance to Philippine government agencies and communities will improve their capacities to enforce forestry and biodiversity conservation laws and expand forest and marine protection systems, improve governance, participate in decision making, and heighten vigilance against environmental crimes. Programs will also assist local government units administer innovative and sustainable waste management solutions to reduce and better manage plastic waste. These programs will help reduce emissions, protect critical ecosystems, promote transition to renewable energy, build resilience, and advance climate-positive investments.

FY 2023 resources will continue to help the Philippines respond to the COVID-19 pandemic's secondary effects by providing inclusive opportunities for livelihoods, expanding access to education and water, and addressing poverty. Interventions will advance market driven approaches, engage the private sector, and promote open, rules-based competition to facilitate fair and reciprocal trade, better access for U.S. goods and services to the Philippine market, and open greater opportunities for U.S. investments in the country's infrastructure development drive. Programs will promote high-quality infrastructure development, including in energy and information and communication technology (ICT) to foster better connectivity of people and goods, improve competitiveness, increase productivity, enable greater trade and investment, and expand job opportunities. Innovative ICT approaches on the use of online marketplace platforms, e-payment and other fintech solutions will help propel the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in the economy. Private sector partnerships will mobilize investment in renewable energy and energy conservation and promote green energy revolution, while advancing U.S. leadership in the growing global market for renewable energy.

Basic education programs will improve education outcomes and strengthen early childhood education through system-wide strengthening interventions and engagement of a wide range of education stakeholders to improve the quality of early-grade reading and math. Higher education resources will continue investments in strengthening higher education, innovation, and workforce development systems, including support to initiatives that address the education and employment needs of vulnerable out-of-school youth. These interventions harness the United States leading edge in innovation and entrepreneurship in building open, market-based economies.

Fortifying the Philippines' democratic foundations will enable the country to become a more stable, open partner, and less prone to conflict. To bolster responsive, democratic governance, DA programs will support people-centered interventions that offer faster redress to issues of justice, reduce tolerance for human rights violations and abuses, strengthen democratic institutions, support fundamental freedoms and civil liberties, improve delivery of basic social services, combat corruption, and curtail transnational criminal activities, such as the trafficking of drugs, persons, and wildlife. Programs will strengthen

governance structures at the local level, promote decentralization, and improve service delivery, while promoting youth engagement, political participation, and leadership.

Resources will help programs to work towards gender equality across programming in the workforce, education, governance, and environment sectors.

Thailand ($7.0 million)

FY 2023 DA will reinforce U.S. policy objectives in Thailand by building support for democratic governance and working to combat trafficking in persons in Thailand. Human rights programming will facilitate collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities to promote constructive engagement and peaceful dialogue and mitigate the potential for conflict. Human rights programming also includes counter trafficking in persons programming in Thailand. Trafficking in persons is a modern form of human slavery that funds transnational criminal networks and fuels regional destabilization. USAID will reduce vulnerability to human trafficking in workplaces and supply chains by working directly with international companies that exert significant leverage on Thai exporters, suppliers, and companies in prioritized provinces. USAID-funded activities will empower at-risk populations to resist being trafficked by equipping them with information, knowledge, networks, and access to resources for reporting trafficking-in-persons activities. USAID will strengthen its ongoing partnership with the Royal Thai Government to enhance protective systems that improve the identification of victims and enhance referral and support services at the local level to better address the needs of those who have been trafficked.

To advance Thailand’s leadership role in Southeast Asia, USAID will partner with the Royal Thai Government, an emerging donor, to jointly develop and fund trilateral cooperation activities that promote good governance models in other countries across the Lower Mekong region. Programming will leverage Thailand’s unique role in solving development challenges and interest in sharing its expertise with its neighbors to advance the President’s affirmative vision for a free, open, prosperous, and connected Indo-Pacific.

Timor-Leste ($16.0 million)

FY 2023 Resources will promote democratic values, transparency, and rules-based systems, engage with and strengthen the private sector to expand enterprises and markets, promote jobs and investment, and improve the health status of Timorese. The planned FY 2023 resources will allow USAID to support U.S. Government policies, including the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative, and to strengthen health systems with a focus on the health workforce. In addition, it addresses U.S. Government maternal and child health and family planning priorities focused on systems strengthening. Timor-Leste is considered one of the most democratic countries in Asia, but this status is fragile due to poor governance, a weak judiciary, and nascent security institutions. To promote the country's development trajectory, USAID will expand its governance work to strengthen civil society and support the Timorese Government’s public administration reform program. A new USAID trade governance activity will strengthen trade governance, significantly reducing opportunities for corruption and improving the ability of stakeholders to collect duties and taxes effectively and efficiently increasing domestic resources for Timor-Leste. Furthermore, USAID will improve the capacity of civil society to fulfill its “watchdog” function and incentivize greater transparency, increasing advocacy, constituent outreach, and civic participation.

With FY 2023 resources, USAID will strengthen food systems that increase the prevalence of healthy diets, particularly for women and children. Through a women and youth economic integration activity, USAID will invest in developing one or more of Timor’s social enterprises capable of increasing formal

job placement; establishment and growth of job-creating businesses or organizations; and increasing incomes for young men, young women, and adult women in Timor-Leste.

Vietnam ($88.0 million)

Development assistance (DA) supports the development of the U.S.-Vietnam Comprehensive Partnership and advances a free and open Indo-Pacific region by advancing key priorities such as accelerating the clean energy transition, promoting private sector competitiveness, reducing barriers to trade, leveling the playing field for U.S. businesses, promoting transparency and good governance, strengthening civil society, and supporting victims of trafficking and persons with disabilities. U.S. development assistance protects Vietnam's environment and biodiversity, enhances resilience against the impacts of climate change, and strengthens higher education reforms. Funding will also foster reconciliation through the Vietnamese Wartime Accounting Initiative.

FY 2023 resources will support Vietnam's climate change and net zero commitments by protecting people, landscapes, and biodiversity. It will increase Vietnam's resilience to climate change, particularly in the Mekong Delta; promote nature-based solutions to mitigate climate change impacts; and develop sustainable climate-smart livelihoods to align with the Administration's priority to promote climate security and resilience. Development assistance will build environmental law enforcement capacity and expand sustainable financial resources for effective forest management, protect forest and wildlife populations, and curb wildlife trafficking. U.S. assistance will also build Vietnam's capacity to mobilize private sector investment in green technology, deploy advanced energy systems, enhance power system flexibility, and expand renewable energy markets. U.S. assistance will also support the development of locally led solutions to address air and ocean plastic pollution.

U.S. assistance will support a free and open Indo-Pacific through engagement with the private sector that supports the public-private partnership ecosystem, promotes increased responsible trade and investment, and elevates capital market reform, thereby mitigating the potential for the People's Republic of China's (PRC's) dominance of Vietnam's capital markets. Development assistance will improve the competitiveness of Vietnamese small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), including those owned by women and vulnerable populations, through enhanced business skills training and coaching; adoption of innovative practices and digital transformation; and expanded linkages to domestic, regional, and international markets. U.S. assistance will also promote innovative market-based business models, digital workforce development, and an ecosystem that improves the upward mobility and competitiveness of Vietnam's workforce and enterprises.

FY 2023 resources will help Fulbright University of Vietnam attain international accreditation and advance institutional sustainability through improved governance and revenue diversification. Also, funds will strengthen Vietnam's other universities to implement institutional and systemic reforms that improve governance, curricula, research, and industry linkages. Further, U.S. development assistance will expand workforce development to meet the growth in demand for jobs central to the knowledge economy.

U.S. assistance will provide direct rehabilitation services and affordable adaptive equipment and devices, increase the quality and effectiveness of rehabilitation systems, and enhance disability policy implementation to improve the quality of life and inclusion of persons with disabilities. It will improve Vietnam's capacity in occupational and physical therapy education and training, strengthen the Government of Vietnam's interagency coordination of disability services, and support organizations that advocate on behalf of persons with disabilities. U.S. assistance will continue to enhance DNA forensics and other genetic analysis, and provide technology, equipment, training, and other technical assistance to identify human remains from the Vietnam War. Also, U.S. assistance will support communication and outreach initiatives on joint U.S.-Vietnam reconciliation efforts. Finally, U.S. assistance will support

Vietnam improve human trafficking victim identification and access to services to increase prosecutions and support the social reintegration of victims of human trafficking.

Pacific Islands Regional ($45.0 million)

The FY 2023 resources will reinforce the U.S. Government partnership with the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to advance strategic priorities in the region to address climate change, accelerate the economic recovery from COVID-19, and promote democratic resilience.

Climate change and the associated risks are of the greatest concern to the Pacific Islands. U.S. assistance will help PICs address climate impacts and contribute to securing ambitious climate adaptation and mitigation outcomes. To promote transformative adaptation and resilience solutions, FY 2023 resources will mobilize sustainable climate finance; increase access to climate resilient, high-quality investment and infrastructure; strengthen early warning systems and decision support tools; improve the enabling environment; and adopt climate-smart livelihoods. To support mitigation, FY 2023 resources will increase communities' access to affordable and clean energy systems and promote sustainable landscapes. U.S. assistance will improve the performance of energy utilities, increase transparent private sector investments in the energy sector, and expand off-grid clean energy systems in the region. To strengthen environmental resilience, FY 2023 resources will address illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; improve land use and natural resource governance; increase representation and transparency to protect carbon stored in forests; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; support nature-based solutions; and strengthen environmental and social standards across the lifecycle of economic and infrastructure development.

To strengthen resilience from economic shocks, U.S. assistance will support digital connectivity and 5G Clean Networks, improve broadband access, address cybersecurity issues, strengthen digital policy, improve public service delivery through e-government platforms, and upgrade digital skills and literacy. FY 2023 resources will support the digital transformation of the PICs by fostering an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure digital ecosystem. U.S. assistance will help Pacific economies connect with regional and global markets, facilitate the sharing of knowledge and adoption of enhanced skills, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster greater levels of trade and investment, thereby contributing to resilient economic growth.

To promote good governance and improve the resilience of democracies that deliver for their citizens, U.S. assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. FY 2023 resources will improve PIC governments' responsiveness to their citizens by embracing citizen engagement. U.S. assistance will prioritize the empowerment and protection of marginalized populations, with a focus on women and girls, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking. FY 2023 resources will support governments, communities, and other key actors to be responsive to the unique needs of women; pay particular attention to boosting their skills; improve their access to and control of resources; increase their political and social representation; and improve prosecution, protection, and prevention efforts to combat GBV and human trafficking in the region.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) ($33.9 million)

FY 2023 resources will advance the administration's vision for a free, open, prosperous, and connected Indo-Pacific. Funds will address energy and environmental security, as well as countering transnational environmental crime. For example, activities will strengthen the ability of regional organizations to improve fisheries management, encourage the adoption of fair-labor and sustainable fisheries practices by businesses, and build the capacity of marine natural resources management professionals. These activities will prioritize preservation of transboundary seascapes and species that are vital for food security and

economic growth and that are under threat from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. To combat wildlife trafficking, USAID will advance regional coordination, support reducing consumer demand for wildlife and wildlife products, strengthen enforcement of wildlife crimes, and develop new environmental protection policies and legislation across the region. USAID will enhance climate change adaptation and mitigation by improving access to geospatial information and catalyzing private finance to slow, stop, and reverse the rapid loss of forests in Asia. By doing so, USAID will help reduce the risk and effect of natural disasters, improve opportunities for U.S. businesses seeking to invest in green supply chains, and maintain U.S. leadership in regional financial institutions. USAID will support the development of a net-zero energy grid in Asia, promoting power sector reforms, deployment of state-of-the-art energy technologies, and grid modernization.

USAID will promote regional political stability by amplifying voices of peace and inclusivity to promote inter-communal peacebuilding and religious harmony. To fight human trafficking across the region, USAID will partner with governments, businesses, and civil society; promote learning; and assist states to comply with their commitments under regional human rights conventions and frameworks, and address State Department annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) tier rankings. USAID will also support independent journalism and access to credible and accurate information across the region. Funds will be used to promote responsible infrastructure investments that have regional implications as well as strengthen the resilience of supply chains regionally. Funds will also support the development of open, interoperable, reliable, and secure digital ecosystems, a multi-stakeholder model of internet governance, and U.S. leadership in emerging technologies.

USAID will partner with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to foster regional economic integration, reduce transboundary criminal threats such as trafficking in persons, and promote health security, gender mainstreaming, and women's empowerment. Funds will bolster ASEAN capacity to address regional challenges, such as countering disinformation through improved media literacy, reducing conflict through a Women, Peace, and Security regional plan of action, and advancing an effective, rules-based regional architecture to uphold human rights and the rule of law. Funds will facilitate ASEAN economic integration by expanding the ASEAN Single Window, enhancing the digital economy, developing policies to govern 5G and artificial intelligence systems, and harnessing science, emerging technologies, and innovation to promote a free, open, and prosperous Indo-Pacific.

Near East ($20.2 million)

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) ($20.2 million)

USAID/MER's programming aims to bolster the Middle East Bureau’s response to complex development challenges in the MENA region. USAID will use FY 2023 funds to promote and expand innovation; close the gaps in bilateral programs; conduct applied research and evaluations across sectors; respond to the second-order impacts of COVID-19; and, include a key focus on regional issues of climate change.

Activities will strengthen the ability of missions and the Middle East Bureau to respond to political, social, environmental, and economic shocks, and give USAID flexibility working in support of people suffering from conflict and crisis. In addition, programs, including the Africa Trade Initiative, will promote systematic policy and institutional reforms to support expanded trade and investment, economic growth, and poverty reduction in the MENA region. MER funding will also continue to support the technical and professional leadership of the field operating units and the Middle East Bureau and implement regional activities/mechanisms that advance Agency priority initiatives and complement bilateral foreign assistance.

South and Central Asia ($302.2 million)

Bangladesh ($122.2 million)

FY 2023 resources will advance U.S. strategic interests by promoting a peaceful, secure, prosperous, healthy, and democratic Bangladesh that is a more resilient Indo-Pacific partner. Foreign assistance will increase the country's capability to contribute to regional security in South Asia. Resources will also support Bangladesh's progress towards graduation from least developed country status.

Consistent with the Administration's focus on addressing challenges to democracy and governance, FY 2023 funding will strengthen democratic systems in rule of law, governance, elections, and political processes to combat increasing authoritarian tendencies. It will also support civil society and media, and champion human rights in the face of democratic backsliding and improve access to justice and delivery of legal aid in the formal justice system. Funds will promote transparency and accountability through participatory governance and improved local government responsiveness to citizen needs. Funds will also promote political competition, bipartisanship, and political party professionalism to foster a multi-party-political system. Further, U.S. assistance will address shrinking democratic space by strengthening civil society and media's ability to represent citizens, serve as watchdogs, advocate for the protection of human rights, and advance labor rights and reforms. Finally, funds will combat trafficking in persons by helping the government and civil society prevent human trafficking, protect and reintegrate survivors, and prosecute perpetrators.

U.S. assistance will help Bangladesh enhance inclusive economic growth in the agricultural sector and strengthen the country's food security. Resources will advance the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy by improving farmer productivity and market access along key value chains, including aquaculture, horticulture, and livestock. U.S. assistance will address cross-cutting issues impacting the agricultural sector, such as farmers' access to mechanization, digital technology, government policy support, rural infrastructure, finance, and climate-smart agriculture techniques. To leverage the potential of the growing youth population, resources will develop their skills by providing vocational training opportunities. Resources will also reduce malnutrition by improving water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, as well as access to healthy foods; and improve trade facilitation, connectivity, competitiveness, and private sector engagement.

To combat global climate change, the FY 2023 request will promote and integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation activities across sectors. Funds will strengthen natural resource management and enhance 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 institutions; and enhance private sector engagement in the energy sector. Activities will strengthen environmental governance, conserve biodiversity, and enhance stakeholders' capacity to manage natural resources with advanced techniques and technologies. Funds will strengthen local community capacity to develop and implement co-management plans to protect threatened wildlife, conserve targeted ecosystems, and extend livelihood options. U.S. assistance will also increase Bangladesh's capacity to adapt to and withstand natural disasters and will ensure the country's readiness to respond to cyclones, floods and earthquakes.

Additionally, FY 2023 funds will support host communities impacted by the influx of over one million Rohingya refugees from Burma. Assistance for these communities will enhance their livelihood opportunities, improve reforestation practices and nutrition outcomes; combat trafficking in persons; and strengthen their resilience.

U.S. assistance will improve learning outcomes for marginalized children by expanding quality education for vulnerable populations, supporting early grade reading for children with disabilities, and helping children return to school and mitigate learning loss due to COVID-19. Funds will also support marginalized youth impacted by the Rohingya refugee influx by increasing opportunities for learning, supporting the resilience of school communities, and strengthening civic education and youth leadership.

India ($66.0 million)

India's dynamic economy will support the South Asia region as a key driver of regional and global prosperity over the coming decades. The U.S.-India relationship has never been stronger. USAID's work will advance a free-and-open Indo-Pacific by furthering the United States' commitment to strengthening the strategic partnership with India, while expanding and deepening relationships with new partners that share respect for sovereignty, fair and reciprocal trade, and the rule of law. Funds for India will continue to reinforce the U.S. commitment to partnering with India as a regional and global development leader and as a model for climate ambition and adaptation; advancing sustainable development in the sub-region; and collaborating on energy transition, including developing green technologies and expanding development and integration of renewable energy.

Promoting inclusive development is a theme that cuts across the U.S. development strategy in India. Funds will be used to build the capacity of civil society advocacy and service delivery organizations to strengthen full, equitable and meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups in mainstream development. Funds will support a new program that provides technical assistance to local organizations that provide social services, strengthen civic space, and ensure inclusive development. Building the capacity of these local organizations will help support the development priorities of Government of India (GOI) ministries.

The FY 2023 Request for India significantly increases resources to address global climate change. The United States will partner with the GOI to improve forest management planning to reduce India's overall emissions and enhance ecosystem services; bolster India's state forest departments to develop forest management plans that also improve carbon sequestration and water regulation; and pilot incentive-based mechanisms for the efficient delivery of ecosystem services from forest landscapes. USAID will also support a new program that integrates sustainable landscapes and biodiversity conservation activities for improved development outcomes.

India, the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gasses, is a critical partner in addressing the global climate crisis. Achieving India's climate objectives requires expansion of renewable energy generation and the adoption of energy efficiency measures. The United States will increase funding that will help drive consensus among India and other South Asian countries to embrace renewable energy and enable greater private sector investment and financing. Activities will support governments in reforming power distribution utilities and building strategic partnerships with stakeholders to decarbonize key industrial sectors. The United States will also bring together multilateral initiatives and the private sector to sustainably meet future cooling demands; help communities shift away from reliance on income from coal mining and transportation through a new alternative livelihoods program; and support GOI efforts to connect the energy grid beyond South Asia.

We will continue to partner with India on development activities in third-party countries, fortifying India as a leading regional and global development assistance donor and a strategic partner. Activities will advance the Indo-Pacific Strategy by bolstering India's role as a development leader in South Asia, including by addressing climate change and partnering with India's Development Partnership Administration. Funding will support the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure to help develop

and share innovations, policy recommendations, and best practices in addressing disaster and climate resilient infrastructure worldwide.

Resources will also support digital programs that advance a rules-based policy framework; enhance capacity to develop and implement standards that support an open, transparent, and internationally compatible digital environment; and partner with the private sector on innovative digital approaches. Funding will support a new education program that will strengthen foundational literacy and numeracy through a system-strengthening approach. The program will support developing management systems in selected states to implement evidence-based service delivery in foundational learning. It will put greater focus on children with special needs through investments in pedagogical changes, curriculum development, teacher training, and use of supportive technology.

USAID will also continue to share expertise, best practices, and technologies in support of India's efforts to strengthen water, sanitation, and hygiene in India's urban and rural areas. Funding will also support the GOI's efforts to mitigate air and ocean plastics pollution.

Maldives ($5.2 million)

In alignment with Administration priorities to combat global climate change, U.S. assistance will that bolster climate change adaptation, helping to build the capacity of local, environment NGOs and the private sector, as well as strengthen the Maldivian government's ability to address immediate, priority climate change adaptation needs.

Funding will also deepen the resiliency of Maldivian democratic institutions and strengthen the rule of law. Assistance will support the nascent Maldivian Bar Council to increase the capacities of Maldivian legal professionals and key democratic institutions, including the judiciary and local governments to increase efficiency, transparency, and engagement with citizens. Resources will advance initiatives that engage citizens as active participants in democracy to ensure the sustainability of Maldivian democratic reform efforts, to address endemic corruption and to increase respect for human rights. Funding will be used to strengthen the capacity of Maldives' young civil society sector to address rule of law and justice issues more effectively. Funding will support civil society organizations to better serve as oversight institutions to promote their engagement with the government on key issues, including human rights; increasing civic education opportunities; and strengthening citizen understanding of their role in a democracy.

Additionally, U.S. assistance will support local organizations and civil society to reduce the threat from and influence of violent extremist organizations via work that increases the resilience of populations vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment - youth and other at-risk groups - by improving career and employment prospects, leadership opportunities, positive social engagements, and rehabilitation programs.

Nepal ($82.0 million)

FY 2023 resources will support democratic governance, economic growth, education, clean energy, and climate change mitigation and adaptation, including disaster risk reduction to advance towards a more resilient, prosperous, and inclusive Nepal. U.S. assistance will improve Nepal's resilience and ability to respond to shocks, expand inclusive economic growth opportunities, improve equity and quality of education services for all Nepalis, and support improved governance and civic space, including advancing reforms that improve inclusive and equitable public services, especially for women, youth, and marginalized groups. USAID will be increasing support through the localization agenda with increased direct awards to local organizations and government entities. Ultimately, U.S. assistance will

strengthen Nepal as a more capable partner that asserts its democratic and economic sovereignty and promotes greater stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

Nepal's federal system of government is more entrenched each year; however, political instability and corruption threaten progress. The success of Nepal's federal system requires continued improvement of legal institutions and rule of law, as well as local government capacity to provide equitable services. U.S. assistance will address these issues with investments in transparent, accountable, and inclusive federal governance; strengthened rule of law to deter transnational organized crime and promote human rights; a free and independent civil society and media that hold the Government of Nepal (GON) accountable and protect fundamental freedoms; more accountable public financial management systems; more inclusive, transparent, and accountable political parties; free and fair elections; and increased parliamentary oversight and implementation of legislative reform.

As Nepal emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic, investments in education will develop a skilled workforce to ensure the next generation is not left behind. Programs will partner with the GON at all levels to create equitable school access for Nepali children of all ethnicities, castes, and religions to receive a quality education. Basic education programs will support local governments to deliver education services, train teachers on evidence-based instructional practices, and reduce gaps in educational outcomes for girls, students with disabilities, and other traditionally marginalized groups.

To ignite economic growth in Nepal, U.S. assistance in trade, investment, and the overall business-enabling environment will develop a diversified economy with economic opportunities for all Nepalis. To improve competitiveness, programs will support economic policy reform and practices to attract new sources of global investment. Investing in the private sector will address the poor business climate that restricts inclusive economic growth as well as the second order socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic that adversely impact women, youth, and other marginalized groups. Interventions will include incentivizing enterprise development, promoting more inclusive job growth, and supporting entrepreneurship, especially among women and within underserved communities.

Food security programs will use market-based approaches to improve agriculture productivity and galvanize economic security in Nepal, targeting the most vulnerable groups to reduce poverty and malnutrition. Programs will ensure farmers' access to modern agricultural technologies to increase the sustainability of rural livelihoods. Interventions will improve market linkages, strengthen value chains in key high value crops, increase rural household incomes, and unlock access to safer, more nutritious food. Partnering with the GON to promote clean energy will improve energy access, both domestically and regionally, displace fossil-fuel based energy, and move forward advanced urban energy systems including electric mobility. Programs will complement the Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact and collaborate with GON efforts to provide affordable, reliable, and secure power while driving increased private sector investment into clean energy generation, including solar power and hydropower, and advancing cross-border energy trade.

Assistance will address climate change threats to improve the resilience of at-risk communities. Programs will improve climate-resilient economic opportunities, address climate-driven disaster risks, and support climate-resilient infrastructure development that includes appropriate environmental and social safeguards. Adaptation programs will build on the recent success of reconstruction and resilience programming and contribute towards multilateral donor efforts to ensure a more coordinated international response. Environment programs will directly address threats to Nepal's globally treasured biodiversity and high-mountain environments, and support sustainable rural livelihoods.

Sri Lanka ($25.8 million)

DA resources will advance activities that champion democracy, countering development models undermining good governance, transparency, accountability, and international standards. To reduce corruption and non-participatory processes, funds will promote democratic governance, public accountability, and rule of law to strengthen linkages between institutions, branches, and levels of government. Funds will expand civic space and strengthen CSO capacities. Funds will also enhance the professionalism of the media and expand access to information through assistance to local media support institutions, outlets, and professionals.

To grow economic opportunities and advance prosperity, activities will assist the government of Sri Lanka to promote competition and investment, including by U.S. companies, by strengthening government efficiencies, advancing a conducive business enabling environment and promoting international best-practice standards. To increase the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, funding will support technical assistance to improve operations and adapt to the current economic conditions. Activities will increase women's participation in the workforce by addressing barriers to participation and increase youth employability by aligning vocational and skills training with employers' needs and increasing access to financing for entrepreneurs.
To advance climate resilience, funds will enhance the ability of the public and private sectors, as well as local communities, to adapt to climate impacts. Resources will improve the efficiency and sustainability of the energy sector, accelerating sustainable energy deployment and grid resilience.

USAID South Asia Regional ($1.0 million)

With FY 2023 DA resources for climate change, USAID will accelerate the region's clean energy sector transition by coordinating simultaneous support from USAID Missions in the region on several fronts: modernizing moribund electric utilities, deploying advanced clean energy technologies and infrastructure, creating enabling environments for investment, and encouraging regional energy market integration. This includes working with India, a regional and global development leader, and a top strategic partner in the Indo-Pacific region that is committed to upholding stability and the U.S.-backed rules-based order in the region. USAID will partner with India on regional energy- sector reform. Collaborating with a strong private sector, USAID is fueling economic opportunities across South Asia to empower countries in the region. USAID's energy portfolio will help India achieve and exceed its energy Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement at a regional scale by supporting the clean energy transition and the decarbonization of various sectors.

Western Hemisphere ($865.9 million)

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean ($19.0 million)

The USAID Mission in Barbados includes 11 countries in its area of responsibility, including The Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Suriname. USAID will improve the capacity of regional and national institutions and the private sector to respond to climate change ($4.0 million) including expanding the use of clean energy and leveraging public and private investments. Assistance will support the integration and adoption of climate resilient approaches in the Eastern and Southern Caribbean across key sectors including agriculture and water. At the community level, USAID will strengthen systems and organizations to better manage risks and build resilience to natural disasters and other climatic shocks ($10.0 million). To increase economic independence, the request includes $2.0 million to improve the business and investment enabling environment, as well as $1.0 million to support

improved Information and Communications Technology investment, regulations, and systems. These initiatives will help governments increase investments in equitable public services critical to economic growth and resilience and reduce vulnerability to foreign malign influences. The request includes $2.0 million of basic education funds to address literacy and academic achievement gaps, as well as the shortage of education research data in the region to inform educational planning, policy, and practice.

Brazil ($35.0 million)

U.S. assistance will expand and strengthen U.S.-Brazilian collaboration to enhance biodiversity conservation and tackle conservation crimes, mitigate climate change by reducing deforestation including in Brazilian Amazon protected areas and Indigenous lands, and help vulnerable populations in the Amazon adapt to the impacts of climate change. The request includes $17.0 million in environment funds to support Brazil's monitoring and surveillance capacity to track deforestation and regeneration progress in targeted areas. Those funds also will strengthen community-based management and monitoring to combat illegal activities, such as wildlife trafficking and other threats to biodiversity. Assistance will improve the well-being and socioeconomic status of stewards of the forests such as Indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, and traditional communities through strengthening territorial and environmental management and increasing sustainable economic activities in the Amazon. USAID will also continue to partner with private sector leaders and government at national and state levels to build a more robust bioeconomy based on such sustainable activities. Activities will continue to support private sector engagement and support an inclusive approach for Indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, traditional communities, public-private partnerships, collective action platforms, and investments that improve the economic enabling environment for biodiversity conservation in the Amazon. Activities will expand opportunities for fair and transparent market linkages for forest-dependent communities based in the Amazon through sustainable value chains and biodiversity-friendly businesses.

With $10.0 million, USAID will mitigate carbon emissions from forests by leveraging public-private partnerships to scale up improved protected area management, collaborating with Amazonian states' REDD+ goals, supporting the restoration of degraded areas, and exploring innovative climate finance models. With $8.0 million, USAID will support vulnerable Indigenous, Quilombolas, and traditional communities in the Amazon by helping build resilience to climate change impacts such as shifting temperature and precipitation patterns and increased risk of forest fires.

Colombia ($72.0 million)

The request includes $59.1 million to engage citizens in governance processes, with a focus on human rights protections, access to justice, citizen security, education, health, and other services for violence-affected communities, including Colombia's nine million conflict victims. Assistance will put a special emphasis on protecting human rights defenders, environmental leaders, and social leaders from threats of violence. It will support implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord in priority municipalities.

USAID will program $5.0 million to support competitive, climate-smart agriculture, and increase the competitiveness and value of licit agricultural products for domestic and international markets, as well as related finance, land, and community development activities. This assistance will reduce poverty and greenhouse gas emissions, while promoting inclusion and environmentally sustainable economic growth in conflict affected, rural areas of Colombia. This work seeks to further the Peace Accord implementation and combat narcotics production, while also supporting Colombia's goals under the Paris Agreement.

The request includes $5.9 million to support conservation of Colombia's biodiversity and forests (notably in the Andean-Amazon), and mitigation of climate change through: (1) the development, expansion, and

improved governance of protected areas; (2) increased capacity of Colombian counterparts to combat environmental crimes; and (3) restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands.

Dominican Republic ($17.0 million)

USAID programs promote a more secure and inclusive Dominican Republic (DR) that advances local and transboundary resilience. USAID will use $4.8 million to work with the Ministry of Education (MINERD) at the national and local levels to address endemic issues of poor literacy and will work to institutionalize reform efforts within MINERD so that they have national level impact. The new education program will improve reading instruction, remedial education, and social-emotional learning for young learners, with a focus on those from marginalized communities. The request includes $3.0 million to support democracy and governance programs that benefit marginalized and vulnerable groups, including those facing gender-based violence; human rights violations; and exclusion, including people with disabilities, migrants, Dominicans of Haitian descent, and LGBTIQ+ persons. Additionally, USAID activities aim to improve transparency, efficiency, and inclusivity of DR Government policies, regulations, and practices to reduce corruption.

USAID will continue to support efforts to achieve U.S. Government and Agency Climate Strategy goals, including $8.2 million for climate change adaptation, ecosystem conservation, and climate finance mobilization. This includes implementing climate change adaptation strategies at the community level to reduce climate related disaster risk that threatens vulnerable populations in the DR-Haiti border region. Further, USAID will contribute to reducing climate change impacts and protecting the marine ecosystems through the prevention of plastic leakage from land-based sources into the oceans which makes corals and other marine ecosystems more vulnerable to climate change impacts. The request includes $1.0 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs that complement climate adaptation activities by delivering services to disadvantaged target communities. These programs will support self-sustaining cost-recovery systems and result in properly maintained water and sanitation systems. This programming will support systems more resilient to climate impacts and improve basic health services.

Ecuador ($16.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Ecuador will support civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged on key development issues, including supporting the second national action plan for the Open Government Partnership and Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, combating corruption, protecting the environment, and investing in clean energy. With $2.0 million, foreign 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 anti-corruption reforms; foster the transparency of public institutions, especially public procurement, and democratic processes at the local and national levels; and help solidify recent democratic gains in Ecuador. U.S. assistance will continue support for independent media and CSOs advocating for access to public information to enable sufficient oversight of their government and to combat disinformation. To counter threats to biodiversity, USAID will invest $2.0 million to strengthen civic engagement and environmental governance and improve management of wildlife and forests, including by supporting the capacity of indigenous organizations to manage their resources. To mitigate climate change, the request includes $7.0 million to reduce deforestation by improving management of key Amazon forest areas and increasing sustainable economic activities. USAID’s $1.9 million program in the energy sector will focus on key opportunities in renewable energy and energy efficiency promotion in Ecuador, in alignment with the Administration’s strong priority on decarbonization of the power sector.

El Salvador ($119.0 million)

USAID programs will help create the conditions necessary for Salvadorans to live safe, prosperous lives in their home communities, build hope for their future in El Salvador, and reduce factors pushing individuals towards irregular migration. Programs will advance the U.S. Government's Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies, as well as the Agency's climate change and localization goals under Centroamérica Local.

USAID will provide $28.6 million to prevent and fight corruption and improve public sector accountability by supporting independent media and strengthening civil society. USAID will assist local organizations to advocate for and monitor human rights. Programming will support El Salvador's election integrity leading up to the 2024 elections. Funds will develop local capacities to monitor campaign financing and foster civic awareness for transparency and political accountability. USAID will strengthen planning capacities in targeted municipalities through improved financial management. USAID will increase sustainable access to public services, including safe, reliable access to clean water, for high out-migration communities.

USAID will provide $18.5 million to reduce crime and violence and impunity for violent crimes and to strengthen judicial independence by working with independent actors within the justice sector. USAID will also coordinate with the interagency to support these justice sector actors to investigate and adjudicate cases independently. USAID will work with communities, municipalities and institutions that demonstrate credible partnership with USAID to reduce the crimes that drive insecurity—including homicides, extortion, gender-based violence, and transportation sector violence. Private sector partnerships will create socio-economic opportunities and provide psycho-social support for at-risk youth. USAID will expand services and training to former gang members and at-risk youth to deter vulnerable children from joining gangs. USAID will revitalize public spaces to create safer communities.

USAID will provide $24.0 million to create more economic opportunities by enabling job creation through improvements in the business climate and reducing the high costs and delays in administrative processes such as obtaining permits related to environment, labor, construction, exports/imports, agriculture, health, and water. Funds will also improve employment and income for likely migrants by attracting investment in high-growth areas. This assistance will identify export-oriented sectors with growth potential and support actors along the value chains to increase their productivity and market linkages. USAID will partner with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation to increase access to finance for small to medium-sized businesses and priority industries. USAID will expand access to remittance-based savings, credit, and insurance products and enable small grants to local actors. To strengthen legal pathways for employment, USAID will support the H-2 temporary non-immigrant visa programs.

USAID will provide $25.4 million to enable likely migrants to obtain the education and skills necessary to capture economic opportunities and live a prosperous life in El Salvador by improving outcomes in basic education and implementing workforce development activities to increase student retention. USAID's education programming will increase access to safe, high-quality education opportunities for children and youth in the largest areas of out-migration of El Salvador, laying out the foundation for youth to succeed academically and socio-emotionally in public schools. Programs will create pathways to improve foundational skills and certification for students that have dropped out. USAID will partner with education service providers and the private sector to ensure that returnees and likely migrants obtain the skills needed to participate in the formal economy by providing job training and placement. Additionally, USAID will provide psycho-social support and improve socio-emotional skills for teachers, students, and families. USAID will increase educational opportunities for out-of-school children and youth to acquire secondary education.

USAID will provide $19.5 million to support reception and reintegration services for repatriated migrants to reduce repeat migration alongside construction and rehabilitation of reception facilities. Programming will support efforts to prepare El Salvador's institutions, municipal governments, private sector, and civil society to plan, execute, and monitor activities to reduce irregular migration.

USAID will provide $3.0 million to reduce vulnerability to climate change by increasing resilience and adaptive capacity, for example, through climate resilient agriculture.

Guatemala ($138.0 million)

USAID programs will support implementation of the U.S. Government's Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies by creating economic opportunities, strengthening local organizations, and supporting initiatives that enable Guatemalans to lead safe and dignified lives in their home country. USAID investments will help combat corruption, support local actors in closing civic spaces, disrupt criminal organizations, reduce violence, create jobs, develop youth skills, and expand access to finance. USAID will focus on strengthening resilience to shocks that can lead to displacement and irregular migration; expanding legal pathways for migration under the H-2 visa program; deepening localization of development programs and partners; and promoting social inclusion.

The request includes $1.9 million to prevent human trafficking and support victims of trafficking while benefitting unaccompanied migrant children.

With $11.1 million, USAID will support legal reforms related to economic recovery, improved public financial management, government transparency and anti-corruption efforts, and greater inclusion of women, youth, and indigenous people in democratic processes. The request includes $3.2 million to support engagement with civil society organizations (CSOs) that serve a critical role in monitoring government actions to reduce corruption and impunity and advocate for transparency in public financial management and democratic reforms. USAID will work with CSOs, to address drivers of irregular migration and support community stabilization. Further, $1.8 million will help support the implementation of key electoral reforms, training and the promotion of dialogue among Guatemala's Electoral Tribunal, Congress, CSOs, and political parties. In addition, $5.4 million will support civil society actors and, where appropriate, government entities to increase their capacity to protect civic space and human rights, and $4.0 million will support municipal governments' efforts to provide water suitable for human consumption.

The request includes $12.0 million to help improve the quality of, and access to, basic education services to increase retention and completion rates. USAID will work with the Ministry of Education to strengthen service delivery, professional development, and curricula. With $3.0 million, USAID will strengthen higher education and support tertiary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings such as internships and on-the job training.

To address economic insecurity and inequality, $4.3 million will expand trade and improve the competitiveness of Guatemala's private sector, improving growth across value chains and ultimately driving the creation of jobs through greater trade with regional and international partners. In addition, $23.4 million will support farmers to diversify production to include high-value crops; consume a diversified diet and adopt nutrition and hygiene practices; increase access to credit, savings, and crop insurance to adopt climate-smart agricultural technologies; and decrease vulnerability to climate variability, crop pests and diseases, and market shocks.

The request includes $19.0 million for economic growth and increased employment by expanding access to markets, increasing access to digital financial services for remittance recipients, and building public-

private partnerships. USAID will support private sector reforms for the business enabling environment for small and growing businesses. USAID will invest $16.5 million to support workforce development programs, which improve skills and expand vocational education and training for out-of-school and in-school youth. USAID will strengthen job-placement initiatives responsive to labor market demands.

The request includes biodiversity and climate change funds to promote prosperity, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental governance. With $6.0 million, USAID will support local organizations in efforts to enhance environmental governance and management of protected areas. The request includes $6.0 million to increase the resilience of rural communities to reduce economic and social vulnerability along with improving access to climate information to inform decision-making. With $6.0 million, USAID will advance renewable energy programs that increase rural electrification. Finally, $8.9 million will help reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration to strengthen sustainable land use and support laws, policies, and strategies to increase forest cover and low emission economic development.

To receive returned migrants and unaccompanied children and effectively reintegrate them, $5.6 million will strengthen the capacity of both the Government of Guatemala and civil society organizations to address individual and community needs to dissuade repeat migration.

Haiti ($111.0 million)

The request for Haiti will focus on promoting citizen-responsive governance, increasing multi-sector resilience, and expanding locally driven development. Free and fair elections, transparent and accountable governing institutions, competitive political parties, and civic participation in political processes remain essential in a viable Haitian democracy.

The request includes $25.0 million to improve the effectiveness of governing institutions, strengthen the capacity of electoral institutions to administer free and fair elections, promote political party competitiveness, and protect human rights. USAID will scale up activities to strengthen the capacities of political parties, civil society, and governing institutions, and foster greater public confidence in Haiti's political processes. Activities will also increase youth's role in community resilience-building, including interventions utilizing faith-based organizations to prevent youth from engaging in violence.

USAID will provide $10.1 million to support key violence prevention institutions, reduce and prevent youth participation in gangs, increase access to services for victims of violence, and promote community reconciliation in high-violence communities. Funds will build the capacity of Haitian citizens and institutions to address gang violence by providing opportunities to at-risk youth, using peacebuilding approaches to build community resilience, and providing support services to victims of violence.

With $12.0 million, USAID will confront challenges posed by irregular migration out of Haiti and will support reception services for returning migrants by providing cash, hygiene kits, medical and social services, and other tools upon arrival in Haiti. Programming will also identify and address the drivers of migration and support reintegration activities that assist returnees' transition back into their communities.

The request includes $15.5 million to support smallholder farmers to increase yields, sales, and investment in key crops and commodities, including livestock. Agriculture funds will support research and extension with local universities, research institutions, and the private sector. Funds will support inclusive and resilient growth through private sector alliances, investment facilitation, blended finance, technical assistance, and collaboration with the Development Finance Corporation. Assistance will support job creation in the agriculture sector and micro, small, and medium enterprises. USAID will

continue to work with the Government of Haiti and the international development banks to decentralize the electricity sector and provide energy to rural communities.

USAID will provide $30.5 million to conserve and restore key watersheds through reforestation, soil conservation, and expanding livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households. Activities will mitigate and adapt to the negative impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, and natural disasters, including interventions in urban landscapes to reduce plastic pollution.

With $6.5 million, USAID will support continuity of learning programming, French and Creole reading programs, and social-emotional learning for vulnerable and marginalized youth. As part of continuity of learning, USAID will engage communities to address threats that impact students' learning. USAID will continue to work with the Ministry of Education to build school leadership and teacher capacity in reading instruction, generate community support for improved literacy outcomes, and increase access to quality education. USAID will also improve the capacity of the Ministry of Education at the departmental and district levels to provide quality education and address barriers for at-risk children and youth and those with learning disabilities.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the pervasive risk of waterborne disease outbreaks underscore the need for safe and sustainable water and sanitation services in Haiti. Global climate change stands as a growing impediment to the reliable availability of water resources for domestic and productive purposes. With $11.5 million for water security, sanitation, and hygiene, USAID will strengthen the technical, operational, and revenue-generating capacity of communal utilities, private operators, and microenterprises providing services in underserved communities. This investment will support better planning for, financing, and implementation to mitigate threats to water security, improve water resource management, strengthen the excreta management value chain, and increase access to safe water and sanitation services.

Honduras ($126.7 million)

U.S. assistance will address irregular migration through support for the Administration's Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies, by increasing economic opportunities, providing access to quality education, enhancing democratic governance, combating corruption, improving citizen security and access to justice, protecting human rights, combating gender-based violence (GBV), and reducing vulnerability to climate change

USAID will increase its direct support to local Honduran organizations. In addition, USAID will provide services to returned migrants to ensure a safe and dignified return and reintegration into their communities. Funds will enhance economic recovery and food security—in response to the on-going challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change-related events—by improving agricultural productivity, increasing incomes, expanding markets, and helping businesses acquire the workforce and tools necessary to create linkages to regional and global markets. These interventions also include strengthening legal pathways to migration through temporary work visas. Programs will promote gender equality and inclusion of marginalized groups, as well as combat GBV. USAID also will invest in community infrastructure projects to improve citizen security, increase access to education and other services, and build community cohesion and resilience. Funds will promote digital inclusion, expand access to finance and services for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, and counter malign activities.

The request includes $16.9 million to strengthen transparency, accountability, and governance to fight corruption and impunity, including $1.0 million to support the planned International Commission against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras. With $4.7 million, USAID will provide technical assistance to key

security, human rights, and justice sector institutions, with a focus on improving organizational capacity, transparency, accountability, and access. USAID will strengthen public financial management, human resource management, and coordination among governmental and non-governmental actors. USAID will focus on systems that prevent, detect, and penalize corrupt practices. Additionally, USAID will fund civil society organizations with $4.7 million to serve as watchdogs of government actions, conduct social audits and evaluations of government programs and services, advocate for reforms that promote transparency and accountability in public administration and reduce corruption, and raise awareness among citizens about the importance of combating corruption. With $1.9 million, USAID will support a local Honduran organization to conduct legislative strengthening by building the capacity of the Honduran congress and increasing civil society engagement for consensus building and Congressional oversight. With $1.8 million, USAID also will fund civil society organizations to protect human rights of vulnerable populations and labor rights. Funds will strengthen basic service provision (i.e., education, water, and health care) at the local level.

USAID will provide approximately $16.0 million of climate funds and $5.0 million of environment funds to build the resilience of Hondurans to climate shocks and stresses through improved natural resource management, conservation, protection of biologically sensitive areas, and the use of climate information to support decision-making and climate adaptation. Programming will combat wildlife trafficking and improve environmental governance, reducing deforestation that contributes to climate change, and expanding licit economic opportunities. USAID will invest approximately $19.7 million in basic education funds to benefit Honduran children and youth at risk of migrating. Funds will support improved educational outcomes by increasing access to and retention in school, training teachers and school officials, and strengthening community involvement in education. These resources also will fund an early warning system to prevent school dropouts. With $11.0 million, USAID also will promote return to secondary education or workforce development opportunities for youth at risk of gang recruitment and irregular migration.

USAID will provide approximately $27.2 million to increase market linkages and access to finance, improve irrigation systems, and disseminate technologies to help diversify and increase production for small-scale farmers. This assistance will allow poor households to benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural economic activities, including increasing farm sales of higher value agricultural products. USAID will provide $11.6 million to foster competitive, resilient, and inclusive markets--including in the tourism and creative enterprises sectors--that provide increased jobs and income for poor, marginalized Hondurans and reduce their incentives to migrate.

Jamaica ($2.0 million)

U.S. assistance will help Jamaica address the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather, on the country’s physical infrastructure. Adaptation funds will help build the resilience of vulnerable populations to natural disasters. Activities will also incorporate best practices into the Government of Jamaica’s infrastructure planning and foster partnerships between governments and the private sector to scale up disaster and climate-resilient infrastructure development. Clean energy funds will provide technical assistance that removes policy and financial barriers to renewable energy. Programming will also include technical assistance from U.S. cybersecurity experts and institutions to key public and private energy sector entities to update, create, adopt, and implement cybersecurity protocols and systems. These initiatives will allow Jamaican energy utilities to implement clean energy technology, decrease their vulnerability to crime and malign influence, and achieve greater operational efficiency and resiliency using new technologies.

Nicaragua ($15.0 million)

U.S. assistance for Nicaragua supports civic participation, democratic alliances, independent media, and protection of human rights. With FY 2023 funds, U.S. assistance will continue to build the conditions for democratic change by strengthening consensus-building efforts among pro-democracy actors. USAID will provide $2.0 million to assist consensus-building, strategic planning, territorial organization, research, and strategic communication. The request includes $5.0 million to support democratic civil society leaders to effectively advocate for democratic principles, processes, and institutions and improve citizens' abilities to engage in democratic governance. Activities will promote civic participation, youth leadership, and community civic actions. USAID will provide $3.0 million to support civil society to advocate for government transparency and accountability and build resilience through cybersecurity and connectivity tools. Activities will promote citizen participation and provide oversight of anti-corruption efforts. The request includes $2.0 million to support human rights organizations to advocate on behalf of and provide legal support to victims and families of victims of human rights abuses. Efforts will seek accountability, educate citizens on their rights, and assist in transitional justice. USAID will provide $3.0 million to assist journalists and traditional and digital independent media outlets to improve the quality and quantity of independent information, support investigative journalists to produce and disseminate news to expose violations of human rights and acts of corruption by the government to domestic and international audiences, and combat government-led anti-democratic political propaganda.

Paraguay ($4.0 million)

U.S. assistance will foster a culture of lawfulness to improve Paraguay's democratic governance. With $4.0 million, USAID will help reduce corruption by working with local stakeholders to strengthen the rule of law, foster a more formal economy, and improve civil society oversight. U.S. assistance will improve internal controls, transparency, and accountability of the Paraguayan government. Assistance will strengthen judicial independence and will convene stakeholders and enhance collaboration to improve efficiency, predictability, and quality in the administration of justice. U.S. assistance will help enhance Paraguay's regulatory framework for improved competitiveness and a better business climate to counter the informal economy. U.S. assistance will also promote licit and formal economic opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized populations, including youth, women, and indigenous persons. USAID 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. USAID will continue to build local capacity by implementing programs primarily through local partners and will draw upon the private sector to catalyze change and build a culture of lawfulness in Paraguay.

Peru ($53.0 million)

USAID activities will strengthen Peruvian institutions to combat coca cultivation, counter corruption, reduce environmental crimes, and integrate Venezuelan migrants. Programs will help Peru to combat transnational organized crime, strengthen natural resource management, promote trade, and more equitably reactivate the economy. Strengthening these institutions through U.S. assistance will support Peru's ambitions to join the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Interventions will address climate change impacts in Peru through forest management and combating illegal mining.

Funds will support Peru's economic reactivation initiatives, providing farmers and entrepreneurs with sustainable alternatives to coca cultivation and disrupting the influence of transnational criminal organizations that rely on cocaine and environmental crimes as key sources of revenue ($20.0 million). Activities will leverage private sector investments to link communities, including indigenous people,

producing sustainable alternative crops and products with private supply chains and to catalyze increased financial services in post-eradication areas.

Peruvians continue to identify corruption as the country's principal problem. Peru's National Comptroller General's Office calculates that in 2019 the Government of Peru (GOP) lost approximately $6.5 billion to corruption. USAID will support efforts to improve state procurement processes and counter corrupt practices in the extractive sector. Funds will help partner with the public and private sectors to advance public integrity measures aimed at eliminating corruption from public investment transactions. Programs will also promote human rights by encouraging the civic engagement of marginalized groups ($3.5 million).

The intertwined industries of illegal mining, logging, and fishing and human trafficking feed transnational organized crime, which threatens Peru's security. To counter these threats, USAID activities ($9.0 million climate and $6.0 million environment) will improve natural resource management and the ability to respond to ecological disasters; protect marine areas from illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; and support community forest management as an economic opportunity including for indigenous communities. USAID also will fund efforts to protect environmental defenders and strengthen GOP capacity to counter illegal mining and wildlife trafficking. Programs will promote a formalized and sustainable forest sector to mitigate climate change by reducing illegal logging and improving forest management within the framework of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement. USAID activities also will support the implementation of Peru's Counter-Trafficking in Persons policy, including assistance to the Multisectoral Commission Against Human Trafficking and other public and private actors ($1.5 million).

The rapid and continued influx of Venezuelan migrants to Peru has strained the region's capacity to absorb such an unprecedented influx of people. Migrants and refugees need legal protections, social support, and economic opportunities to integrate and thrive in their host countries. USAID activities will promote the social and economic integration of the 1.3 million Venezuelan migrants in Peru, through policy reform, pathways for legal status, job placement and training, microenterprise creation, and access to financial services ($10.0 million).

USAID Caribbean Development Program ($12.0 million)

The Caribbean Energy Initiative (CEI) strengthens the resilience of the energy sector in Caribbean island nations to support the region's economy. CEI promotes a U.S. model of sustainable private sector investment in open but strategically regulated energy markets. The request includes $7.0 million for regional energy sector programs to promote clean energy policy frameworks, including revision of laws and regulations to encourage renewable energy integration. CEI will enhance regional and national regulators' capacity to promote substitution of fossil fuels with renewable energy sources -- such as solar, hydro, and wind -- while stimulating private sector investments by increasing climate finance opportunities. USAID will support loss reduction plans and renewable energy integration strategies for targeted utilities and will work to strengthen utility planning for resilience to natural disasters and supply disruptions.

USAID biodiversity programs enhance the resilience and sustainability of marine and coastal areas against natural and manmade shocks. This request includes $5.0 million for regional interventions that support biodiversity conservation across interconnected marine, coastal, and terrestrial sites, strengthening natural resource governance systems and marine protected areas. Activities will contribute to climate adaptation such as protecting coral ecosystems by addressing the leakage of plastics from land-based sources into the ocean, which make them more vulnerable to increasing water temperatures. Activities will also combat wildlife trafficking, illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing.

USAID Central America Regional ($73.1 million)

In support of the Administration's Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies, USAID will support efforts to reduce irregular migration to the United States by advancing regional cooperation and knowledge sharing to: (1) enhance and diversify trade to include new export sectors, including those that reinforce U.S. supply chain needs, and promote investments that support regional integration and climate resilience; (2) advance renewable energy and increase access to affordable energy, inclusive of energy efficient opportunities; (3) strengthen climate change mitigation and adaptation; (4) support the protection of human rights and labor rights, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations; (5) combat corruption, strengthen democratic governance, and advance rule of law; and (6) enhance services for the reintegration of returned migrants.

USAID will provide $35.8 million to strengthen regional prosperity and economic resilience by promoting inclusive economic growth. Funds will support trade facilitation to increase regional integration, strengthen regional supply chain resilience, and reduce the time and cost to trade. Programs will reduce barriers to trade and implement predictable and transparent processes that increase regional and international trade. Activities will work with regional investors and international development finance institutions to increase climate finance and mobilize capital to diversify trade and strengthen cross-border supply chains. USAID will integrate regional manufacturing capacity to supply a more diverse and higher value-added products to North American businesses that seek resilient sourcing options with shorter lead times.

The request includes $21.6 million for USAID to support regional organizations' sustainable, climate-resilient decision-making by building technical and administrative capacity to monitor climate change effects; implement evidence-based climate-smart practices and policies that lower carbon emissions; and increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods to climate change impacts. USAID will improve cross-border power integration to increase access to reliable, affordable, and preferably, renewable energy. USAID will support biodiversity conservation by reducing threats in priority terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including forests, coastal regions, and key watersheds. Efforts will advance sustainable natural resource management within these transboundary ecosystems through improved governance and targeted economic incentives.

With $10.6 million, regional programs will strengthen governance and promote respect for human rights across Central America. In collaboration with bilateral missions in northern Central America, USAID will identify opportunities for regional programming to complement and build upon bilateral efforts. These efforts may include building regional networks to share best practices to prevent and combat corruption and human rights abuses, facilitating protection for human rights defenders and litigation support for victims of human rights abuses, and developing and institutionalizing measures to identify potential threats to human rights in the region and minimize harm. Regional activities will target vulnerable groups such as women, youth, people with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ individuals affected by crime and insecurity, supporting measures that reduce irregular migration to the United States. USAID will also work with civil society and independent government institutions to enforce transparency and accountability, reinforce demands for human rights protections and strengthen civil society's capacity to provide oversight, support non-discrimination, and address victims' needs. USAID will advance the regional recovery from COVID-19 to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable groups, expand formal work, and provide free legal support for vulnerable workers in labor disputes. USAID will work to strengthen collection, management, and analysis of citizen security data across the region for evidence-based policymaking to improve citizen security.

USAID will provide $5.0 million for regional reception and reintegration efforts for returned migrants and enhance services for repatriated or likely migrants, as well as promote the social and economic

integration of migrants in the region. Funds will promote sustainability by preparing national and municipal governments, the private sector, and civil society to plan, execute, and monitor activities to reduce irregular migration. Funds will also support the construction and rehabilitation of reception facilities.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional ($25.2 million)

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program (LAC/RP) will address development problems across the region, with programs covering democracy, human rights, and governance, including (1) anti-corruption; (2) education and workforce development; (3) private sector engagement, trade, and agriculture; (4) natural resources management and climate change. Efforts will address curbing People's Republic of China influence regionally as well.

The request includes $3.5 million for democracy, human rights, and governance programming to conduct regional polling and develop qualitative research to address knowledge gaps in areas related to democracy, human rights, and governance, including citizen security. Programming will also support media outlets, civil society, and youth to minimize the impact of disinformation and misinformation.

USAID will invest $9.0 million for basic education programming, including for improvements in basic education quality, equity, and access, and workforce development for out-of-school youth. The request also includes $3.5 million for higher education to 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. Programming will continue to focus on post-pandemic recovery from the ripple effects of learning loss at all levels.

The request includes $5.1 million for agriculture, private sector, and trade/investment programming to promote improved food security, economic opportunity, and livelihoods throughout the LAC region. Activities will strengthen the capacity of public and private stakeholders in areas such as improving market intelligence systems, enhancing compliance with international standards, financing or transactional support, or fostering trade and investment.

USAID South America Regional ($28.0 million)

U.S. assistance will address regional challenges, including climate change, biodiversity conservation, livelihoods, health system strengthening, and increased migration flows. Continued deforestation threatens the Amazon rainforest -- the world’s largest rainforest, covering 40 percent of the South American continent and parts of the countries of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname, as well as French Guiana. It also threatens the region's rich biodiversity and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. With $12.1 million in FY 2023 funds, USAID will work with intergovernmental organizations, local governments, indigenous groups, and other stakeholders to mitigate deforestation, adapt to climate change, and promote more sustainable use of natural resources and economic development. Programs will combat climate change and biodiversity loss through interventions supporting indigenous communities, promoting geospatial monitoring, encouraging natural solutions to climate change, and addressing commodity-driven deforestation. USAID efforts will also address conservation crimes, wildlife trafficking, forest fires, ecological disasters, illegal mining and fishing, and related environmental threats.

The continued and sustained influx of over 6 million Venezuelan migrants into countries across South America has strained the region’s capacity to absorb them. Migrants and refugees need legal protections, social support, and economic opportunities to integrate and thrive in their host countries. With $15.9 million in FY 2023 funds, USAID activities will promote the social and economic integration of the

millions of Venezuelan migrants across South America -- including in Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil -- through policy reform, pathways for legal status, professional certification, job training and placement, microenterprise creation, access to financial services, and other socio-economic integration efforts.

USAID Asia Regional ($14.0 million)

USAID Asia Regional supports activities, analyses, and specialized technical expertise in support of USAID programs in East Asia, the Pacific, South Asia, Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Asia Regional resources seek to strengthen democratic institutions, foster inclusive and equitable economic growth, safeguard and improve management of natural resources, combat climate change, and improve education outcomes. With these funds, Asia Regional will help to respond to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, address the climate crisis, revitalize bilateral and multilateral partnerships in Asia, combat growing authoritarianism and democratic backsliding, and support the Administration's priorities throughout Asia and the Pacific.

Asia Regional will fund evidence-based policy analysis of critical democracy and governance issues in the region that could include democratic backsliding, disinformation, violent extremism, anti-corruption, and trafficking in persons. An education activity will provide analytical and support services to Asia missions to design, implement, and evaluate basic and higher education programs. In economic growth, USAID will support policy studies, assessments, targeted technical assistance to improve economic governance, advance food security goals, and improve trade and investment opportunities in infrastructure, clean energy and transport, and the digital economy. To address the climate crisis and improve natural resources security, Asia Regional will support analyses and targeted regional interventions to advance environmental safeguards, reduce emissions, attract and install clean, renewable energy, help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, improve water security and legal, sustainable fishing, and combat transnational crime associated with the timber and wildlife trade. Asia Regional will also support an integrated, cross-sectoral resilient cities activity piloting urbanization programming in targeted secondary cities.

CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization ($47.5 million)

The CPS Bureau requests $47.5 million in DA funds. Of this total, $31.0 million 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 (CVE). Success in these areas strengthens U.S. national security by addressing the drivers of instability that threaten U.S. security. CPS will work with USAID missions to design, monitor, and evaluate activities to ensure their optimal performance and impact. It will strengthen partnerships with global networks of technical experts on peace and security, improve data and analysis, and strengthen training and education for the global cadre of professionals working on conflict and violence prevention, stabilization, CVE, and peacebuilding.

The CPS Bureau requests $16.5 million to support the Women, Peace and Security Act, the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), and USAID's WPS Implementation Plan. CPS will work with USAID missions and other USAID operating units to co-design activities that increase women's participation in efforts to prevent and respond to crisis, conflict, and instability, including participation and leadership roles in peace and political processes. Activities will also support the protection of women and girls affected by gender-based violence, exploitation, and abuse. Funds will support priority field programming, training, and technical assistance to advance women's critical roles in building peace and security processes in countries affected by crisis, conflict, violent extremism, and stabilization challenges. CPS will support research and activities to address the impact of conflict and violent extremism on women and girls and directly support women's critical engagement in preventing conflict and CVE.

Funds may also support activities to address the distinct needs of women and girls affected by COVID-19 in fragile and conflict-affected communities, including gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response efforts, and to advance women's effective participation and leadership in peacebuilding, relief, and recovery efforts.

DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation ($1,003.8 million)

To advance strategic objectives and Administration priorities, DDI will support key programs/activities that:

- Guide the Agency's work to address climate change; the conservation of biodiversity, including combating conservation crimes; the sustainable management forests and other high carbon ecosystems; energy; infrastructure; the prevention of pollution; land-tenure issues; and improving the physical environment of cities.

- Advance democracy, human rights, and governance through programs that complement and support Mission programs. DDI/DRG and the Anti-Corruption Task Force will provide field-support resources, contingency funding and pre-competed mechanisms to enable Missions to quickly respond to the unpredictable nature of political events. This includes: combating corruption; strengthening institutions to advance democratic governance; countering authoritarianism; ensuring free and fair elections and political transitions; addressing critical human rights issues like trafficking in persons and forced labor; supporting civil society and addressing restrictions to civic space; advancing labor rights; and advancing independent media and internet freedom.

- Advance open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems to counter malign influence, advance internet freedom, drive digital democracy, and enable economic growth. Funds will support implementation of USAID's Digital Strategy, including technical expertise and assistance, training, and country-level digital assessments. Funds will also support the GeoCenter, which applies geospatial technology, data analytics, and visualization to improve the strategic planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of USAID programs.

- Leverage a range of global partnerships to discover, test, and scale innovative solutions to development challenges through the Development Innovation Ventures program and promote open innovation competitions such as prizes and challenges through the Exploratory Programs and Innovation Competitions, which helps harness the ingenuity of people around the globe.

- Advance the Agency's work in gender equality and women's empowerment through technical assistance, training, and evaluation. Funding will support women's economic security with a specific focus on women prospering in the workforce and as entrepreneurs, and strengthening the care economy. Funding will also support a learning agenda to promote promising practices; build evidence on GBV and technology; support partnerships with the private sector and faith-based organizations; and prevent and respond to GBV in all its forms.

- Support the implementation of the Private Sector Engagement Policy and effectively engage the private sector toward shared goals by providing capacity building tools, access to short-term staff with technical expertise, training, research, and management of the global programs that catalyze broader and deeper partnerships with private sector actors.

- Advance the U.S government's Basic Education Strategy and the USAID Education Policy through technical expertise and partnerships to accelerate learning and development outcomes

across Missions. Continue to provide targeted technical guidance and assistance around foundational skills, and social emotional learning for response, recovery, and resilience across the education continuum.

- Advance higher education and workforce development opportunities for youth to achieve development goals. Engage higher education institutions to build human and institutional capacity and provide Missions with access to cutting-edge research, through programs like the Higher Education Solutions Network.

- Advance Inclusive Development in programming and promote rights and inclusion for traditionally marginalized and under-represented populations and groups in vulnerable situations; ensuring protection for vulnerable children and families; ensuring access to rehabilitation and assistive technology, and mental health and psychosocial support. Programming will support Missions to implement the Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and USAID guidance to ensure non-discrimination for beneficiaries, and ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, LGBTQI+ and youth in all programming.

- Implement USAID's Trade Capacity Building and Economic Growth Policies, and support programming that builds the evidence base, capacity for fair and reciprocal trade, promotes the adoption of international standards, improves business climates, provides technical support to field missions, and increases access to markets, making it easier for U.S. firms and investors to compete and expand.

- Strengthen USAID's ability to partner with nontraditional and diverse actors. Programming will: empower local actors to take ownership of development goals through the Local Works Program; strengthen local cooperative businesses and credit unions under the Cooperative Development Program; advance public diplomacy through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Initiative; and increase engagement of minority serving institutions in development. The Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships will increase the integration and cooperation of faith-based and other community partners to expand the reach and impact of development programming.

PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning ($17.0 million)

PPL's strategic objectives include: 1) Support USAID in establishing evidence-based development policy priorities in coordination with key external partners and diverse stakeholders to collectively advance U.S. foreign policy objectives; 2) Strengthen the Agency's capacity to plan and implement programming based on global best practices, including evidence-based, innovative, locally-led programming to achieve effective and sustainable development results; and 3) Build a culture of learning, evaluation, and accountability for Agency-wide performance to inform decision-making, enhance development outcomes, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

Under these strategic objectives, FY 2023 funding supports i) engagement with bilateral donors and multilateral organizations to influence international development policies, standards, and best practices, joining with the international community to tackle shared challenges; ii) the analysis of development trends to keep USAID at the forefront of development practice, and policy implementation assessments to examine how policies are shaping processes and programs; and iii) PPL's efforts to implement the Program Cycle and build Agency capacity through the construction and dissemination of related policies and standards for strategic planning, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning, as well as application of innovative design practices and methodologies. Additionally, funding supports the implementation of Title I of the Evidence Act, including cross-cutting evaluations to investigate USAID's

effectiveness in advancing Agency priorities such as addressing COVID-19, climate change, and racial inequity; the improvement of Agency knowledge management and organizational learning policies and practices; development solutions that innovate on traditional approaches to monitoring, evaluation, research, and learning; and the integration of innovative technology solutions for the collection and analysis of data in line with the Administration priority of building and using evidence for policy and programmatic decisions across the Agency.

RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security ($353.1 million)

RFS's investments in agriculture-led growth, climate adaptation, resilience, multi-sectoral nutrition, and water security, sanitation, and hygiene will focus on global leadership and technical assistance to missions. RFS will promote multi-sectoral approaches that integrate cross-cutting issues such as youth, gender, digital, local capacity development, natural resource management, climate adaptation and mitigation, and policy into programming. 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 crowd in investments. FY 2023 resources advance global food and water security agendas and provide effective, demand-driven support to missions, partnerships with U.S. universities, the private sector, and key international partners to develop and advance solutions that transform agricultural, food, and water systems to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and water insecurity. RFS will enhance its technical area support by emphasizing private sector engagement and partnerships to disseminate and scale U.S. innovation. RFS will implement up to $150.0 million in agricultural research and development to advance critical innovations to help countries meet dynamic and unforeseen changes that impact food security and will position the U.S. Government 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 improve nutrition through food systems that increase the supply of and demand for affordable, nutritious, and safe foods year-round. These efforts will emphasize empowering women as central players in nutrition and health. RFS will strengthen the enabling environment through active and collaborative engagement with the private sector, policy actors, and governments to support the coordination and implementation of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive investments.

Funding will also support critical learning activities for multi-sectoral nutrition, including the application of a food system framework to better tailor investments to improve diets, the alignment of stakeholders around food systems concepts, and the translation of evidence into recommended actions. Adaptation programs will provide centrally managed mechanisms for global buy-ins that will support USAID Missions and the Department of State implement Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans, while further providing technical leadership to support the Agency to improve the climate resilience of 500 million people globally and mobilize public and private finance to support climate adaptation efforts. Funding will enable USAID to lead PREPARE, a whole-of-government effort to enhance the U.S. Government's adaptation efforts. Funding will support investments, including in areas of recurrent crises, to reduce communities' chronic vulnerability to shocks and stresses. 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 to help prevent recurrent food crises, and reduce future humanitarian needs. 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 security, sanitation, and hygiene 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. RFS investments and private sector engagement will unlock private capital for small- and medium-sized enterprises in the agriculture and water sectors, including those owned by women, 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 the strategic engagement of the private sector and other partners to align agendas, leverage resources, and promote inclusive market-led development.

USAID Program Management Initiatives ($5.2 million)

FY 2023 funds will support the Development Outreach and Communications (DOC) program; Partner Vetting System (PVS) information technology (IT) modernization; and the Exchange Visitor Visa Compliance program.

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, enforce USAID branding guidelines, and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. foreign assistance. The communications program support enables LPA to help develop global, sector, and country communications strategies and information campaigns.

LPA is regarded as the corporate communications branch of the Agency. Funding enables the agency to launch rapid response initiatives based on new Administration priorities, including COVID-19, climate change, Inclusive Development, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility, Northern Triangle/immigration, and others to be set by the Administrator.

Funds will also be used to modernize the PVS portal and database applications by improving essential operational support for the Agency's counterterrorism partner vetting programs, thereby enhancing quality and consistency in service. PVS is critical to USAID's anti-terrorism vetting programs and is one of only three Department of Homeland Security (DHS)-designated High Value Asset (HVA) systems at USAID. PVS assists USAID in conducting partner vetting in the interest of national security as an enhanced risk mitigation measure supporting the effective delivery of foreign assistance, while minimizing the risk of diversion to terrorists and their affiliates.

Funding for the Exchange Visitor Visa Compliance program will allow USAID to comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements of U.S. homeland security and visa compliance associated with sponsoring U.S.-based foreign nationals. Funds will support the Training and Exchange Automated Management System (TEAMS), an Agency data system used to monitor USAID-funded beneficiaries in the United States. Assistance will also support the TEAMS Helpdesk, and Operations and Maintenance costs.

Program Management Initiative also intends to support associated critical enterprise program activities, not currently funded, if additional resources are allocated. Agency Approach to Field Services (AAFS) will ensure greater consistency, coordination, and accountability to the process for requesting and delivery of Washington Program Cycle technical assistance to Missions. Development Information Solution (DIS) will provide the Agency with high quality, real-time data by integrating program funding, award information, and development results in a single solution.

Other Funding ($27.5 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund ($27.5 million)

The CPMIF will strengthen the Administration's efforts to support our partners in the strategic competition with the PRC in line with principles articulated in the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance. CPMIF will build on current efforts to support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and destabilizing acts such as disinformation, coercive economic policies, and efforts to undermine democratic institutions and international norms and organizations by state and non-state actors. Funds will help confront unfair and illegal trade practices, cyber theft, and coercive economic practices that undercut our advanced and emerging technologies and seek to erode our strategic advantage and national competitiveness. The CPMIF will provide dedicated funding to deter PRC aggression and efforts in areas such as: 1) managing competition with the PRC while continuing to prioritize engagement with allies and partners; 2) protecting security interests, fortifying international maritime principles, and upholding security commitments; 3) defending, upholding, and revitalizing the international rules-based order, including through strengthened ties with partners; 4) extending advantages in foundational technology; 5) reaching alignment with ally and partner market economies on problematic PRC economic policies; and 6) advancing U.S. interests in the global information space through an affirmative democracy and human rights agenda.

Development Assistance (DA)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	**3,500,000**	**3,500,000**	**4,075,097**	**4,769,787**
Africa	1,311,610	*	1,419,682	1,619,533
Benin	1,000	*	-	1,000
Burkina Faso	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Burundi	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
Cameroon	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Central African Republic	3,000	*	3,000	6,000
Chad	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
Cote d'Ivoire	3,500	*	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	95,000	*	80,000	95,000
Djibouti	4,800	*	9,000	9,000
Ethiopia	84,000	*	84,000	38,200
Gambia, The	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Ghana	54,900	*	64,100	64,100
Guinea	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
Kenya	81,500	*	92,800	104,000
Liberia	65,500	*	64,815	65,500
Madagascar	18,150	*	19,500	28,500
Malawi	60,000	*	60,000	65,500
Mali	52,000	*	53,000	53,000
Mauritania	-	*	1,000	1,000
Mozambique	62,600	*	63,000	73,500
Niger	27,237	*	31,000	34,737
Nigeria	51,246	*	58,200	60,200
Rwanda	35,065	*	40,000	40,000
Senegal	58,500	*	63,000	65,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Somalia	55,000	*	45,000	49,000
South Africa	3,000	*	3,000	11,000
South Sudan	50,000	*	56,000	56,000
Sudan	26,300	*	15,500	15,500
Tanzania	29,538	*	30,500	30,500
Uganda	47,000	*	57,257	59,257
Zambia	22,434	*	28,741	33,741
Zimbabwe	22,500	*	18,000	22,500
USAID Africa Regional	112,540	*	169,685	279,885
USAID Central Africa Regional	56,000	*	59,000	64,000
USAID East Africa Regional	25,133	*	27,133	34,303
USAID Sahel Regional Program	17,263	*	22,834	35,153
USAID Southern Africa Regional	31,404	*	32,283	45,453
USAID West Africa Regional	36,500	*	39,334	50,004
East Asia and Pacific	369,900	*	430,914	493,714
Burma	30,000	*	26,000	31,800
Cambodia	58,000	*	58,000	58,000

Development Assistance (DA)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
China	5,000	*	-	-
Indonesia	63,000	*	63,000	75,000
Laos	27,000	*	27,000	30,000
Marshall Islands	450	*	2,000	2,000
Micronesia	450	*	2,000	2,000
Mongolia	3,000	*	6,000	6,000
Papua New Guinea	-	*	20,250	28,250
Philippines	70,000	*	70,800	70,800
Thailand	2,000	*	7,000	7,000
Timor-Leste	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
Vietnam	65,000	*	80,000	88,000
Pacific Islands Regional	25,000	*	35,000	45,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	*	17,864	33,864
Near East	148,000	*	16,300	20,210
Jordan	85,000	*	-	-
Morocco	10,000	*	-	-
Tunisia	45,000	*	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	8,000	*	16,300	20,210
South and Central Asia	217,900	*	284,900	302,203
Bangladesh	122,200	*	122,200	122,200
India	25,000	*	51,000	66,000
Maldives	2,200	*	5,200	5,200
Nepal	40,000	*	82,000	82,000
Sri Lanka	27,500	*	23,500	25,803
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	490,585	*	659,148	865,948
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	7,000	*	5,000	19,000
Brazil	17,000	*	17,000	35,000
Colombia	70,000	*	70,000	72,000
Dominican Republic	5,560	*	8,000	17,000
Ecuador	11,500	*	13,000	16,000
El Salvador	70,000	*	95,000	119,000
Guatemala	65,650	*	113,650	138,000
Haiti	52,000	*	51,000	111,000
Honduras	65,000	*	95,000	126,650
Jamaica	2,000	*	1,000	2,000
Nicaragua	10,000	*	15,000	15,000
Paraguay	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Peru	43,035	*	39,035	53,035
USAID Caribbean Development Program	13,300	*	10,000	12,000
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	*	73,085	73,085
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	34,540	*	29,178	25,178
USAID South America Regional	15,000	*	20,200	28,000
USAID Asia Regional	14,000	*	14,000	14,000

Development Assistance (DA)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
USAID Asia Regional	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	30,500	*	47,500	47,500
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	31,000	31,000
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	16,500	16,500
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	30,500	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	529,598	*	831,839	1,003,839
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	12,350	*	202,250	287,250
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	11,760	*	20,000	30,000
DDI - Center for Education	177,300	*	121,800	121,800
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	68,706	*	114,850	114,850
DDI - Democracy, Development and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	7,045	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	16,366	*	165,851	175,851
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	51,793	*	23,250	50,250
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	67,912	*	74,128	124,128
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	104,606	*	89,710	69,710
DDI - Private Sector Engagement Hub (PSE)	11,760	*	20,000	30,000
Other Funding	31,002	*	-	27,500
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	-	27,500
To Be Programmed	12,800	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	18,202	*	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	14,550	*	17,000	17,000
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	14,550	*	17,000	17,000
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,125	*	350,110	353,110
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,125	*	350,110	353,110
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	*	3,704	5,230
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	*	3,704	5,230

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	4,395,362	4,395,362	4,682,362	4,699,362	**304,000**	**17,000**
IDA	2,481,321	2,481,321	4,682,362	4,699,362	2,218,041	17,000
IDA - OCO	1,914,041	1,914,041	-	-	-1,914,041	-

[1] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution. Total excludes $400.0 million in Additional Funding from the first Continuing Resolution (P.L. 117-43).

BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance ($4,699.4 million)

The FY 2023 IDA request of $4,699.4 million will provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies around the world. With IDA funds, the United States saves lives, alleviates human suffering, and reduces the physical, social, and economic impacts of rapid and slow onset disasters by supporting at-risk populations and building resilience. This request, along with resources requested through the Food for Peace Title II and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts, will maintain U.S. leadership in humanitarian response worldwide.

The requested IDA resources will be managed by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Complex, protracted conflicts, increasingly frequent and more severe natural disasters, increasing costs of operations, and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable are combining to drive unprecedented levels of humanitarian need worldwide. As the lead Federal coordinator for international disaster assistance, BHA maintains a strong and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation and response to emergency needs worldwide. By leveraging all available authorities and resources, BHA responds to crises with agility and addresses the underlying vulnerabilities of communities in need.

Humanitarian interventions work across multiple sectors to support populations in need based on expert analyses of local contexts. Programming includes, but is not limited to, emergency food assistance, nutrition, shelter, protection, disaster risk reduction, water/sanitation/hygiene, health, logistics, coordination, and livelihood support. IDA investments promote early recovery, build resilience, and reduce risk in communities vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises.

With IDA resources, BHA will support innovative programming and a coordinated humanitarian response to crises, including those in Ukraine, Afghanistan, Northern Ethiopia, South Sudan, Yemen, Syria, and Venezuela. In the first months of FY 2022 alone, BHA responded to floods in Malawi, Mozambique, and Malaysia, a typhoon in the Philippines, a volcanic eruption in Tonga, and drought in Angola and Mauritania, and the ongoing drought in East Africa. In addition to addressing other vulnerable populations, IDA resources support emergency food assistance for refugees. The contingency nature of the IDA account allows for the flexibility to support the full range of humanitarian assistance activities and respond to new emergencies and protracted crises as they arise.

BHA's programs are integrated and multi-sectoral in nature, drawing on the full spectrum of authorities and funding available to design programs to meet the needs of people affected by conflict, climate change, and the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. IDA resources also support the full suite of market-based food assistance modalities: local, regional, and international procurement; food vouchers; and cash transfers for food while providing complementary programming to meet the full spectrum of humanitarian needs is a necessity when working in rapidly shifting humanitarian contexts. The Administration is committed to supporting integrated, multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance efficiently, effectively, and with the dignity of the people we are trying to help always in mind. The FY 2023 Budget Request of $1,700 million in Title II resources and $4,699.4 million in IDA resources, coupled with the revision and reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act, will allow the United States to lead the international humanitarian system with innovative, flexible, multi-sectoral programming in FY 2023 and beyond.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TI	92,043	92,403	92,043	102,000	9,957	9,957

[1] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization ($102.0 million)

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) ($102.0 million)

FY 2023 funding of $102.0 million for the TI account will address opportunities and challenges in high priority countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. TI funding will support catalytic programs managed by CPS' Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) that target political crises, prevent and mitigate conflict, and address stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy prior to availability of, or in complement to other contingency funds. For example, in FY 2021 CPS used TI to launch programs in the three northern triangle Central American countries to address the violence and economic conditions that drive irregular migration. In FY 2022, TI funds were critical to OTI's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, allowing CPS to provide support to Belarusian democracy activists and to quickly set up operations to support Ukraine from Poland. Additional TI resources will allow USAID to spend more time focusing on helping beneficiaries surviving in the toughest conditions, like those fleeing the Russian invasion, by streamlining management and improving strategic planning of high foreign policy priority countries.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND (CCF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request [2]	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
CCF	30,000	30,000	60,000	40,000	10,000	-20,000

[1] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.
[2] The FY 2023 level excludes $10.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year funds.

CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization ($40.0 million)

FY 2023 funding of $40.0 million for CCF will be used to support activities that prevent conflict or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex crises overseas and contribute to U.S. foreign policy or national security goals. CCF funding supports countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability and is a critical tool for atrocity prevention. CCF interventions also respond to unanticipated opportunities to support progress in newly emerging or fragile democracies, peace processes, and political transitions. CCF resources may be used to address conflict prevention and stabilization challenges including activities to prevent and mitigate violence at the community and household level; manage the impacts of unanticipated migration; combat misinformation; address mistrust of government; and bolster social cohesion in fragmented communities. CCF resources may also be used to counter the actions of illicit and violent extremist actors attempting to exploit COVID-related disruptions and weak governance; prevent backsliding in countries where fragile peace processes and political reforms hang in the balance; and support local civil society, media, and citizen actors seeking to preserve democracy and prevent authoritarian behavior.

Projects aim to prevent and mitigate conflict, violence, and instability through a whole-of-government approach, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources. CCF can be used to support programs that help to create the conditions for accelerating sustainable country development. In the past year, CCF resources provided critical support for responsive programs in Belarus, Libya, Coastal West Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Chad, Haiti, Guatemala, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

Up to five percent of CCF funds ($2.0 million) will be used for administrative expenses, including but not limited to: operations, oversight, and technical and program support functions; services to develop, manage, and implement policies and procedures; and reporting, information and knowledge management, and learning activities.

The FY 2023 request includes a $10.0 million cancellation for higher than anticipated carryover balances.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (ESF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request [3]	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
ESF	3,151,963	3,078,963	4,260,231	4,122,463	977,500	-130,768

[1] The FY 2021 Actual level excludes: $2.0 million mandatory transfer from the Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) account to the ESF account; $75.0 million in enacted PY rescissions; and, $700.0 million in Additional Funding from Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L. 116-260) and $8,6750.0 million from ARPA (P.L. 117-2).

[2] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

[3] FY 2022 Request excludes $15.0 million in proposed PY cancellations.

The FY 2023 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request of $4,122.5 million will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs.

Africa ($32.6 million)

African Union ($1.6 million)

U.S. engagement with the African Union (AU) seeks to enable the AU to drive reform across member states 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, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, policy harmonization, women's economic empowerment, trade and commercial ties, and resource mobilization. FY 2023 resources will support AU implementation of Agenda 2063, the institution's flagship initiative for continental development.

U.S. assistance of $1.0 million will promote democracy and governance and bolster the AU and its organs to promote the rule of law and foster a culture of good governance, particularly as the AU implements significant institutional reforms designed to promote efficiency, accountability, and transparency. Programs will build off a successful history of engagement to include developing the skills of AU legal and policy staff and building thematic knowledge in rule of law, human rights, transitional justice, treaty law, and maritime law.

FY 2023 ESF resources of $0.6 million will also advance mutually reinforcing programs in the U.S. relationship with the AU. Activities will support technical assistance for AUC departments and facilitate AU engagement with the private sector to expand opportunity, promote entrepreneurship, and integrate gender, youth, trade, climate, and health in its work. This represents a key component of U.S. efforts to improve the enabling environment for economic growth and investment, intra-African trade, and two-way trade between the U.S. and Africa, ultimately in support of implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

State Africa Regional ($31.0 million)

ESF programs in the State Africa Regional operating unit focus on these policy priorities: promoting stronger trade and commercial ties; advancing peace and security; countering violent extremism; countering malign influence and strengthening democracy, respect for human rights, and good

governance. These activities harness trade and investment as a force for economic prosperity; counter threats to the United States through partnerships; advance democracy and promote respect for human rights; and strengthen civil society.

Approximately $15.3 million for the 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 $2.0 million for the Ambassadors' Special Self-Help program will support community self-help efforts to advance economic growth and expand private-sector opportunities. State Africa Regional will provide $6.0 million to support economic growth programs that help to create an enabling environment for and promote trade and investment, advance women's economic empowerment and counter malign influence.

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership ($5.7 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. These programs will support women as effective peace and security leaders to prevent and respond to radicalization.

East Asia and Pacific ($116.9 million)

Burma ($48.2 million)

With FY 2023 ESF resources, USAID will work with communities and civil society organizations across the country to address the impacts of violence, address human rights violations and abuses, and strengthen processes and mechanisms for an eventual return to the path to democracy. USAID will provide technical assistance, training, and grants to justice sector institutions and civil society organizations to support human rights defenders, promote access to justice and human rights, counter trafficking in persons, and promote transparency and accountability in the legal system. Activities with FY 2023 funds will be context and community driven with a focus on increasing capacities for community participation, civic education, and leadership; building trust between communities; and mitigating fighting between ethnic and religious groups and with decision makers for more responsive, accountable governance. U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of non-military political parties and other democratic entities to compete effectively in peaceful transition to democracy and transparent political processes. U.S. assistance will support and strengthen civil society organizations, think tanks, and business associations that advocate for a return to democratic transition; the equality of ethnic communities; the inclusion of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups; freedom of expression and information; democratic elections; and an economy decoupled from the military and based on the free flow of goods, services, and ideas. USAID will increase engagement with youth across the country, to ensure that they are engaged and encouraged to be part of broader democratic participation and the response to crises. USAID will support and facilitate skills-building for civil society leaders who will be vital to shaping Burma's future. U.S. assistance will support independent media to mitigate the negative impacts of political and security crises because of the military coup and develop media business models that preserve journalistic integrity and objectivity, promote citizen journalism, and enable independent media to maintain operations in a challenging political, financial, and legal environment. U.S. assistance will also mitigate the impact of ongoing human rights violations and provide protection in response to human rights abuses and atrocities. Assistance will also support documentation of human rights violations and the risks of mass atrocities to inform advocacy, as well as rehabilitation services for human rights victims. U.S. assistance will help counter negative military influence in the economy and increase household-level resilience.

Vietnam ($15.0 million)

Partnering with Vietnam to overcome legacies of the Vietnam War remains a cornerstone of the U.S.-Vietnam Comprehensive Partnership. Continued U.S. Government commitment to war legacy issues is crucial to advancing our partnership and national security objectives.

U.S. assistance will continue to support the Government of Vietnam (GVN) to jointly implement dioxin remediation at the Bien Hoa airbase area and enhance Vietnam's own capacity for future remediation work. In partnership with the GVN, U.S. assistance will support the design and implementation of civil works, the treatment of highly contaminated soil and sediment and safe isolation of low-contamination soil and sediment.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($53.7 million)

EAP Regional funds play a key role in the ability of the United States to advance itself as the preferred partner among regional institutions and their member states/economies and counter People's Republic of China (PRC) influence. The FY 2023 request of $53.7 million represents a 53 percent increase over the FY 2022 requested level, a significant but required increase to step up U.S. engagement in the Indo-Pacific and provide U.S. leadership in areas of specialized expertise, such as technology, infrastructure, and innovation. EAP Regional programs facilitate coordination and resilience among countries in the face of shared challenges and support their economic and political autonomy.

Strategic Infrastructure: Regional ESF programs provide a compelling and sustainable model of infrastructure development. Regional assistance lays 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. Indo-Pacific initiatives like the Infrastructure Transaction Assistance Network focus on the most urgent challenges throughout EAP, deploying resources quickly when opportunities arise and reinforcing bilateral assistance programs to support key development projects.

Regional Institutions: Strong, well-resourced, multilateral assistance programs ensure transparent, collaborative approaches on critical regional issues, consistent with the U.S. vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific. Regional programs advance cooperation with regional multilateral fora such as the: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum; Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUSP); and Pacific Islands Forum (PIF).

APEC technical assistance enables the United States to better advance policy goals in APEC. The United States will have a unique opportunity during its 2023 host year to promote its vision for the region in key areas such as digital economy; services trade competitiveness; trade facilitation and resilient supply chains; sustainable growth; women's economic participation; and evidence-based policy research.

ASEAN is at the center of regional architecture and the U.S. vision for the Indo-Pacific. Support to ASEAN through concrete deliverables establishes the U.S. as a trusted partner on critical political and economic issues. EAP Regional programs complement bilateral support, responding to individual ASEAN member needs and expanding that to the broader community. The request supports programs that will enable the U.S. and ASEAN to combat climate change and prepare for and respond to the next pandemic through regional approaches.

The ARF is the largest and oldest political-security forum in the region. The United States hosts approximately 30 percent of ARF events annually, providing the United States with a platform to support a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific. Funding for the ARF supports preventative diplomacy capacity

building and promotes regional transparency and accountability in security, investment, and development.

MUSP is the premier coordinating mechanism for U.S. Government efforts supporting cooperation and partnership in the Mekong subregion. Programs complement initiatives across the U.S. Government and with international partners on various transboundary issues such as energy, infrastructure, water, environment, and sustainability programming. MUSP programs promote resilience and good governance by providing tools and building human capital to empower Mekong states to jointly manage these transboundary challenges.

The United States seeks to strengthen ties with the Pacific through the PIF and other regional organizations, and to promote the United States as a preferred partner in the face of intense regional competition. Activities in the Pacific Islands support sustainable and responsible infrastructure, economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and private sector growth, environmental protection and natural resource management, and democracy, good governance, and anti-corruption.

*Cybersecurity***:** EAP Regional funds support cybersecurity capacity-building programs, a top White House national security priority. Programs promote and engage partner nations on U.S. values related to an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure internet and a stable cyberspace and have directly led to an increased capacity of partners to mitigate threats from both state and non-state actors. Resources will allow the U.S. to continue delivery of cybersecurity strategy development, technical assistance, and training workshops, which will strengthen regional engagement and cooperation on cybersecurity issues.

Europe and Eurasia ($18.0 million)

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($18.0 million)

A total of $10.0 million requested for the Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) will support new regional initiatives, including the following: 1) projects to help emerging economies in the Western Balkans and Eurasia with under-developed or nascent investment-transparency systems to develop a national-security-focused structure to counter economic coercion by malign actors; 2) projects to support investigative journalism to reveal corruption, hidden agendas, and illegal activities of foreign entities that are behind purchases of and investments in strategic assets; 3) projects in the Western Balkans and Eurasia to improve energy security while also advancing climate objectives, such as through clean energy innovation and responsible, secure and safe use of nuclear power; and 4) projects in the Western Balkans and Eurasia to address gaps in cybersecurity policy, regulations, and organizational capacity, as well as improve the capability of critical infrastructure operators to prepare for and respond to threats.

A total of $8.0 million will support ongoing activities in Greenland that reinforce the United States as the partner of choice as the PRC continues to seek a role and influence in the Arctic. ESF assistance to Greenland will encourage competitive and transparent investment, promote sound mining- and energy-sector governance, and advance the use of new energy technologies and renewable energy. Assistance will also seek to advance economic opportunities and resilience through tourism and other sectors and ensure the sustainable development of rural communities. The requested funding will also strengthen educational and people-to-people ties through exchanges.

Near East ($2,033.4 million)

Algeria ($2.0 million)

FY 2023 funds will assist Algeria in its efforts to undertake critical structural economic reforms, address increasing youth-driven demands for economic opportunities and create space for women's economic empowerment, and promote greater economic diversity, openness, and integration in Algeria. Algeria's future is uncertain due to the COVID-19 pandemic, falling oil prices, plummeting foreign reserves, greater domestic energy consumption, a youth demographic bulge, strong PRC influence, and insufficient investment in economic diversity. Algeria's hydrocarbon-dependent economy, which has fueled high levels of spending to support stability, is increasingly unsustainable. In recognition of these challenges, President Tebboune has emphasized the need to diversify Algeria's economy and the importance of private sector job creation. This move offers an opportunity for U.S. engagement on economic and governance initiatives. This request will fund programs that promote a business-enabling environment and advance economic reform efforts that enhance the competitiveness of U.S. companies wishing to enter this market while countering PRC economic interests. Moreover, resources directed at greater inclusivity in climate-related decisions will help Algeria begin to incorporate civic input into climate strategy and adaptation. Finally, programs will empower business services organizations that represent Algeria's leading civil society, building capacity to better represent citizens' interests, and hold the government accountable.

Egypt ($125.0 million)

Programs in Egypt will promote U.S. and international security by accelerating inclusive private sector-driven economic growth; helping Egypt address its complex climate-related vulnerabilities; developing a healthy, educated, and inclusive workforce; and supporting transparency and respect for the rule of law, civil liberties, participatory governance, and human rights. The United States will continue to work with the Government of Egypt (GoE) to prioritize reducing barriers to private sector-led economic growth, creating jobs, and supporting health and education reforms. Assistance will support the GoE's continuing reform efforts to enable inclusive economic growth and foster a strong business-enabling environment for small and medium-sized enterprises.

FY 2023 funds will support strengthening economic, judicial, and public sector reforms through increasing the efficiency and accountability of the government. Governance programming will support the GoE in developing systems that encourage more participatory and inclusive processes, improve transparency, and fight corruption, to benefit all Egyptians.

Assistance will promote digitization of the Economic Courts to increase their efficiency, decrease adjudication time, and allow for improved management of court resources. Programming will build the capacity of Egyptian judges in a variety of legal topics including mediation, bankruptcy, and anti-trafficking. Funds will also support human rights programs, in particular women's rights, through supporting GoE efforts to reduce gender gaps, promote women's leadership and entrepreneurship; and address barriers to women's economic participation such as gender-based violence and sexual harassment.

Funds for health programs will be used to improve access to voluntary family planning services, empower women and youth to make decisions about their health and well-being, and support the GoE to implement a data-driven health management system.

In basic education, assistance will partner with Egyptian universities to prepare current and future primary school teachers for the classroom. It will support the GoE to achieve high-quality education for all, particularly marginalized populations, improve the quality of science, technology, engineering, math, and vocational education.

In higher education, partnerships with universities and the private sector will enhance scholarships, research, teacher professional development, and policy formation to better link education to employment and to address Egypt's most pressing development issues, including climate change and gender equality. COVID-19 increased the importance of technology and innovation in the education sector. FY 2023 funds will support technical assistance to the GoE in education technology, teacher professional development, and disability-inclusive education. The U.S. Government will work with the GoE to design and implement innovative solutions to strengthen higher education institutions and promote inclusion and empowerment of young men and women, especially marginalized populations.

FY 2023 funds will also support the GoE's goal of increasing international trade competitiveness, particularly focusing on increasing exports from small and medium-sized enterprises. Assistance will strengthen trade support institutions and improve the regulatory environment for trade and investment. Funds will enhance GoE institutions' ability to plan, budget and track government investment in sustainable services. Programs will support the private sector to drive sustainable economic development where there is potential for job creation, particularly for women and youth. Programming will improve the quality and relevance of technical education by improving curricula, linking schools with the private sector, and connecting students with job opportunities. Assistance will also aid businesses in reducing turnover and developing employee skills.

Furthermore, assistance will help small businesses and communities create more inclusive jobs (e.g., for women, youth, people with disabilities, etc.) related to Egypt's abundant but fragile natural and cultural heritage. Funds will likewise support the ecosystem for entrepreneurship and business development. Target sectors include clean energy, conservation and preservation of natural resources, and information and communication technology. Agricultural programs will continue to be a focus for both the United States and the GoE, as it is important for food security, is a source of carbon emissions, and faces threats from climate change.

Programs in all sectors will seek to strengthen Egypt's ability to mitigate and adapt to climate change, for example by developing climate-resilient water management practices, supporting climate smart agriculture, incorporating climate risk into institutional policies and practices, and encouraging business growth in climate friendly sectors.

Iraq ($156.0 million)

The FY 2023 request will support or efforts to consolidate U.S., Coalition, and Iraqi gains by supporting Iraq's ability to maintain its sovereignty in the face of malign influences, address climate change, ensure the enduring defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and its influence, promote government respect for human rights, and enable private sector growth. Assistance will improve governance capacity, prevent radicalization and violent extremism, promote inclusive economic growth, and ensure the participation of women and youth in all aspects of social, political, and economic activities. These efforts will also enhance private sector engagement; increase civil society's political, social, and economic engagement; and offer opportunities for U.S. assistance to address the priorities of climate change mitigation, increasing Iraqis' tolerance towards racial, ethnic, and religious diversity and mitigating the second-third order effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conflict mitigation and stabilization assistance will support the immediate needs of areas recovering from ISIS' destruction of communities, curb the exodus of minorities, encourage voluntary returns of internally displaced people, and improve access to essential services in areas liberated from ISIS. Assistance will finance repairs to critical public infrastructure and support the development of small and medium enterprises. Programming will improve opportunities for economic recovery by creating the conditions for the safe and voluntary reintegration of displaced populations through continued social cohesion, and the provision of mental health and psychosocial support, as well as legal services.

FY 2023 funds will support activities that strengthen inclusive governance; support fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, association, and assembly; promote the rule of law; increase women's and minorities' representation; build trust needed for political participation; increase effective and credible civil society activism; and promote anti-corruption measures. Activities will focus on improving Iraqi capacity to manage and administer credible and inclusive electoral processes, increase Iraqi citizens' trust and engagement in these processes, and maintain efforts to strengthen Iraqi electoral processes' resilience to malign influences.

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 and reduce corruption at the local level. This technical assistance will continue to focus on procurement reform, capital budget planning, public financial management, and engagement with civil society on service delivery, including through increased focus on the southern provinces. These efforts will ensure a visible role for women in economic and governance capacity building and development efforts. Funds will support experts in areas such as finance, alternative dispute resolution, customs, tax policy, communications, public administration, economic development, electricity, water and sanitation, clean energy development, and management of natural resources. FY 2023 funds will enable the implementation of economic reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank and technical support to ministries and business on streamlining business regulatory and administrative processes.

U.S. assistance programs encourage entrepreneurship, private sector productivity, and the creation of jobs, with a particular focus on engaging women and youth in economic opportunities. Program activities will support livelihoods; small and medium enterprise creation; build resilience to climate change; and assist war victims. These activities will focus on promoting environmental and climate sensitive practices in the private sector and government policies and regulations such as increased use of cleaner technologies and reduced dependency on neighboring countries. Programs will promote respect for human rights and labor rights, and support improvements in the judicial sector.

Funds will support American-style higher education institutions in Iraq, including in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region on an open and competitive basis. American-style higher education institutions play an important role in influencing and educating the next generation of leaders in the region. Programming will focus on ways to strengthen and develop students' knowledge and skills to enable them to graduate and succeed in governmental, non-governmental, and private sector leadership positions.

Funds will also support third-party monitoring efforts to ensure compliance and activity monitoring, which is essential due to Iraq's non-permissive environment.

Jordan ($1,035.8 million)

U.S. assistance in Jordan will advance the Government of Jordan's (GoJ) economic reform agenda as well as mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 and the ongoing presence of refugees from neighboring countries. Foreign assistance in Jordan will: promote economic growth and the development of the private sector; strengthen the efficiency of government services, addressing climate change through adaptation and mitigation programming, including improved water security; remove barriers to women's engagement in public life; increase the participation of youth in decision-making and meaningful economic activities; and, support Jordanian efforts to implement long-term reforms, including through incentivized assistance. Assistance includes direct budget support to the GoJ for non-military expenditures, thereby decreasing the GoJ's budget shortfalls. The funding level included in the FY 2023 request is expected to support renewal of a multi-year U.S.-Jordan Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that reinforces and strengthens the bilateral contours of the U.S.-Jordan foreign assistance relationship.

Funds will support the GoJ's economic stability, including direct budget support and programs that improve the efficiency and efficacy of its public sector as well as promote inclusive, private sector-led growth by enhancing competitiveness, productivity, and investment in industries where there is potential for high growth and employment. Funding will improve the business environment, promote foreign direct investment, and increase women's formal labor participation. Funds will support programs with key GoJ entities that help increase revenue generation; improve public financial management; increase public-private partnerships; and improve Jordan's energy sector and regional connectivity through renewable energy, including the Aqaba-Amman Conveyance Project.

Funds will help the GoJ adapt to climate change and its effects on Jordan's water supply by: improving water and wastewater treatment infrastructure; boosting water conservation with improved technologies and more efficient water consumption practices; strengthening water sector institutions, strategies, policies, and regulatory practices, including mainstreaming gender equity principles; reducing water revenue lost to theft, leaks, and inaccurate metering; and, diversifying water supply sources through desalination and water imports. Programs will increase the amount of available drinking water through the analysis and expansion of infrastructure, along with improved management and conservation of water resources. Funds will also improve sanitation and expand renewable sources of water for irrigation.

Funding will advance accountability and transparency and support the agency of women and youth. Activities will support public sector reform; improve independence of the judiciary; strengthen the rule of law; and increase communication between the government and citizens. Programs will increase transparency to combat corruption and support elected officials to better represent their constituents. Funds will improve service delivery, foster economic development, help municipalities adapt to climate change, and strengthen administrative decentralization. Funding will also provide protection services for survivors of gender-based violence and civic education for youth; engage civil society, community leaders, and media in policy and decision-making; and build the capacity of individuals and institutions to represent women's voices in leadership. Funds will support the adoption of positive social norms for gender equality and youth engagement, as well as strengthen regulatory frameworks to mitigate barriers to the economic and political participation of women and young people.

Programming will support the GoJ's provision of basic services and social protection, particularly in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees. Funding will increase access to quality education for girls and boys and other productive opportunities for children and youth of all national origins in Jordan. Funds will improve access to safe learning environments through school construction, building efficient local systems, and strengthening basic and higher education.

Programming will improve educational infrastructure and equipment; increase the capacity of management, teachers, and communities to respond to student needs; and address the needs of vulnerable young men and women. Funds will bolster health service delivery nationwide and support the Ministry of Health's resilience (including to COVID-19); funds will also help to ensure equitable access to high-quality maternal, newborn, reproductive, and childcare health services at a national scale, with a focus on primary and preventive care.

Lebanon ($112.5 million)

U.S. assistance to Lebanon will focus on promoting economic stability and recovery, improve socioeconomic conditions, and prevent the collapse of communities due to rising poverty and the on-going economic crisis. The multiple crises of COVID-19, the Port of Beirut blast, and economic collapse are unfolding in a highly unstable geopolitical environment, heightening the urgency to address the worsening situations.

FY 2023 resources will help Lebanon to address the needs of vulnerable communities, particularly those struggling due to unemployment, loss of income-generating opportunities, poor public services, and the impact of hosting more than one million Syrian refugees. Notably, the assistance will support women entrepreneurs, women-owned and/or managed enterprises, and income-generating opportunities, to help women support themselves and their families during the financial crisis. U.S. support will enhance the ability of local governments to deliver essential services in a more efficient and sustainable manner. Assistance will facilitate community-based interventions, particularly those that increase solar power electricity generation, rehabilitate potable and wastewater systems, improve recycling and monetization of solid waste, enhance rural income generation, and undertake similar types of service-related interventions to promote better social cohesion and job creation. It will also help to build women's technical and leadership skills through their involvement in community-based interventions, including essential services that respond to women's needs. In addition, these activities will support civil society groups' efforts in holding government institutions accountable to reduce corruption and deliver essential political and economic reforms.

To support educational institutions, the U.S. will invest in improvements in students' performance in literacy and numeracy, as well as social and emotional learning. This assistance will aim to strengthen the capacity of national education providers and low-cost private schools that cater to vulnerable populations, implement needed reforms, and sustain improvements to the educational system. Higher education assistance will provide scholarships to academically meritorious yet 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 graduates' job readiness and leadership skills as well as increase their employability and earning potential. Assistance will also strengthen the human and organizational capacity of selected Lebanese higher education institutions and improve their overall effectiveness and competitiveness.

Capitalizing on its robust relationship with the private sector, funds will support programs that sustain and create employment; improve livelihoods; foster the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises—including agriculture-based businesses—and advocate for sorely needed economic reforms. Such assistance is essential to promote Lebanon's economic recovery, improve stability, and build economic resilience as Lebanon suffers an economic crisis of historic proportions. Assistance will also focus on meeting the growing demand for domestically produced food items, accessing foreign markets to generate foreign exchange, and establishing and increasing access to non-bank financial services and products.

Libya ($40.0 million)

FY 2023 resources will support Libya in its efforts to consolidate a unified, democratic, and domestically and internationally recognized government authority capable of inclusively representing Libyan citizens and partnering internationally on shared priorities. Programs will support inclusive political and civic processes that engage women, youth, and marginalized populations to increase their meaningful participation in public decision making. To counter corruption and external malign influences, and support longer-term economic stability and recovery, the transparent and accountable public financial management of Libya's resource revenue will continue to be a programming focus. Programs will leverage previous U.S. foreign assistance efforts and complement diplomatic efforts; align with relevant national security and pertinent U.S. strategies, including the *U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability*; and be undertaken in coordination with the United Nations and international community.

Democracy and governance programs will increase the effectiveness and legitimacy of Libya's governance institutions at the national and sub-national levels. Activities will include technical assistance to Libya's High National Elections Commission and the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections to administer credible, transparent, and inclusive elections; to the legislative institutions to increase their responsiveness to constituent concerns; and to build capacity for key national and sub-national institutions to deliver basic public services to citizens in an accountable and equitable manner. Countering public sector corruption will also be a focus through work with civil society organizations and the media to support strong oversight and accountability in public sector processes. Programs with civil society and the media will also focus on countering hate speech and disinformation and promote democratic freedoms. FY 2023 funds will also advance programs to promote human rights transitional justice, and reconciliation, including work on community-based reconciliation; countering trafficking-in-persons; and protection for civil society, journalists, human rights defenders, migrants, and cultural heritage. At the sub-national level, support for democratically elected municipalities will build confidence in the political transition by helping these institutions deliver public services and demonstrate responsiveness to constituent concerns.

Economic growth programs will address critical macro-fiscal, electricity sector, and transparency constraints facing Libya to help improve institutional effectiveness and unity, enhance Libyans' trust in key economic institutions, and contribute to Libya's stability and economic development. Activities will include support to the Central Bank of Libya in its macro-financial stabilization and related regulatory and institutional reform and modernization efforts, to advance the U.S. objective of increasing transparency and accountability within core Libyan governance institutions. FY 2023 funds will also support the General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL) to boost electricity supply to reduce outage hours, undertake restructuring and operational improvements, and implement demand-side and energy efficiency measures. In response to Libya's emerging climate crisis, programs will also work with GECOL to increase its focus on climate change mitigation through investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy. To support institutional transparency and accountability, U.S. assistance will also help the Libyan Audit Bureau more effectively perform its control and audit functions over central government revenues and expenditures; modernize its rules and regulations; and operate in accordance with international best practice. Finally, programs will support an economic environment that fosters increased private sector productivity, trade, and investment, including support for small and medium enterprises and increased links between U.S. and Libyan businesses. Programs will increase entrepreneurship and economic opportunities for women and diverse groups, particularly historically marginalized populations residing in southern and other parts of Libya.

Recognizing that peace will remain fragile and the potential for re-emergence of violent conflict remains, peace and security programs will provide forums for conflict resolution and seek to address grievances

that undermine Libya's political progress and create instability. These programs will advance moderate voices, integrate women in peace and security negotiations, and provide space for positive and unifying messages that reject division and polarization. Locally tailored and flexible programming will address drivers of conflict and complement efforts focused on longer-term governance and political processes.

Morocco ($20.8 million)

FY 2023 funds will be used to address core citizen grievances, such as socio-economic marginalization, especially of youth and women, to advance the U.S. goal of strengthening Morocco's resilience against the transnational threats of instability and violent extremism.

Countering violent extremism programming will strengthen resilience for communities vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment by providing youth with opportunities for socio-economic reintegration and by countering the narratives of violent extremist organizations. To promote governance that is responsive and accountable to citizens, the U.S. Government will continue to take a supply and demand approach to enhance opportunities for collaboration between local government and citizens. With a view to improve and institutionalize more robust civic engagement and local participatory governance, strengthened civic participation will increase demand on representational institutions to perform more effectively.

Programs will address lack of economic opportunity by connecting economically disadvantaged populations in target regions with skills and resources necessary to access secure livelihoods, especially for youth, women, and people living with disabilities. Funds will promote climate adaptation best practices and resilience to climate change through economic growth programming. Exacerbating Morocco's development challenges is an education system that is not meeting the needs of its citizens or the economy. The U.S. will partner with the Ministry of Education to enhance the effectiveness of Morocco's education systems, strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Education and other actors to implement education reforms, and increase inclusive access to quality education services.

Morocco is a capable, willing, and increasingly self-reliant development partner across the spectrum of U.S. national security and economic priorities, and has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to turn U.S. Government assistance into transformative, sustainable progress.

Syria ($125.0 million)

FY 2023 funds will advance longstanding U.S. policy objectives in Syria through supporting stabilization activities in non-regime held areas of Syria to help ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS and through support for a political resolution to the Syrian conflict in line with UNSCR 2254. The FY 2023 request will enable the continuation and limited expansion of stabilization programming, including investments in economic growth, democracy, human rights, governance, and anti-corruption efforts at scale after the minimal investment made in these areas from FY 2018 to 2021. To the extent possible, FY 2023 funds will support cross-cutting issues identified by the Administration as priority issues, including the fight against COVID-19, climate change, and advancing gender equity, youth, and diversity. ISIS remains present and ambitious in Syria, taking advantage of weak governance as well as social and economic grievances to launch attacks and build popular support. Coupled with ISIS activity, historic droughts and economic crisis—now heightened by the hostilities in Ukraine—are likely to remain sources of potential instability. As displaced Syrians continue to return to host or home communities in northeast Syria, it remains critical to address the unique challenges of their reintegration. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of local governance entities to manage constituents' needs and enable the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their communities. Funding will bolster local governance entities' capacity to provide essential services, including health, electricity, water, and wastewater management; restoration of critical public infrastructure, including hospitals, roads, and civil records;

restoration of critical economic infrastructure, such as irrigation complexes, processing and storage facilities, distribution networks, and markets; and the delivery of basic education services, technical and vocational training, and complementary psycho-social support and social reintegration activities.

Northeast Syria's deteriorating economy is a threat to its stability. U.S. assistance will further support recovery, livelihoods, and growth by investing in agriculture, livestock, food processing, and skilled trades, as well as vocational training, and will expand economic opportunities for vulnerable and reintegrating populations. Assistance will promote women's entrepreneurship and help local businesses improve and expand their operations to attract private sector investment and create the enabling environment for such investments. U.S. assistance will also strengthen critical emergency response services.

U.S. assistance will also support Syrian civil society. Specifically, funds will enable civil society partners to provide community services, including services supporting social reintegration of displaced people; restore infrastructure where local authorities cannot; encourage citizen participation, both at the local governance level as well as in the political process; advance women's economic and social rights; support anti-corruption measures; foster reconciliation and reintegration; counter violent extremism; advance justice and accountability; document human rights abuses and violations and violations of the law of armed conflict; support Syrian civil society and advocacy organizations; support survivors of torture; address gender-based violence; train activists in digital safety; and assist Syrian human rights defenders and civil society organizations targeted for their work.

With the broader Syrian conflict in mind, FY 2023 funds will continue to assist elements of the Syrian political opposition and civil society in pursuit of a political solution in line with UNSC Resolution 2254. This support will include supporting participation in the Constitutional Committee, bolstering outreach to Syrian communities on relevant issues, and encouraging advocacy between civil society and political process stakeholders. Activities will also strengthen civil society engagement; integrate women in peace and security efforts; analyze electoral and local governance processes; reduce the impact of marginalization on members of religious and ethnic minority communities; and increase the role of youth in political and electoral processes.

Finally, U.S. assistance will support independent media partners to provide accurate, unbiased information; hold authorities accountable; and counter violent extremism, disinformation, and corruption. Funds will also help to address local information needs on a range of critical topics and provide communities with the information needed to engage in local decision-making, the UN-facilitated political process, and conflict mitigation and peacebuilding efforts.

Tunisia ($45.0 million)

Supporting independent democratic institutions and advancing the principles of democratic governance and economic stability and growth remain a priority for U.S. assistance to Tunisia. In light of uncertainty regarding Tunisia's political direction, the FY 2023 request will be used to empower civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote citizen engagement, increase Tunisians' participation in political processes, promote public accountability and transparency to reduce corruption, amplify the advocacy of women and youth, and support vulnerable populations. Programs will also work with Tunisian organizations to strengthen the Tunisian political system's responsiveness, transparency, and accountability to its citizens, while promoting improved economic governance, private sector growth, climate change resilience, and human rights. Any direct support to the Tunisian government will be undertaken to increase democratic values, processes, and institutions.

Assistance will address key economic challenges by supporting private sector-led growth, investment, trade, and workforce development. Assistance will elevate the private sector's role as a sustainable engine of growth and employment, while working with Tunisian organizations to implement needed economic reforms and ensure that public finances and natural resources are more responsibly managed, equitably distributed, and focused on the development of disadvantaged and underserved regions.

Programming will support and strengthen Tunisia's macroeconomic stability through a variety of programs that identifies labor market needs, trains youth and women to meet those needs, and expands economic opportunity. Programming will target improvements to the regulatory environment, strengthen the tourism sector, improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (including those in rural and economically vulnerable communities), create jobs, attract investment, and expand exports. Economic growth programs will also focus on the energy sector to promote climate and environmental resilience in Tunisia, as well as to utilize U.S. technologies to increase the generation of clean energy, improve the efficiency of energy consumption, and integrate renewable energy in the Tunisian electricity grid.

Funding will focus on prioritizing private sector partnerships with local and international firms, including U.S. businesses and investors, to catalyze economic growth and private sector-led employment opportunities. Through these partnerships the U.S. will leverage private sector resources and expertise to expand lending, accelerate investment, and advance innovation to tackle the unmet demand of Tunisian entrepreneurs, women-owned businesses, and small and medium sized enterprises for commercial financing and growth capital.

Assistance will build the capacity of higher education institutions in Tunisia to provide quality and relevant education and training, advance knowledge and research, and engage and strengthen networks and communities. Programming will develop the capacity of individuals and higher education institutions, strengthen partnerships and transnational relationships, and promote higher education as a central actor in locally led development.

Assistance will help Tunisian citizens and civil society understand and exercise their rights and responsibilities in a democratic system. Funds will continue to support and strengthen the capacity of key government institutions, including the Independent High Authority for Elections (ISIE), Tunisia's election management body, to plan and manage local and national electoral events and promote good governance, accountability, and social inclusion. Given recent political instability, programming will increase national and local level responsiveness and transparency, advance key administrative reforms and anti-corruption efforts, support vulnerable populations, and reduce regional disparities. Upon the return of a functioning parliament, assistance will prioritize building legislative capacity, as well as continue efforts to increase citizen engagement; engage youth in decision-making; and retain women in leadership positions.

The U.S. Government will continue to engage with national and international partners to support Tunisia's response to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as to ensure that programming specifically targets the secondary and tertiary impacts that affect the stability of the country in the economic and social spheres. Programming will support the country's health system and its ability to respond to the health needs of its citizens, while supporting Tunisia to manage the pandemic-related development challenges more efficiently and effectively.

West Bank and Gaza ($185.0 million)

FY 2023 funds will support programs that preserve the viability of a two-state solution, while working to advance equal measures of freedom, security, and prosperity for both Palestinians and Israelis. Palestinians are grappling with severe poverty, crippling unemployment, and chronic underdevelopment—particularly in Gaza. These challenges have only become more pronounced as the world continues to emerge from the pandemic and the invasion of Ukraine has accelerated inflation on a number of staples and basic materials. In this fragile context, U.S. assistance programs seek to reduce the likelihood of destabilization by creating new economic opportunities and providing relief to vulnerable populations.

With FY 2023 funds, the U.S. Government will implement programs that help achieve overarching development objectives: improved governance and civic engagement; reduced constraints to private sector-led economic growth; removed gender inequalities in protection against violence and access to equal socio-economic opportunities; empowered Palestinian youth (including through access to healthcare and higher education); improved water and energy security; and increased resilience in rural and economically disadvantaged communities, especially in Gaza. Activities within these objectives will help lead the economic recovery and build a more stable, inclusive economy, while helping promote good governance and tackle the climate crisis.

Programs will increase market-oriented economic growth and the competitiveness of businesses, including women-owned businesses and small and medium enterprises, through innovation to generate sustained employment. Part of this approach will include improving the skills of young Palestinians—through vocational and technical education training or similar activities—based on workforce needs and developing private sector partnerships to enhance youth's economic opportunities. Programs will also focus on outcomes that enable and facilitate trade and improve commercial activities while supporting a sustainable energy sector.

The U.S. Government will provide support to local and international organizations supporting vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza. Programs will focus on strengthening economic recovery in Gaza by creating income generation and revitalization of the private sector; support efforts to address critical environmental and climate change issues in the region; help provide a reliable and affordable water supply to Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza; address responsible wastewater and solid-waste management/reuse; and support programs to increase access to safe water and sanitation services through rehabilitating water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities and improving hygiene awareness.

Democracy, human rights, and governance programs will aim to strengthen the capacity of appropriate municipal entities in the West Bank to improve their service delivery and increase citizen participation in decision-making and improve municipal accountability towards engaged citizens. In addition, funds will support civil society organizations to resume a leading role in public decision making, better monitor public performance, and advocate for civil rights.

Programs will also address key challenges to healthcare quality and access, especially by vulnerable groups, including women and youth. As part of this effort, the United States will continue its support to the East Jerusalem Hospital Network to ensure Palestinians have continued access to life-saving care.

Yemen ($30.0 million)

FY 2023 funding for Yemen will expand the availability of essential services through an integrated approach to address the consequences of the protracted conflict and rising humanitarian needs. It will strengthen key Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) institutions to prevent economic collapse; support UN-led and U.S. Government-supported efforts to bring an end to the conflict; and improve livelihoods to help put the people on a path to economic recovery and cease further fragmentation of the country. These programs will 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.

Democracy and governance programs will promote community cohesion, reconciliation, and resilience; protect human rights; and strengthen government and civil society capacity for peacebuilding. These programs will provide small grants and training to support local initiatives to advance citizen-led activities that build local resilience against recruitment, especially of children, by armed and extremist groups; address the vulnerabilities of marginalized and at-risk populations; and provide necessary services to victims of war, especially children and women. Activities will also strengthen the capacity of government, women, youth, and civil society to engage in and advance peaceful and inclusive peace processes in Yemen. All interventions will promote the participation of women, youth, and geographically marginalized populations in decision-making and peacebuilding interventions. Collectively, activities will advance preparedness for inclusive engagement in peace processes.

Education assistance will support a strengthened, resilient education system that provides a range of services to meet the complex learning needs of conflict-affected Yemeni children. Education programs will support Yemen's national Transitional Education Plan to provide quality education services for at-risk children, particularly girls, children with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and out-of-school children. 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. Activities will work with both formal and non-formal schools. These interventions will help ensure that the next generation of Yemenis have access to positive learning opportunities, gain basic reading and math skills, reduce the threat of recruitment by armed groups, address early forced marriage, and promote social cohesion.

Funds will also support macro-economic assistance through the provision of technical assistance to the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, and related institutions to help them fulfill their monetary and fiscal policy-making roles; provide technical assistance to the Customs and Port Authorities to improve their operations and reduce prices of food and other commodities for Yemeni households; and support trade facilitation to improve the efficiency of importing humanitarian assistance commodities and commercial goods and promote export-led growth. In addition, the U.S. Government will pursue opportunities to expand economic growth and increase employment opportunities with emphasis on market-based solutions to Yemen's recovery through private sector engagement. Funds will support training for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to improve their profitability, provision of technical assistance 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, fishermen/fisherwomen, and micro-enterprises to help Yemeni people rebuild their lives.

Assistance will provide support for the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism to ensure compliance with UNSCR 2216 for vessels sailing to ports of Yemen not under government control in order to mitigate the effects of the humanitarian crises on the population.

Planned assistance will also support programs in the water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH) sector. Yemen is experiencing one of the world's worst water crises and WASH needs have significantly increased due to destruction of infrastructure, large-scale displacements, water mismanagement, and impacts of climate change. Funds will support sustainable solutions for ensuring access to safe drinking water and mitigating the risk of disease outbreaks such as cholera and COVID-19. Funds will support programs to increase access to safe water and sanitation services through rehabilitating WASH infrastructure and improving hygiene awareness. Activities will incorporate sound water management practices and governance.

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) ($0.5 million)

Programming advances the U.S. national security objective of enhancing peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. MEM supports cooperation between Israeli and Arab experts across a range of scientific and technical issues.

FY 2023 funds will support the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC). Water and the environment are final status issues and areas where Arab water professionals – including Palestinians – are willing to meet and cooperate with Israeli counterparts. The United States helped found MEDRC in 1996 as part of the Middle East Multilateral peace process with support from Oman as MEDRC's host to promote regional cooperation in desalination and advanced water treatment. MEDRC has established a 25-year track record of sustained Arab-Israeli cooperation, building trust between the core parties to sustain a constructive dialogue on addressing water scarcity. FY 2023 funds will be used to support MEDRC's core operations, allowing the institution to leverage continued contributions from other members and partners including Oman, Sweden, the Netherlands, Japan, Germany, and the Republic of Korea. MEDRC is one of two international institutions housed in the Arab world of which Israel is a member and can work with Arab partners.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) ($27.2 million)

MEPI is the State Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) Bureau's primary regional assistance tool. MEPI is responsive to evolving policy objectives and needs identified by NEA posts in consultation with host governments and local civil society. MEPI projects promote inclusive economic growth, socio-economic development, open markets, and increased U.S. exports. They improve governance, strengthen democratic institutions and processes, and support an engaged civil society. MEPI supports the Administration's priorities in the MENA region, such as programs that counter the malign influence of the PRC, advance gender equity and equality, revitalize democracy, and head off the existential risk posed by the climate crisis.

Working with local partners invested in the advancement of their countries' economic and political development, MEPI programming increases participatory governance, and advances economic opportunities, including for greater opportunities for youth, women, and marginalized communities, and advances economic opportunities.

MEPI will advance participatory governance by strengthening citizens' direct deliberative engagement with decision-makers and processes. MEPI projects empower citizens and civil society to effectively engage with their governments at the local, national, and regional level. MEPI programming encourages government transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizens by increasing public access to information through freedom of information laws.

MEPI will build regional networks to support research and higher education partnerships and business and private sector ventures. MEPI designs innovative, evidence-based programs that build upon proven approaches by moving quickly and flexibly to advance U.S. Government policy priorities, including in

countries where large-scale development projects like those run by USAID are not present, including higher-income and non-traditional development countries.

MEPI funding will improve business-enabling environments through economic reform, increase financial transparency, implement economic reforms, and improve government policies and procedures that expand opportunities for entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises, particularly from marginalized groups, for economic growth and job creation. Finally, MEPI will launch pilot projects in emerging markets to encourage healthy economic diversification to create job opportunities while reducing vulnerability to external shocks such as changes in commodities markets or the COVID-19 pandemic, and in climate tech to address barriers and challenges to climate tech startups and increase their capacity to provide innovative technology-driven solutions to local environmental problems utilizing MEPI's experience incorporating U.S. private sector support.

MEPI will promote economic growth through increasing youth and women's participation in economic activities and by reducing the gender income and employment gap. Programming creates avenues to increase women's participation and representation in political spheres, and opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, and economic prosperity. Activities build networks of pioneers and leaders within the MENA region, identify barriers and challenges for women to access the economy, pave the way to influence legislative work, and collectively influence perceptions of gender norms.

Countering PRC influence activities include projects to diversify and strengthen the business environment of partner countries, and work with governments to increase freedom of information through good governance programs. Additionally, MEPI will support regional polling to identify the prevalence of PRC influence in the region.

MEPI will fund leadership and exchange programs to identify and train a cadre of future community, business, and national leaders. With a focus on recruiting future leaders from underserved communities with a passion for leadership, civic engagement, and social entrepreneurship, these programs enable participants to utilize their newly acquired skills, knowledge, and approaches, to collaborate effectively across sectors, build partnerships within their own communities, and address social challenges facing their community with inclusive and innovative solutions. Most participants of these programs travel to the United States for training or to study abroad, building strong ties to the United States and providing them with an understanding of U.S. values and interests. Once they graduate from these programs, MEPI coordinates with U.S. embassies on alumni programming to ensure that participants remain engaged and to provide opportunities for partnerships to support participant initiatives that address both local and U.S. interests.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) ($5.0 million)

Programming funds research and development cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbors through joint Arab-Israeli applied research projects. MERC supports the broader U.S. regional Middle East peace strategy by building relationships based on mutually beneficial technical cooperation between scientists, engineers, students, institutions, and communities in Israel and the Arab world. The program's major goals include direct, substantive Arab-Israeli cooperation; capacity building, particularly for USAID-presence countries; and scientific research outcomes and associated technology transfer that impact regional development.

Funding will support 30 to 40 ongoing and new joint Arab-Israeli research projects. Implementing partners include academic, government, and non-governmental research organizations. Projects are selected based on the results of a competitive, peer-reviewed application process. Grants typically support graduate student and other personnel costs, laboratory equipment and materials, travel associated with

joint activities between partners and stakeholder outreach, and training and stakeholder engagement.

Projects are often multidisciplinary, covering a wide range of development topics, primarily in water, agriculture, environment, and health. Examples of MERC-funded project outcomes include technologies and management practices aimed at reducing the consumption of freshwater by agriculture; improving delivery of health services; protecting and raising awareness about the shared environment; climate change adaptation and mitigation; and addressing water, energy, and food issues of crucial importance to the region. MERC actively encourages applications involving new ideas and new partners. Recent applications have included Abraham Accords countries, private sector partners, and leveraged state-of-the-art digital technologies. Projects have included from one to as many as six Arab countries working directly with Israeli counterparts on a single shared grant.

Outreach to students, agricultural extension agents, farmers, health care workers, private sector partners, and others in institutions and communities of practice who implement research results is required by all MERC projects. These linkages help ensure development impact and serve to demonstrate tangible benefits of Arab-Israeli cooperation.

Near East Regional Democracy ($55.0 million)

The primary goal of the NERD program is to help foster a vibrant civil society, increase the free flow of information, and promote the exercise of human rights. The program's democracy assistance provides citizens with uncensored information and civic skills to hold their government accountable to citizen demands and to their country’s international obligations and commitments. Implementation occurs through third-country training, the creation and provision of online training and media content, the promotion of digital freedom, and grants and sub-grants to non-governmental organizations. NERD programming results in outcomes such as the deployment of anti-censorship tools for enhanced internet access, access to secure communication tools, increased ability of civil society to advocate for citizen priorities and for increased access to justice and respect for civil rights, documentation about human rights violations, and the training of investigative journalists to research and report on issues of concern to citizens. The FY 2023 funding level is straight-lined from previous years, including $16.5 million that will specifically address Internet Freedom. Funding will meet urgent priorities resulting from recent political events, such as local internet shutdown events, threats to the free flow of information, human rights abuses, including the suppression of the freedoms of association and expression.

Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund ($50.0 million)

FY 2023 funds will support implementation of the Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act of 2020 (MEPPA). USAID will manage the People-to-People Partnership for Peace Fund (PPF) and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) will manage the Joint Investment for Peace Initiative (the Initiative). MEPPA focuses on strengthening engagement between Palestinians and Israelis to enable a sustainable two-state solution through support to peacebuilding programs that build economic cooperation and people-to-people engagement.

With FY 2023 funds, the PPF, will provide funding for activities to help build the foundation for peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians and for a sustainable two-state solution. These activities will promote and foster greater understanding, tolerance, mutual trust, and cooperation between Israelis and Palestinians across sectors to build the foundation for a sustainable two-state solution. The PPF will also substantially increase the reach and impact of grassroots efforts to create long-term, transformational change; build the capacity of the peacebuilding ecosystem to allow for novel, transformational, sustainable activities; benefit critical sectors such as water security, energy, and the environment; and involve marginalized groups such as women and youth in the peacebuilding process. The PPF will also

take advantage of the role that the private sector plays in creating people to people opportunities through increased economic cooperation, knowledge-sharing, and exchanges.

With FY 2023 funds, the Initiative will contribute to the development of the Palestinian private sector economy in the West Bank and Gaza. The U.S. Government will provide loans, guarantees, equity, and insurance to projects that meet DFC's requirements to enable the Initiative to attract private investment that promotes Palestinian economic development; to increase economic cooperation between Palestinians and Israelis and between Palestinians and Americans; and to contribute to greater integration of the Palestinian economy into the international rules-based business system. DFC is currently putting in place mechanisms to track existing investments and increase new investments; to ensure maximum transparency and accountability for all investments provided through the Initiative; and to assess the sustainability of commercial endeavors that receive support through the Initiative. The Initiative will ensure participation by small and medium-sized enterprises owned by Palestinians, with a focus on the technology sector, the green economy, the agriculture sector, women-owned businesses and other high value-added, high-impact, or emerging industries.

State NEA Regional ($12.5 million)

The FY 2023 PMIF equips the region to counter PRC activities of concern and support key regional partners. FY 2023 resources will support activities to raise partners' awareness about PRC-related challenges and help prevent the PRC from expanding influence in ways that undermine U.S. priorities. $7.5 million is specifically requested to support U.S.-Israeli cooperation on initiatives to address climate change through climate adaptation and mitigation.

CPMIF areas of focus will depend on the nature of a given PRC-related challenge, implications for U.S. interests, and ability of funds to effect positive change. For example, the PRC's promotion of intrusive surveillance technologies and information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure by untrusted PRC vendors creates data security vulnerabilities and fosters techno-authoritarianism. MENA countries are eager for capital investment in infrastructure and jobs to provide economic opportunities for the region's dynamic and growing youth population. CPMIF will be used to strengthen the local business-enabling environment and promote good governance among business communities, civil society, and the government. It will also be used to counter corrupt Chinese investment practices that prevent U.S. firms from competing on a level playing field. Programming will also go towards countering PRC manipulation of the information space and cyberspace by promoting the U.S. Government's positive narrative through empowerment of trusted, local third-party voices to increase awareness of the PRC's coercive and corrupt activities, while strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and local officials to increase government accountability and transparency.

FY 2023 funding will support regional and country level efforts to improve the resilience of partners and populations in the region to manage the shocks and stressors caused by climate change and to put the region on a sustainable climate pathway. By fostering sustainable natural resource management and a cross-sectoral approach to improving adaptation of human and ecological systems, these efforts support a more stable and peaceful region. Funding will improve climate adaptation by strengthening nature-based solutions (e.g., watershed management), regional climate collaborations, and supporting United Nations member countries in developing, revising, and implementing climate action plans to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts. Activities funded under these efforts will improve water security through climate-resilient water management practices, emphasizing sustainable watershed and aquifer management, advancing the use of non-conventional water resources, harnessing the power of science and technology, and embracing civil society and private sector engagement to engage citizens of the region and to facilitate market-based solutions. Funding will support local and regional systems that are socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable by creating an enabling environment and

supporting cross sectoral approaches to sustainable agriculture and food security. Funding will provide support to innovative technology-driven solutions to mitigate the local and regional risks posed by climate change.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) ($6.1 million)

CPMIF will be used to expand efforts to address PRC investments in the development sector, conduct analysis and develop tools and programs to counter PRC messaging and activities in the MENA region. Programs will counter PRC efforts to encourage authoritarianism, spread disinformation, and weaken democratic governance. Further, as the PRC continues to expand its presence in the MENA region through digital infrastructure development, and Belt and Road related programs, activities will promote e-commerce, open and inclusive digital ecosystems and commercial engagement with the U.S. by ensuring countries adopt e-commerce policies and models that create broader, equitable market access, and prevent unfair competition, including due to intellectual property rights violations. Activities will support the PRC Strategy for the United States, released in February 2022, and the forthcoming USAID PRC Policy.

South and Central Asia ($322.6 million)

Afghanistan ($246.0 million)

This request supports programs essential to core U.S. national security interests in Afghanistan. FY 2023 resources will assist vulnerable populations by preserving gains made in the areas of health, education, livelihoods, and civil society—with a focus on the protection of women and girls and human rights more broadly—as well as elevate the status of women and girls. The U.S. will fully leverage its non-humanitarian assistance alongside diplomatic and humanitarian toolkits to help the Afghan people, including women and minority groups, to navigate the current political and economic challenges and strive for a more prosperous future.

Health assistance will focus on maintaining basic service delivery, particularly reproductive and maternal health, prenatal and neonatal care, tuberculosis prevention and treatment, nutrition, infectious disease surveillance and response, as well as increasing access to water, sanitation, and hygiene. Health programs will support service delivery across the country, while targeting complementary investments in community-based and private provider services to scale-up evidence-based, high-impact interventions in areas with more acute need, such as underserved urban and rural settings.

Education assistance will remain committed to improving access to and quality of basic and higher education, with an emphasis on supporting women and girls and facilitating their access to education at all levels. Basic and higher education activities will help channel key values that support peace, liberty, and tolerance among Afghan children and youth. Assistance will also focus on developing partnerships with communities and education stakeholders to improve basic learning.

Democracy and Governance assistance will work to strengthen civil society organizations, bolster an independent media, and promote respect for human rights, with an emphasis on women and youth. Programs will continue to expand channels for citizen engagement and encourage active participation of women and girls in the economy, government, and society. Resources will support civil society's role in countering trafficking in persons, and advancing women's rights, which is vital to Afghanistan's economic, social, and political progress. These efforts will reinforce human rights and stability, and advance democratic principles.

Livelihood assistance will pivot from projects focused on high-value, exportable produce to projects that support food availability and food security, with an emphasis on domestically cultivated staple crops. Assistance will strengthen resilience in the food systems benefiting vulnerable communities, including internally displaced persons. Short-term food relief will be provided through livelihoods programming that targets Afghan households, including women-headed households. Livelihood programs will closely align and augment humanitarian efforts by supporting rural livelihoods, improving food security, and developing resilience both within Afghanistan's food systems and within vulnerable communities to better withstand current and future economic, humanitarian, and climate-related crises. This assistance will also enhance food security and improve nutrition and near-term resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers and livestock producers. This will be achieved by increasing the production and productivity of food and staple crops such as wheat, beans and legumes, and fresh fruits and vegetables, and other crops as identified. Livelihood assistance also includes improving educational outcomes, boosting household incomes, and increasing employment in and around urban areas, where the greatest number of opportunities for women and vulnerable youth are found.

U.S. assistance will continue to integrate support for Afghan women and girls throughout activities in all sectors, as well as in stand-alone gender programming. Support for women and girls will continue in programs addressing access to health, education, gender-based violence, women's civil society organizations, and women's economic empowerment through training and livelihoods programs. The U.S. will continue working with partners and stakeholders to help enable women and girls to exercise their rights and fully participate in Afghan society.

The U.S. will collaborate with other international donors to support Afghanistan through multi-donor trust funds and Public International Organizations. Through prioritized and strategically pooled donor funds, these resources will leverage the fiduciary controls, implementation capabilities, and monitoring platforms of other donors. The leveraged resources and mutually agreed-upon development objectives will provide a unified front to help vulnerable populations preserve gains made in health, education, livelihoods, human rights, civil society, and the rights of women and girls.

Bhutan ($2.0 million)

Bhutan is an emerging democratic partner in one of the most strategically significant locations in the Indo-Pacific. Bhutanese leaders and elites have strong educational and personal ties to the United States, and have welcomed partnerships in environment, science, technology, health, and people to people educational exchanges with the United States.

The priorities for the FY 2023 request for Bhutan are: a) Bhutan remains a sovereign democracy which supports a rules-based Indo-Pacific region; and b) Bhutan pursues economic and security policies that will support its sovereignty and resilience.

Bhutan is a recognized leader in combating climate change but remains vulnerable to the dangers of extreme weather events. U.S. assistance seeks to expand cooperation with the Royal Government of Bhutan on sustainable land use policies, planning, and practices that reduce climate-related vulnerabilities while promoting sustainable and productive economic growth. FY 2023 resources for climate change will support programs that promote sustainable, low-emissions land-use to better protect people, places, and livelihoods.

To support Bhutan's pursuit of economic and security policies that support its sovereignty and resilience, FY 2023 resources will also support a program focused on the Bhutanese Government's policies,

procedures, and institutional capacity to meet standards for intellectual property, labor, sanitary, and phytosanitary measures per international standards.

Maldives ($1.0 million)

U.S. assistance will continue to support Maldives as a responsible member of the Indo-Pacific region by bolstering its public institutions and strengthening the rule of law. The FY 2023 request will be used to build the capacity of key government institutions, including the judiciary and local-level government institutions to increase quality, efficiency, and transparency. These funds will be used to address justice sector challenges by partnering with members of the Maldivian criminal justice sector, primarily prosecutors and judges, to strengthen the competency and capacity to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and more efficiently manage complex criminal cases.

Additionally, these funds will assist executive branch institutions, including the Ministry of Finance, in advancing policies and procedures to support financial management systems and public-private partnerships. Funds will assist sub-national governments in areas including budget development and revenue generation, which will strengthen climate financing, laws, regulations, policies, and programs.

Pakistan ($54.0 million)

The FY 2023 request for Pakistan will advance U.S. interests through targeted and strategic funding increases in high-priority sectors. Funding will support stability and political, economic, and judicial reforms in communities bordering Afghanistan, increase private sector-led trade and investment, foster people-to-people exchanges, strengthen civil society, support climate mitigation and adaptation, and improve gender equity and women's empowerment.

These funds will continue to support Pakistan's campaign to implement governance reforms and improve service delivery in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. USAID's work with the national, provincial, and local governments, as well as civil society, will strengthen civic engagement among border communities, using evidence-based assistance to counter exploitation from violent extremist organizations. Funding will also strengthen access to and quality of basic education for girls and boys in communities bordering Afghanistan.

As part of the Administration's efforts to build trade and investment ties with Pakistan, funding will advance reforms that build private sector-led growth and investment. The United States is Pakistan's largest export destination, and Pakistan holds untapped potential as a large consumer market for U.S. products. Limited funding may also be used to facilitate connections between Afghan and Pakistani business communities and opportunities for trade, using targeted controls that prevent inadvertent support for sanctioned individuals or groups.

The request includes $9.0 million for climate programs to increase resources that will support clean energy development in Pakistan, a sector that shows promising potential for U.S. investment, pending needed reforms. Additionally, funding will help Pakistan adapt to the effects of climate change.

The request includes $11.0 million to support Pakistan's independent civil society to improve good governance and the rule of law, political competition, and consensus building, and defend human rights, including freedom of association, peaceful assembly, expression, and religious freedom. Funding will support journalism and a free press and increase the civic participation of women.

U.S. assistance will include $10.0 million to further support academic and professional exchanges that build Pakistani capacity and leadership, and collaborative long-term relationships between U.S. and Pakistani individuals and institutions. This includes funding for the International Visitor Leadership Program, Global Undergraduate Exchange Program, Humphrey Fellowship Program, Youth Exchange & Study Program, and Study of the U.S. Institutes for Student Leaders. Funding will strengthen civil society and promote partnerships in critical areas, including democratic institutions, and higher education. Exchanges will support gender equity through equal access to education, women's economic empowerment, and women's access to governance processes. Funding will provide support and access to critical fields that young Pakistani women would not otherwise receive.

Sri Lanka ($3.7 million)

U.S. assistance will advance reconciliation work among different ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups and expand support to independent government reconciliation bodies. Activities will increase opportunities for marginalized communities to fully participate in political, economic, and social spheres of life and will increase access to information, build professional capacities, and increase opportunities for more Sri Lankans to participate positively in economic and political life.

U.S. assistance will also promote transparency and accountability to advance transitional justice and increase opportunities for citizen engagement with and access to public information about democratic systems and processes. Funding will train prosecutors and civil society advocates to effectively deliver justice to victims of rights violations; support a memorialization initiative aimed at reconciliation and healing; and improve the capacity of criminal justice actors to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate atrocity crimes, including sexual violence.

FY 2023 funds will support private-sector, mid-market companies and small- and medium-sized enterprises to drive economic growth, improve operations, facilitate access to markets, and position Sri Lankan firms for smart capital. Assistance will support women-owned businesses, improving access to financial services, increasing knowledge of available entrepreneurship programs, and improving their ability to identify profitable market opportunities to avoid business stagnation.

FY 2023 funds will also help to reduce the leakage of plastic into the ocean by addressing the problem at its source, particularly from rapidly growing urban areas and along Sri Lanka's coast. Funding will support initiatives by the government and private sector to improve solid waste reduction, collection, disposal, reuse, recycling, and/or the circular economy, as well as reduce sea-based sources of plastic pollution and contribute to research on the impact of ocean plastic pollution from maritime sources.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($15.9 million)

The FY 2023 SCA Regional request will advance regional economic integration by supporting cross-border connectivity throughout South Asia, consistent with the Indo-Pacific Strategy. This request will focus on filling the institutional leadership gap left by the lack of regional platforms in South Asia, foster the development of regional organizations; and establish beachheads of U.S. policy through programming designed to leverage expertise and catalyze support from like-minded partners, including members of the Quad. All South Asia lines of effort will include an underlying focus on developing a regional resilience to harmful influence and establish foundational infrastructure to enable region-led self-supporting development initiatives.

U.S. assistance in the SCA region will also likely support ongoing and new regional trade infrastructure programs that may have a positive impact on critical areas such as healthcare, food security, and pandemic resilience and recovery; seek to address cyber and new technologies issues; build the capacity

of civil society to participate meaningfully in public policy formulation, fight corruption, and advance equity; and build upon the foundational research of current regional environmental programs to develop subsequent targeted programming on climate change, air quality, and water management.

Western Hemisphere ($535.5 million)

Colombia ($156.0 million)

The request includes $30.7 million to support human rights protections, access to justice, citizen security, and public services for violence-affected communities. Assistance will support reconciliation in communities long affected by conflict and improve service delivery, including psychosocial support, for Colombia's nine million conflict victims. It will focus on the inclusion of marginalized populations—including Afro-Colombians, indigenous people, youth, women, people with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ persons—disproportionately affected by violence and who often lack socio-economic opportunities. Assistance will put a special focus on protecting human rights defenders and social leaders from threats of violence, including environmental and land defenders.

The request includes $33.7 million to support the Colombian Government's implementation of its Temporary Protective Status program that provides legal status for a period of 10 years to more than two million Venezuelan migrants residing in Colombia and Colombian returnees. USAID will work with the Colombian Government to improve human rights protection and citizen security and combat xenophobia in migrant host communities. USAID programming will increase access to financial services, entrepreneurship opportunities, workforce development, and jobs in migrant host communities. U.S. assistance will support their socioeconomic integration, bolster government services, promote community cohesion, and generate economic opportunities in host communities. USAID will work with the Colombian Government to expand its health, education, and justice systems to absorb the additional Venezuelan population and improve the access of migrants to information and services.

USAID will program $48.8 million to support the generation of sustainable and competitive licit economic opportunities (e.g., tourism, entrepreneurship, and gastronomy), increase access to financial services, promote access to tangible assets and local internet connectivity, and support land formalization and restitution efforts to reduce coca cultivation in rural areas.

The request includes $44.8 million to support conservation of Colombia's biodiversity and forests and mitigation of climate change through: 1) generation of sustainable economic opportunities through nature-based solutions and mining formalization; 2) facilitation of private sector investment; and 3) mobilization of climate finance to support Colombia's ambitious emissions reduction targets, including strengthening the country's adaptation efforts and clean energy transition.

Cuba ($20.0 million)

The ESF request for Cuba will support democracy programs that align with the Administration's goal of supporting the Cuban people, including their economic and political well-being, and human rights. Programs will support independent groups and civil society organizations that promote democratic values, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. Programs will help strengthen independent civil society, including marginalized communities; provide basic needs (humanitarian) assistance to persecuted activists; political prisoners and their families; enhance Internet freedom; and promote the free flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island.

Mexico ($75.0 million)

USAID leads one of four pillars of the High-Level Economic Dialogue to develop southern Mexico and address the root causes of irregular migration. USAID contributes to commitments made from the North American Leaders Summit and plays a major role in the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities to address corruption and promote human rights, including Mexico's disappearance crisis and protection of journalists. USAID's increased resources in Mexico will help create the conditions that foster U.S. security and economic prosperity, while also supporting the bilateral relationship and promoting U.S. values.

The U.S. Government and the Government of Mexico (GOM) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on development cooperation and the root causes of migration in Central America during the visit of Vice President Harris in June 2021. With $17.0 million in FY 2023 funds, USAID will partner with the Mexican Agency for International Development and Cooperation to improve its monitoring and evaluation, learn from initiatives, and more effectively carry out agriculture and youth employment assistance in northern Central America. In southern Mexico, USAID will strengthen targeted value chains to catalyze new investments and promote an improved business environment. Illustrative value chains include coffee, cacao, and eco-tourism to generate new investment and sales.

Mexico, a party to the Paris Agreement, produces the twelfth largest volume of greenhouse gases globally. USAID will assist Mexico to reduce its emissions through nature-based solutions and energy efficiency. With $21.0 million, USAID will expand its support of nature-based solutions, by increasing incomes sustainably for small farmers in southern Mexico, addressing some of the nation's highest deforestation rates, and promoting better agriculture practices and land management. In addition, USAID will continue supporting the development of Mexico's nascent carbon credits markets and combat forest fires with the U.S. Forest Service. USAID will partner with progressive cities to develop new policies and promote technologies that reduce emissions in part through greater energy efficiency of buildings and also in the transportation sector.

The United States and Mexico have reshaped bilateral security cooperation under the Bicentennial Framework, a new paradigm that takes a holistic approach to shared security challenges through foreign assistance and law enforcement cooperation. The new framework addresses the impacts of crime and violence on communities, confronts drug demand, promotes human rights, and will fund technical assistance to improve the effectiveness of Mexico's criminal justice system to respond to transnational organized crime. The request will advance this new bilateral initiative with evidenced-based justice sector strengthening, data use to better target resources and personnel, and increased capacity to prosecute high impact crimes, especially homicides. With $22.0 million, USAID will strengthen GOM and civil society capacity to provide access to justice and victims' services, provide funding for Mexico's efforts to expand civic justice, community policing, and youth reintegration initiatives, which engage at-risk youth susceptible to recruitment by organized crime.

During the Vice President's June 2021 visit to Mexico, the White House committed to promote human rights and pledged support to address forced disappearances and aggressions against journalists, human rights, and environmental defenders. $10.0 million of FY 2023 funds will strengthen Mexican institutions' capacity to search for and identification of missing persons and address the backlog of over 37,000 human remains in government custody and support civil society groups representing victims. This request will further efforts to strengthen Mexico's National Protection Mechanism and build the capacity of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes Against Freedom of Expression to address aggressions against journalists and activists. USAID will also improve the capacity of local organizations and governments to address gender-based violence with support to women's justice centers and state commissions on victims' assistance and expand services available to victims.

The request also includes $5.0 million to reduce corruption in advancement of the US-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement. These efforts will support the GOM and civil society to strengthen private sector integrity and ethics practices, increase transparency in public procurement, and streamline the regulatory environment to grow investment and reduce opportunities for corruption. Additionally, USAID will support Mexican civil society organizations and promote investigative journalism to uncover corruption and propose public policy solutions to close off corruption risks and vulnerabilities.

Venezuela ($50.0 million)

Advancing support for democratic actors remains a priority for U.S. assistance to Venezuela, and flexibility for implementation will remain important. The request includes $50.0 million for assistance to advance democracy, including support to diverse democratic actors to organize internally, broaden the democratic coalition, exercise their freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly, and defend democratic principles. Funding for democratic actors remains critical to sustain their pressure on the Maduro regime to hold free and fair presidential elections in 2024 and respect their results. Assistance will emphasize strengthening the profile of women and their engagement in democratic organizations. Funds will also enhance the Venezuelan people's access to uncensored information by supporting independent news reporting. The request will strengthen civil society organizations and human rights organizations' capacities to report effectively on the human rights situation in the country, including freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly; oversight of the regime, security forces, and non-state armed groups; and electoral processes. In support of economic recovery, $7.0 million will improve the capacity of the private sector by strengthening small businesses, supplying crucial inputs to farmers, and developing market linkages, with an emphasis on empowering women and women-led businesses. These activities will directly reinforce sustainable livelihoods. In addition, with $3.0 million, USAID activities will promote technical innovation, ensure local leaders lead the work, and incorporate best practices in natural resource management. USAID will focus on reducing environmental exploitation and building resilience to stresses imposed by weather conditions and climatic shocks.

State Central America Regional ($169.0 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ($143.0 million)

The Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ESF request will advance citizen security and support crime and violence prevention in Central America, in support of the Administration's Root Causes Strategy (RCS). In coordination with INCLE-supported programming, CARSI ESF will support programming to enhance citizen security, using contextually driven and evidence-based strategies to improve the performance of security and justice-sector actors to provide security and accountability; re-establish state presence and security in the most violent and insecure communities; improve oversight of security and justice institutions to enhance transparency and to prevent and combat human rights violations; scale up integrated and targeted violence prevention activities; provide productive pathways to individuals most susceptible to gang recruitment; support reintegration of youth offenders and former gang members; and prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and support survivors of GBV.

USAID will build the capacity of national and local governments, civil society, families, and communities for improved citizen security. Interventions will target support to reduce GBV and extortion, two types of violence that most influence a person's decision to migrate. Interventions will provide opportunities for youth most at risk of becoming perpetrators, as well as victims, of violence. Programming will focus on high-violence communities to build resilience to violence, gang recruitment, and criminality, while promoting security and justice sector reform. At the national level, this includes support for trusted offices of attorneys general, national police, and for juvenile justice and diversion programs providing offenders

alternatives to incarceration and pathways to rehabilitation and reintegration into society. USAID will partner with civil society to provide oversight and advocacy support to ensure protection of human rights and government actors invest in evidence-based interventions. At the local level, support will create safe community spaces, provide family and school based-counseling, cognitive behavioral therapy, soft skill and workforce development to at-risk youth, as well as build community-based networks and service provision to offer safe, effective and secure rehabilitation and reentry support for former offenders, migrant returnees, the internally displaced, among other vulnerable populations.

The CARSI request also includes small grant programming for Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama supporting the RCS by focusing on combating corruption, increasing transparency, and improving government service delivery.

Regional Prosperity and Economic Resilience ($26.0 million)

The Regional Prosperity and Economic Resilience request will support implementation of the RCS. Programming will address economic insecurity and inequality, while supporting the Administration's climate commitment. Funding will support governments by building business-enabling environments by implementing reforms to address structural impediments to growth; increase and diversify trade through more efficient customs and border systems, reducing redundant regulatory requirements across the region; and adding export sectors, including those reinforcing U.S. supply chain needs. Programs will enhance workforce development to support access to quality education; and build resilience to address climate change and food insecurity through developing agriculture toward higher levels of climate resilience, leading to affordable, available food for healthy diets and greater food security. The request supports the Administration's climate commitment through adaptation programs to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, clean energy programs to reduce greenhouse gas and other climate-warming emissions while improving livelihoods, and sustainable landscapes programs that promote sustainable land use practices through the development of low emissions development plans. The request will support the Department and USAID's interagency RCS Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan designed to measure outcomes and results associated with the U.S. Government's collective efforts to address the root causes of irregular migration. Funds will also support additional staff required for implementing and providing oversight and evaluation of programming.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($55.5 million)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) ($27.0 million):

The CBSI request will build community, local, and national crime and violence prevention capacity, as well as provide critical social, educational, and economic opportunities to youth to reduce the risk of their involvement in crime and violence. To achieve this, USAID will: (1) advance community-level youth crime and violence prevention interventions and (2) strengthen the ability of governments and civil society to effectively prevent crime and violence. 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. To improve the ability of government and civil society to effectively prevent crime and violence, CBSI programming will continue to provide access to quality, comparable data to measure the effectiveness of violence prevention initiatives as well as to reduce corruption and impunity in the criminal justice system, including judiciaries, police, and civil society. For example, USAID activities in the Dominican Republic seek to improve the process of criminal prosecution, increase access to justice, and build demand for effective and transparent rule of law. In Jamaica, USAID will pursue greater partnerships with government institutions like the Ministry of National Security to improve police-youth relations and promote the rule of law. U.S. assistance will continue to build national and regional capacity

to analyze crime data in the Eastern and Southern Caribbean, using the resulting information to develop policies and programs for more effective youth crime and violence prevention. Programming will also use crime and violence data to target specific "hotspot" communities and/or at-risk populations.

Other Programs ($28.5 million):

The Regional Migration Management request of $27.2 million will provide funding for hemisphere-wide migration priorities, with particular focus on humane migration management efforts in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. This additional funding, through cooperation with multilateral development banks, would expand bilateral and regional support to stabilize communities hosting large numbers of migrants and refugees, reduce push factors that motivate irregular migration, assist with host-nation migration management systems, and support community-based interventions and lawful pathway referral mechanisms to reach migrants before they leave their homes. It will support the integration of long-term migrants into their host communities to help them contribute to the socio-economic development of their host countries. The funding also supports reception and reintegration for those returned from the U.S. or other points along the migratory route. Programming will address issues regularly cited as drivers of migration by strengthening civil society's capacity to support at-risk communities, combat corruption, address gender-based violence, promote transparency and demand improved governance, and promote inclusive economic growth opportunities by fostering business enabling environments, promoting entrepreneurship, and addressing workforce development needs. Funds also will support additional staff required in Washington for implementing and providing oversight and evaluation of programming.

Funds are also requested for $1.3 million in program 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 ($10.0 million)

Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program (LAC/RP) aims to enhance anti-corruption standards in the region by promoting transparent and accountable public procurement practices through work with civil society groups and the media, helping to create a level playing field for the private sector and by curbing PRC influence. USAID's work with these stakeholders will also counter mis- and disinformation. This work will contribute to preventing host countries from falling prey to corrosive and corrupt practices, including in sectors such as telecommunications, transportation, mining, and energy. These practices both threaten the fragile ecosystems in LAC and enable increased authoritarianism. Additionally, higher education funding will provide scholarship opportunities at local and regional institutions for LAC youth offering an alternative to similar options offered by the PRC, while building their skills to productively contribute to the region's sustainable development.

CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy ($37.0 million)

ESF funding will develop new programming while expanding existing programming that aims to promote and support global adherence to responsible state behavior in cyberspace ($7.0 million). Programs will seek to build and develop international partnerships to implement the framework for responsible state behavior in cyberspace, which includes the applicability of existing international law in cyberspace, promoting voluntary norms of responsible state behavior in cyberspace, and supporting the development and implementation of practical confidence building measures that enable greater transparency regarding nation's actions in cyberspace.

Assistance will also be used to strengthen and build international partnerships to cooperatively respond to and deter significant malicious cyber activity. This includes activities that aimed at building partner nations' capacity to become capable partners to protect and advance U.S. interests in cyberspace. The request will also improve partner countries' digital connectivity and expand opportunities for U.S. technology exports ($30.0 million) through the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP). DCCP will expand programming in the Indo-Pacific, Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe regions to continue to provide ICT policy development and technical assistance, including on 5G deployment and diversification, cybersecurity, and building awareness to the benefits of digital technologies. DCCP will enable CDP to convene and coordinate interagency efforts to fulfill the Administration's information and communications technology (ICT) policy priorities.

- All DCCP programming and assistance supports the following pillars:
    - Build connections by promoting investments in secure, diverse, and resilient ICT infrastructure.
    - Advance an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure internet by promoting inclusive, rights-respecting, multi-stakeholder models of internet governance and pro-competition, pro-innovation digital economy policies and regulations.
    - Grow global markets for U.S. ICT goods and services, especially high-quality, interoperable, secure ICT equipment, software, and services.
    - Enhance cybersecurity by increasing adoption and implementation of cybersecurity best practices.

CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations ($4.5 million)

CSO will use its FY 2023 ESF resources to:

- Equip foreign policymakers with technical expertise to negotiate the end of conflicts and lay the foundations for stable democracies. CSO plans to support the monitoring of ceasefires and peace accord implementation. ESF will be used to extend a program with the Kroc Institute that monitors 578 Colombia peace accord stipulations in real time. As a result of this program, the government's implementation rate of priority provisions has doubled that of the non-priority provisions.

- Lead the Department in using assistance to mitigate threats posed by armed actors. CSO plans to help civil society and other civilian organizations in partner nations to respond to armed actor activities; enhance local actors' ability to use advocacy and journalism. To shape the behaviors of armed groups; and/or reduce threats to U.S. persons and interests by working with civil society to create an environment conducive for demobilization and deradicalization of fighters.

- Enhance capabilities to give early warning of conflict and prevent atrocities. CSO's programs will enhance early warning capabilities, more accurately forecast conflict trends and potential atrocities at national and sub-national levels, and alert people prepared to intervene before atrocities can begin.

- Pave new ground on Women, Peace, and Security. In alignment with the INSS, CSO elevates the critical role of women and resilient local communities in achieving positive outcomes. CSO plans to use this funding to support implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord in Colombia by enhancing state presence in conflict-affected rural areas, elevating the role of women leaders and inclusion of marginalized civil society actors.

CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism ($9.0 million)

Programs will support efforts to counter terrorism by breaking the life cycle of recruitment and radicalization and building community resilience against the spread of terrorism by groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and Al Qaeda (AQ), their branches and affiliates, as well as by Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism (REMVE) groups and actors. ESF funds requested will be focused on the following activities: countering terrorist narratives and messaging; building capacity of civil society and governments to prevent and counter violent extremism (P/CVE); strengthening the capacity of governments and civil society to intervene during the radicalization process; engaging youth in P/CVE activities, including off-ramps for individuals on the path to radicalization; and rehabilitating and reintegrating foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and FTF families. ESF assistance will advance these priorities on a bilateral basis and through multilateral engagements, including by supporting important international P/CVE institutions, such as 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 P/CVE initiatives and programs. Over the long term, these efforts aim to deny terrorist groups new recruits and prevent the emergence of new ISIS and AQ branches and networks, or other newly strengthened terrorist groups, including those tied to REMVE. Funds will also support program design, planning,

implementation, management, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including curriculum development and subject matter expert and program manager labor and travel. This would include field-based contractors focused on specific country programs in priority partner countries such as Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Iraq, Mozambique, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, the Western Balkans, or others, and may be used for Washington, D.C.-based support for global counterterrorism programming.

DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor ($90.0 million)

DRL ESF assistance supports the democracy and human rights core objectives of the Administration's 2022-2026 Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) and interim national security goals, including 1) renewing democracy at home and around the world by encouraging reforms, fighting corruption, and incentivizing democratic behavior; 2) securing U.S. leadership in technology, including by shaping the international norms and rules governing emerging technologies, establishing guardrails against misuse, and strengthening cyber and tech defenses and deterrents; 3) out-competing China by working with allies and partners, engaging in international organizations, and investing in American workers, companies, and technologies; and 4) continuing to use foreign assistance as tools of first resort to champion inclusion and equity for all. ESF will empower civil society to advocate for peaceful reform, more openness in repressive states, and enhanced respect for human rights. Priorities include countering authoritarianism, advocating democratic reform, fighting corruption, and demanding democratic accountability. With ESF, DRL will provide rapid responses to democratic openings, closing civic space, and human rights crises; utilize strategic partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society to prevent democratic backsliding, oppose corruption, and improve governance; and safeguard and promote fundamental freedoms, including uncensored access to the Internet. In addition, ESF will also support DRL's implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal in response to Summit for Democracy commitments.

EB - Economic and Business Affairs ($7.0 million)

ESF funding will support the continuation of EB'S Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF) and the Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI), as well as launch the new Financial Action Task Force (FATF) program.

SPI provides tools and resources to counter malign actors seeking to undermine foreign host government sovereignty over national maritime and port resources. Strategic competitors and hostile state and non-state actors are increasingly exploiting countries whose institutions are weak and/or lack experience and expertise in managing complex transportation infrastructure projects. SPI strengthens host governments' ability to exercise sovereignty over ports, waterways, and transportation infrastructure, and furthers the U.S. policy of advancing international rules. SPI leverages the U.S. Government's expertise in protecting critical infrastructure to promote secure port management through capacity building. The requested funding would enable SPI to fund targeted capacity building and advisor programs to deploy technical assistance and engage bilaterally and with regional organizations to improve port operations/logistics, strengthen regional connectivity, and create a level playing field for U.S. private sector investment, while helping countries resist "debt trap diplomacy" and ceding sovereignty over their ports. Assistance activities would broadly address areas related to policy, legal, and regulatory environments; building governmental technical, institutional, and human resource capacities; strengthening port management; and servicing feasibility studies and/or environmental and social impact assessment. Each SPI success provides greater access for American companies, U.S. services exports, and job creation.

FTIF supports global efforts to improve fiscal transparency and encourage citizen participation in the budgetary process. Fiscal transparency is a critical element of effective public financial management. It informs citizens how public funds are spent, holds governments accountable, builds market confidence and sustainability, and reduces corruption. Improving fiscal transparency has clear economic and development benefits. Governments with greater fiscal transparency enjoy better access to domestic and international credit markets, are less prone to destabilizing debts and deficits, and are better able to address fiscal risks. Strengthening fiscal transparency will serve to counter predatory economic practices by the People's Republic of China (PRC) and other strategic competitors that undermine state-sovereignty and global economic growth. FTIF programming will help ensure accountability to U.S. taxpayers for foreign assistance, increase the ability of U.S. and other strategic allies to bid on government procurement, tenders, and concessions, and support global efforts to improve debt transparency standards and practices. Priority will be given to funding projects in countries that do not meet minimum fiscal transparency standards, as identified in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report. FTIF grants administered to date have helped enhance transparency in over 65 partner countries.

The FATF is a new program to fill a critical gap among existing U.S. Government programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The requested funding would enable EB to use its subject matter expertise to provide technical assistance to address countries' weaknesses in a timely manner. The FATF program will support Department efforts to develop and implement economic sanctions and counter terrorist financing. The multilateral FATF sets international Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) standards for over 200 countries. Through a mutual evaluation process, FATF grey lists and blacklists countries that fail to meet the standards. This puts enormous pressure on these countries to rapidly reform, which EB seeks to leverage to create permanent changes in AML/CFT regimes and practices. With this funding, EB will provide targeted and quick response technical assistance to countries undergoing FATF review on issues such as establishing a financial intelligence unit and/or risk awareness training. Without this funding, there will continue to be strategic gaps in our ability to rapidly address emerging issues in AML/CFT compliance.

ENR - Energy Resources ($30.5 million)

With FY 2023 ESF, ENR will provide technical assistance to partner governments through its two major global programs – the Power Sector Program (PSP) and the Energy and Mineral Governance Program (EMGP) – to promote: 1) energy security for the U.S. and our allies and partners; 2) a low emissions future that is inclusive and increases competitive energy resource and infrastructure development globally; and 3) energy for development that increases access globally and incorporates principles of energy justice to meet growing demand and ensure reliability.

PSP is the Department's lead assistance program that strengthens power sector development, governance, and system operations; jump-starts market and sector reforms; promotes diverse, clean, and advanced power sector technologies and energy infrastructure; catalyzes private investment in competitive power sectors; and enhances electrical interconnection and regional power market development and integration.

EMGP is the Department's lead program that provides independent, short- and long-term advisory services to countries globally on a wide range of energy and mineral sector governance issues. EMGP builds foreign government technical capacity to oversee these sectors for the benefit of long-term national economic development and support the transition to an equitable, clean, and resilient energy future.

Both PSP and EMGP tap into the U.S. Government's considerable in-house expertise, leverage U.S. academic and other technical institution expertise, and utilize the services of ENR-managed contract support to provide short- and long-term advisors.

With FY 2023 funds, ENR will prioritize projects in the Western Hemisphere and the Indo-Pacific region, where vital U.S. interests compel the deepest connection, as well as in sub-Saharan Africa, where limited energy access and natural resource abundance require substantial assistance to advance sustainable, equitable economic growth and ensure diversified, resilient supply chains for the minerals and metals needed to advance the clean energy transition.

Through PSP, ENR will help develop regional power markets, supporting increased private sector investment, energy security, variable renewable energy usage, secure and interconnected power infrastructure, and political and economic integration. PSP will support resiliency planning for electric utilities, support energy diversification through increased renewable energy integration, and increase the capacity of regional organizations—such as the Central American Electrical Interconnection System (SIEPAC) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—to generate electricity for regional use.

PSP will address power sector vulnerabilities through projects that improve grid stability, resilience and flexibility, and utility planning and operations. PSP will enhance opportunities for cross-border electricity trade and regional power market development as an enabler of clean energy deployment and stronger grid resiliency, as well as political cooperation. Projects will support deployment of energy saving technologies and incentives for demand-side management and increased efficiency across sectors.

Through EMGP, ENR will support transparent, competitive, rules-based energy sector governance, helping governments develop the regulatory and oversight capacity needed to protect the environment, guard against corruption, decrease vulnerabilities to predatory state actors, and attract responsible private sector investment. ENR will also help countries reduce methane emissions and explore abatement technologies, such as carbon capture use and storage, identify low carbon alternatives to unabated natural gas projects, and ensure energy projects are governed by integrated energy plans with emission reduction goals.

Globally, and in support of the Energy Resource Governance Initiative, EMGP will reduce supply chain vulnerabilities to the clean energy transition while enabling mineral-rich countries to protect their economies from non-market actor exploitation and sustainably deliver economic benefits to their citizens. EMGP will help governments develop the regulatory environment, technical capacity, and governance structures to become reliable contributors to the global renewable energy (RE) technology market, increasing global supply chain resilience.

PSP and EMGP beneficiaries may include Central and South American countries and organizations, such as SIEPAC; Caribbean countries; Sub-Saharan and North African countries; and Central, South, and Southeast Asian countries and organizations, such as ASEAN and Pacific Island Forum members.

GP - State Office of Global Partnerships ($4.0 million)

GP's critical work on public-private partnerships (PPPs) and private sector engagement unlocks private sector resources and reap dividends for American's economic and national security. Leveraging approximately one hundred dollars in private sector commitments for every one dollar allocated, GP

provides U.S. taxpayers an incredible return on their investment. GP addresses policy priorities like the President's Emergency Action Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE), the Foreign Policy for the Middle Class, the Vice President's Call to Action for the Private Sector to Deepen Investment in the Northern Triangle, securing resilient and stable supply chains, mitigating the economic effects of the pandemic, deterring People's Republic of China (PRC) influence, and facilitating near-shoring. GP will utilize $2.0 million in ESF funding to catalyze PPPs by leveraging the private sector's resources, capabilities, and expertise to advance several Administration's priorities, the Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), and GP's 2022-2026 Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS).

GP will allocate $2.0 million of the FY 2023 request to address JSP Objective 1.2 (*Secure ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes*) and FBS Objective 1.1 (*Advance the Administration's climate agenda by leveraging private sector resources, capabilities, and expertise*). At COP26 in November 2021, GP Launched, along with the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy on Climate and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the Connecting Climate Entrepreneurs (CCE) initiative with General Electric, Salesforce, and LinkedIn. CCE empowers promising local climate entrepreneurs and startups to scale their products, technology, and/or services to larger markets by connecting them with the private sector's capabilities, capital, expertise, and programs. With FY 2022 ESF funding, GP worked with accelerators and incubators partners to develop a pilot program that bridges the gap in climate entrepreneurship overseas to harness existing private sector resources. With FY 2023 ESF funding, GP will scale up the pilot into a robust series of programs, increasing the number of climate ventures scaling up in more developing countries.

In addition, GP will support JSP Objective 2.2 (*Support inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe*); Objective 2.3 (*Support U.S. technological leadership, strengthen competitiveness, and enhance and protect the U.S. innovation base while leveraging technology to improve lives around the world*); and Objective 3.4 *(Promote a safe, humane, and orderly immigration and asylum system, address the root causes of irregular migration collaboratively with our partners, and enhance protections for refugees and displaced persons*). These align with GP's FBS Objective 1.2 (*Leverage private sector partners to strengthen global supply chains, rebuild economies, reduce malign economic influence, and enhance resiliency*) and Objective 1.3 (*Advance the Administration's Foreign Policy for the Middle Class through GP's partnerships, programs, and other initiatives*).

The Women and Science (WiSci) camps, GP's signature program, supports the Administration's Women Economic Security Strategy, by bringing together approximately 100 girls from key countries to learn needed tech skills from private sector experts like Google, Microsoft, and Intel. After participation in this camp, girls gain confidence and real-life knowledge and skills to enter the science, technology, engineering, arts, and math (STEAM) job market in their countries. Up to $1.0 million of the FY 2023 request will be used to scale the WiSci program, broaden its pool of beneficiaries, focus camps on specific policy priorities (i.e., climate tech or supply chains), and add new private sector partners expertise and resources.

In addition, $1.0 million of the FY 2023 request will be used to catalyze PPPs across the Department to strengthen supply chains, explore opportunities for near shoring, deter PRC malign economic influence, and promote economic opportunity and enhance workforce development in regions with great need. In 2022, GP initiated a pilot program to address irregular migration in Northern Central America with the E Front Office, posts, and private sector organizations to identify areas of opportunity to enhance supply chains and workforce development in the region. The FY 2023 request will build on the pilot by broadening partnerships with the U.S. private sector to develop business and workforce opportunities and strengthen supply chains.

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation ($1.4 million)

ISN's program to enhance Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) support and cooperation—the Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses—will provide continued organizational support for efforts to engage global experts in nonproliferation and nuclear science and technology to identify new avenues to enhance cooperation on peaceful uses, with a goal of amplifying the link between such cooperation and the NPT's core nonproliferation commitments, thus reinforcing international support for the NPT. The Sustained Dialogue seeks to connect a wide expert group of donors, assistance implementers, and recipients in identifying projects in which applying peaceful uses of nuclear energy, science, and technology ("peaceful uses") to development needs has a comparative advantage, economic or otherwise, over other potential solutions in achieving successful outcomes. The sustained dialogue will identify various peaceful uses projects for donor and recipient countries, including projects will also serve development-related objectives, such as facilitating advances in health and science through the application of nuclear technology. Under the Sustained Dialogue, ISN seeks to formulate and implement tools for information sharing and relationship building between donor and recipient countries and within recipient countries connecting all relevant institutions to ensure successful implementation. The FY 2023 request will be used to support developing, replicating, and scaling successful peaceful uses projects to meet national, regional, and international priorities, contributing to whole-of-government and regional approaches to solving development challenges. ISN will encourage other NPT States Parties to support projects identified through this mechanism through appropriate channels, including their own grants and contracts or by contributing money to DOS for implementation.

OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs ($376.9 million)

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances foreign policies important for the security and prosperity of the U.S., 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 industry, 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.

OES is requesting $341.494 million for climate change programming, of which $241.494 million is for bilateral and plurilateral adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes programs and $100 million is for multilateral adaptation funds. This funding is critical for the Department to lead bilateral, plurilateral, and global initiatives that will maximize U.S. international leadership on climate.

Initiatives will drive emissions reductions and best adaptation practices aligned with U.S. economic and security interests and the Administration's climate agenda. OES will provide targeted technical assistance to achieve bold nationally determined contribution (NDC) targets; increase capital flow to climate-aligned investments; and help vulnerable country partners to strengthen climate resilience.

- OES adaptation funding of $87.0 million will help to implement the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE). OES initiatives will support this plan by accelerating efforts to deepen the understanding of climate risks and vulnerabilities; mainstream adaptation into partner country's policies, programs, and budgets; and mobilize resources, particularly from the private sector, for strengthened climate resilience.

- OES clean energy funding of $85.0 million will support U.S.-led efforts to unlock deep emissions reductions in other countries. OES programs will ensure major emitters and other countries enhance ambition through NDCs and long-term net-zero targets; implement their commitments and report on their progress; deploy reforms in their power, transportation, building, and industrial sectors to decarbonize rapidly and establish foundations for net-zero emissions by 2050; make key U.S. decarbonization technologies available; pursue pathways to cut powerful climate pollutants like methane, black carbon, and hydrofluorocarbons; and address policy, regulatory, and investment barriers to mobilizing clean energy finance. OES clean energy programs will strengthen U.S. national and economic security by staving off the worst climate impacts and help reduce international energy security risks.

- OES sustainable landscapes funding of $69.5 million will help implement the Plan to Conserve Global Forests—the Administration's strategy to address emissions in key forest basins and critical ecosystems. OES will reduce emissions from land through conserving, restoring, and improving management of forests and landscapes, including blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves and peatlands; reduce emissions and deforestation from agriculture; shift finance and markets towards deforestation-free activities and natural climate solutions; and support improved land-related greenhouse gas reporting to ensure the same high standards as the U.S. Incentivizing forest and ecosystem conservation, restoration, and improved management, catalyzing private sector investment, and building long-term capacity to support data and monitoring system will increase the ambition for global action and enhance accountability in this key sector.

- As part of PREPARE, OES is also requesting $100.0 million for contributions to the Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, regional disaster risk pools, and other multilateral adaptation initiatives. U.S. contributions will leverage support from other donors and deepen alliances with countries that are important for an effective global response to the climate crisis. U.S. support helps increase the number of projects funded to help vulnerable countries to better prepare for, adapt to, and recover from climate impacts.

The United States contributes $21.0 million annually under an Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA) with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), related to the 1987 Treaty on Fisheries (South Pacific Tuna Treaty). OES's requested funds will be 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. Funds will support fishing industry operations and enhancing cooperation with FFA on fisheries management and economic development objectives.

OES is requesting $3.5 million to support Air Quality and Mercury programs. These programs support the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the development of management and air quality regulatory frameworks in other countries and regions. The Mercury Program will reduce mercury released to the environment from the top three sources of mercury pollution: artisanal and small-scale gold mining, coal combustion, and non-ferrous mining. The Air Quality Program will reduce international air pollution, which causes over six million premature deaths a year and billions of dollars in economic welfare losses for our trading partners.

OES is requesting $2.5 million to support Water Security programs that reduce conflict over shared waters and encourage sustainable management of water resources. These programs strengthen peace and security in many regions of U.S. strategic interests such as Asia, the Western Hemisphere, and sub-Saharan Africa where the lack of access to water and food exacerbates migration, civil unrest, terrorist recruitment, and the impacts of climate change.

OES is requesting $1.75 million to support Lacey Act programming, which focuses on improving forest management, including foreign law enforcement training, to combat illegal logging and associated trade, a practice that undercuts U.S. businesses, threatens forest conservation efforts globally, and provides a revenue source for transnational organized crime groups.

In FY 2023, $6.7 million in requested ESF resources will support OES programs that ensure that international standard-setting bodies do not disadvantage American citizens, industries, and technical agencies; facilitate multilateral and bilateral engagement; and foster opportunities to advance U.S. innovation and entrepreneurship. OES will continue its support of U.S. free trade agreement (FTA) environmental secretariats and trade-related environmental cooperation as specified in the FTAs. These activities protect U.S. workers and businesses against unfair competitive disadvantage, support U.S. economic growth, combat corruption, address many of the root causes of human insecurity and irregular migration and support the administration's climate change agenda. OES also plans to support the long-running Regional Environment, Science, Technology, and Health Officers Small Grants Program to provide flexible, low-dollar, targeted environment and health grants to U.S. missions across the world. The program promotes OES bureau and Administration priorities through flexible grants mechanisms that build capacity in grassroots and community organizations and empower women and members of marginalized communities.

Office of Foreign Assistance ($0.6 million)

The requested funding will support Office of Foreign Assistance-directed evaluations and collaborative evaluations of critical, emerging, or crosscutting foreign assistance issues within State and other agencies. Funding also 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 of 2016 (P.L. 114-91) (FATAA) and Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-435) ("Evidence Act") in connection with foreign assistance programming. This includes resources to lead and coordinate the implementation of the Department-wide "learning agenda," the systematic plan to answer a set of policy-relevant questions critical to achieving the Department's strategic objectives.

J - Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights ($10.0 million)

Democracy and human rights challenges frequently overlap a wide variety of issue areas including conflict, refugees, religious freedom, trafficking, and law enforcement. Although the Department groups these issues together under the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights, funding streams are still stovepiped. To address funding limitations, harness creativity and innovation, as well as expand the types of partners engaged in democratic reform, J is launching the Fund for Democratic Renewal (FDR). This is a flexible, rapid-response fund that will allow 10 Department bureaus and offices to respond quickly to rule of law, anticorruption, and civilian security issues through a collaborative mechanism. Specifically, these bureaus will be able cross thematic lines to engage an expansive group of partners to support the democracy renewal agenda. By combining some of the existing funding accounts, Department bureaus with common missions to promote civilian security and advance human rights can more effectively work together to address democratic backsliding. Specifically, the FDR will allow bureaus to engage governments, civil society, private sector, and others on an array of topics in a comprehensive manner, with a particular focus on fulfilling Summit for Democracy commitments. Successful initiatives will build on previous investments, be locally developed, and advance Department or government-wide priorities. FDR will bolster the Department's ability to support Summit for Democracy participating governments' comments or other initiatives. Because the fund is

administered by the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights, there is a built-in coordination mechanism among the interested Department bureaus.

R/GEC - Global Engagement Center ($3.0 million)

GEC China Division ESF-supported programs will build capacity and resilience in countries targeted by, and vulnerable to, PRC information manipulation. Each of these four programs builds on similar projects from the preceding three fiscal years. GEC's China-related ESF programs are designed to develop the core skills target audiences need to identify and respond to PRC disinformation and propaganda. GEC will advance U.S. Government efforts to preempt and counter PRC disinformation and propaganda by exposing false narratives underpinning the PRC's actions and activities and diversifying foreign information environments so that they are not exclusively dominated by Beijing's preferred narratives. Activities will include foreign government counter-disinformation capacity building, expanded analysis of disinformation and development of artificial intelligence tools to identify and analyze global disinformation and propaganda narratives. The GEC's "Supporting Foreign Partners to Counter Foreign Propaganda and Disinformation" program would advance good governance and civil society engagement in foreign countries by empowering officials across all levels of government to build internal capacity necessary to recognize and counter state-sponsored disinformation and propaganda from the PRC. Efforts to address the nexus of gender and disinformation will be an element of this program. Through the "Understanding and Countering PRC Influence in Foreign Information Environments" program, the GEC intends to increase the technical skills of foreign journalists and researchers through workshops that shine a spotlight on the PRC's information manipulation toolkits and strategies. The "Strengthening Foreign Media Ownership Laws Globally" program seeks to increase the capacity of foreign partners to enact, strengthen and enforce legislation which closes loopholes that authoritarian actors like the PRC could exploit to undermine free and open information environments. Finally, the GEC's "Support to Fact-Checking" program would enable an evidence-based intervention to counter propaganda and disinformation, as research consistently demonstrates that programming is more effective when used in combination with trust-building. The GEC China Division builds our partners' technical skills in fact checking to sustain their efforts and ensure PRC disinformation cannot take root in vulnerable information ecosystems. The preceding four programs will address concerns related to disinformation and propaganda in cyberspace.

S/GWI - Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues ($50.0 million)

Foreign assistance programs of the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) promote gender equity and equality. Assistance supports the political, economic, and social empowerment of women and girls; prevents and responds to gender-based violence; promotes women's leadership; and advances the meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes related to conflict, crisis, and security. S/GWI programming is centered on evidenced-based, holistic, and consultative approaches that elevate the voices and leadership of women and girls. Assistance advances women's political, economic, and social empowerment, including by addressing barriers to women's full participation; advancing women's leadership in peacebuilding, conflict, and crisis through partnerships with women's civil society organizations; fostering collaboration between community-level activists and national-level policymakers; developing relationships between women in political office and women civil society leaders; improving the enabling environment for women's economic participation; advancing solutions proposed by women and girls to global challenges like climate change; and supporting women's access to markets, networks, training, finance, and information. Assistance to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) includes holistic, survivor-centered approaches to GBV response as well as prevention efforts that empower civil society and survivor-led advocacy for national and regional changes in laws, policies, or cultural norms.

The request includes $40.0 million of the $200.0 million total requested for the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund to support Department-managed assistance that advances the economic security of women and girls, including from underserved and marginalized populations. It employs a holistic approach to advancing gender-equitable and secure access to resources, services, and decision-making opportunities. The GEEA Fund will prioritize responding to the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, conflict, and crisis on women and girls. This includes a broad focus on the range of barriers that impede the agency of women and girls, in all their diversity, such as harmful gender norms, gender-based violence, gender discrimination, and lack of opportunities for women and girls to make sound economic choices for themselves.

Other Funding ($439.5 million)

Atlantic Partnership ($47.0 million)

The United States has interests and challenges in common with Atlantic littoral nations on four continents and working toward common goals is an Administration priority. This request will support our interagency efforts to bring Atlantic littoral nations together, and, based on principles that protect our shared Atlantic resource, find common approaches to challenges in maritime security, illegal and unregulated fishing, climate, environment, and building sustainable blue economies that benefit all. These efforts will build an Atlantic community better prepared to jointly address challenges that affect us now and for the benefit of future generations, a signature initiative of the Administration.

We will work with any Atlantic littoral state in Africa, Europe, and the Americas that shares common interests and is prepared to embrace common principles. Recognizing that many ocean issues transcend governments we will seek opportunities to work with non-state entities (e.g., civil society). The proposed work will complement the work of existing multilateral institutions wherever possible to avoid duplication and confusion.

Efforts will include outreach to senior level foreign government officials up to the head-of-state level and include periodic meetings to discuss current and future collaboration in focus areas. We intend to begin with a focus on maritime security, the blue economy, and the environment, including climate, but will remain in consultation with other Atlantic nations to proactively identify other relevant areas for cooperation. To facilitate this overall effort and to seek efficiencies we will assess the utility of a dedicated coordinating body.

Specific programmatic efforts under the three focus areas will cover a range of activities. Such as:

Maritime Security: Establish an Atlantic maritime safety code of conduct and architecture that expands or builds on the Yaoundé Architecture to advance cooperation on maritime crime, including piracy, trafficking, oil theft, and illegal fishing.

Blue Economy: Improve maritime data collection and sharing across countries to support environmental monitoring, fisheries and aquaculture management, research, and safe navigation.

Environment/Climate: Sustainably manage, strengthen the resilience of, and restore marine and coastal ecosystems to enhance biodiversity and mitigate climate change and its impacts.

Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund ($250.0 million)

The Department and USAID will support the Administration's Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative with a Fund that will advance the development of high-standard infrastructure in low- and middle-income countries, particularly in the areas of climate, health, digital connectivity, and gender equity and equality. The Department and USAID will collaborate with the private sector, interagency, and other partners to support infrastructure for inclusive economic growth, while raising labor and environmental standards; promoting transparency, governance, and anti-corruption measures; and providing a compelling case for our model of development.

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) ($42.5 million)

The Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) will strengthen the Administration's efforts to support our partners in the strategic competition with the PRC in line with principles articulated in the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance. CPMIF will build on current efforts to support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and destabilizing acts such as disinformation, coercive economic policies, and efforts to undermine democratic institutions and international norms and organizations by state and non-state actors. Funds will help confront unfair and illegal trade practices, cyber theft, and coercive economic practices abroad that undercut access to favorable advanced and emerging technologies and seek to erode our strategic advantage and national competitiveness. The CPMIF will provide dedicated funding to deter PRC aggression and malign efforts against our partners and allies in areas such as: 1) managing competition with the PRC while continuing to prioritize engagement with allies and partners; 2) protecting security interests, fortifying international maritime principles, and upholding security commitments; 3) defending, upholding, and revitalizing the international rules-based order, including through strengthened ties with partners; 4) extending advantages in foundational technology; 5) reaching alignment with ally and partner market economies on problematic PRC economic policies; and 6) advancing U.S. interests in the global information space through an affirmative democracy and human rights agenda.

Global Concessional Financing ($25.0 million)

This request will support funding for the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF), a trust fund operated by the World Bank using donor-provided contributions. Co-financing from the GCFF allows middle-income countries hosting large refugee populations to access multilateral development bank loans at more concessional terms, enabling those countries to address the development challenges of hosting populations who have been subject to forced displacement. Funding the GCFF is an important demonstration of U.S. support for refugee populations and an acknowledgement of the challenges confronting both refugee and host communities. Countries currently eligible for support from the GCFF are Colombia, Ecuador, Jordan, and Lebanon.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund ($75.0 million)

This funding will support the implementation of the strategy under the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (GFA) to adopt a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. The Department and USAID will use these funds to directly address fragility, including fragility driven by climate concerns. Funding will support context specific efforts to strengthen social cohesion, including gender inclusion and equity for underserved communities, combat corruption, protect human rights, promote conflict reduction and reconciliation, engage private-sector actors in peacebuilding, and

reinforce critical governance reforms, as well as enable international coordination and monitoring evaluation and learning. Funding will seek to anticipate and prevent conflict, support inclusive, locally-driven, political processes to stabilize conflict-affected areas, engage external partners in U.S. efforts, and improve and integrate interagency capabilities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1, 2]	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual[3]	FY 2021 ARPA Actual[4]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request[5]	FY 2023 Request
ESF Total	**3,151,963**	**700,000**	**8,675,000**	**3,078,963**	**4,260,231**	**4,122,463**
Africa	53,400	700,000	367,098	*	88,600	32,600
African Union	1,600	-	-	*	1,600	1,600
Angola	-	-	4,920	*	-	-
Benin	-	-	2,300	*	-	-
Botswana	-	-	6,375	*	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	5,040	*	-	-
Burundi	-	-	4,499	*	-	-
Cabo Verde	-	-	500	*	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	7,175	*	-	-
Central African Republic	3,000	-	1,500	*	-	-
Comoros	-	-	200	*	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	9,538	*	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	15,415	*	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	1,400	*	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	1,000	*	-	-
Eswatini	-	-	6,590	*	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	14,000	*	-	-
Gabon	-	-	500	*	-	-
Gambia, The	-	-	2,000	*	-	-
Ghana	-	-	2,650	*	-	-
Guinea	-	-	2,700	*	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	200	*	-	-
Kenya	-	-	21,250	*	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	7,160	*	-	-
Liberia	-	-	1,400	*	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	5,100	*	-	-
Malawi	-	-	11,589	*	-	-
Mali	-	-	5,500	*	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	1,500	*	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	500	*	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	25,750	*	-	-
Namibia	-	-	12,000	*	-	-
Niger	6,000	-	4,000	*	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	22,525	*	-	-
Republic of the Congo	-	-	1,500	*	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	5,212	*	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	200	*	-	-
Senegal	-	-	4,150	*	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	500	*	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	1,425	*	-	-
Somalia	-	-	1,500	*	-	-
South Africa	-	-	37,500	*	-	-
South Sudan	1,000	-	5,500	*	-	-
Sudan	10,000	700,000	3,000	*	56,000	-
Tanzania	-	-	29,000	*	-	-
Togo	-	-	3,240	*	-	-
Uganda	-	-	26,625	*	-	-
Zambia	-	-	26,780	*	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	14,190	*	-	-
State Africa Regional	31,000	-	-	*	31,000	31,000
USAID Africa Regional	800	-	-	*	-	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1, 2]	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual[3]	FY 2021 ARPA Actual[4]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request[5]	FY 2023 Request
East Asia and Pacific	145,500	-	78,356	*	104,000	116,900
Burma	65,000	-	2,763	*	54,000	48,200
Cambodia	-	-	4,280	*	-	-
China	12,000	-	-	*	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	30,475	*	-	-
Laos	-	-	2,480	*	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	800	*	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	3,700	*	-	-
North Korea	5,000	-	-	*	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	4,118	*	-	-
Philippines	-	-	11,800	*	-	-
Thailand	5,000	-	5,520	*	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	2,500	*	-	-
Vietnam	30,000	-	6,420	*	15,000	15,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	3,500	*	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,500	-	-	*	35,000	53,700
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	13,000	-	-	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,500	-	45,900	*	10,400	18,000
Albania	-	-	1,500	*	-	-
Armenia	-	-	2,100	*	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	3,500	*	-	-
Belarus	-	-	2,800	*	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	2,700	*	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	2,600	*	-	-
Georgia	-	-	5,400	*	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	*	-	-
Kosovo	-	-	2,500	*	-	-
Moldova	-	-	2,800	*	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	2,700	*	-	-
North Macedonia	-	-	2,700	*	-	-
Romania	-	-	2,400	*	-	-
Serbia	-	-	3,700	*	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	6,300	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	2,200	*	10,400	18,000
Near East	1,848,400	-	41,000	*	1,923,000	2,033,390
Algeria	-	-	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Egypt	125,000	-	5,050	*	125,000	125,000
Iraq	150,000	-	3,000	*	150,000	156,000
Jordan	1,122,400	-	4,700	*	910,800	1,035,800
Lebanon	112,500	-	3,900	*	112,500	112,500
Libya	20,000	-	4,000	*	40,000	40,000
Morocco	10,000	-	2,000	*	20,000	20,800
Syria	40,000	-	4,000	*	125,000	125,000
Tunisia	40,000	-	2,800	*	85,000	45,000
West Bank and Gaza	75,000	-	5,000	*	185,000	185,000
Yemen	5,000	-	4,550	*	30,000	30,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	400	-	-	*	500	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	25,500	-	-	*	27,200	27,200
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,600	-	-	*	5,000	5,000
Near East Regional Democracy	55,000	-	-	*	55,000	55,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	50,000	-	-	*	50,000	50,000
State NEA Regional	-	-	-	*	-	12,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1, 2]	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual[3]	FY 2021 ARPA Actual[4]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request[5]	FY 2023 Request
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	13,000	-	-	*	-	6,090
South and Central Asia	254,450	-	49,426	*	324,500	322,604
Afghanistan	136,450	-	19,000	*	250,000	246,000
Bangladesh	-	-	11,400	*	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	-	*	2,000	2,000
India	24,000	-	1,132	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	2,668	*	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	3,113	*	-	-
Maldives	2,000	-	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
Nepal	35,000	-	2,020	*	-	-
Pakistan	45,000	-	-	*	47,500	54,000
Sri Lanka	2,000	-	2,500	*	6,000	3,697
Tajikistan	-	-	3,093	*	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	2,500	*	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	-	-	*	18,000	15,907
Western Hemisphere	383,540	-	97,150	*	455,300	535,500
Bolivia	-	-	4,000	*	-	-
Brazil	-	-	8,500	*	-	-
Colombia	141,000	-	13,100	*	141,000	156,000
Costa Rica	-	-	1,000	*	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	*	20,000	20,000
Dominican Republic	-	-	5,750	*	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	5,000	*	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	2,000	*	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	5,800	*	-	-
Haiti	-	-	14,800	*	-	-
Honduras	-	-	5,900	*	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	6,375	*	-	-
Mexico	50,000	-	-	*	50,000	75,000
Nicaragua	-	-	1,000	*	-	-
Panama	-	-	2,250	*	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	5,200	*	-	-
Peru	-	-	13,350	*	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	125	*	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	500	*	-	-
Venezuela	33,000	-	-	*	50,000	50,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	-	-	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	-	-	*	131,000	169,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	134,540	-	-	*	28,300	55,500
USAID Caribbean Development Program	-	-	2,500	*	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	-	*	35,000	10,000
USAID Asia Regional	10,500	-	-	*	-	-
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	1,301,200	*	-	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	12,000	-	-	*	-	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	-	-	*	2,500	4,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	9,000	-	-	*	15,000	9,000
CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy	-	-	-	*	-	37,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	104,400	-	-	*	50,000	-
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	8,232	-	-	*	-	-
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	4,900	-	-	*	-	-
DDI - Democracy, Development and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	2,088	-	-	*	-	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1, 2]	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual[3]	FY 2021 ARPA Actual[4]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request[5]	FY 2023 Request
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	88,200	-	-	*	50,000	-
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	980	-	-	*	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	60,275	-	-	*	60,025	90,025
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	17,000	-	-	*	23,000	7,000
ENR - Energy Resources	6,000	-	-	*	30,500	30,500
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	3,000	-	-	*	3,000	3,000
GH - Global Health	-	-	1,915,000	*	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	-	-	250,000	*	-	-
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	-	-	250,000	*	-	-
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	-	-	*	4,000	4,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-	*	-	1,400
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	-	-	*	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	50,000	-	-	*	893,806	376,944
OES/ OMC South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF)	21,000	-	-	*	21,000	21,000
OES/CC Climate Change	-	-	-	*	-	341,494
OES/ECW Lacey	1,750	-	-	*	1,750	1,750
OES/ECW Water	2,000	-	-	*	2,500	2,500
OES/ENV Mercury and Air Quality	3,500	-	-	*	3,500	3,500
OES/OP Other Programs	10,350	-	-	*	3,000	6,700
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	11,400	-	-	*	862,056	-
Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J)	-	-	-	*	-	10,000
Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J)	-	-	-	*	-	10,000
Office of Foreign Assistance	500	-	-	*	600	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	500	-	-	*	600	600
Other Funding	161,998	-	1,017,500	*	255,000	439,500
Atlantic Partnership	-	-	-	*	-	47,000
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	-	-	*	-	250,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	-	-	*	155,000	42,500
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	-	-	*	25,000	25,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	45,000	-	-	*	75,000	75,000
To Be Programmed	34,160	-	-	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	24,150	-	-	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - ARPA	-	-	717,500	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	30,398	-	-	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Ex Post Evaluations	3,290	-	-	*	-	-
Treasury ARPA Transfer	-	-	300,000	*	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	-	-	3,512,370	*	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	-	-	11,545	*	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	-	-	3,500,000	*	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	-	-	825	*	-	-
Special Representatives	17,000	-	-	*	17,000	50,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	7,000	-	-	*	7,000	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	-	*	10,000	50,000

1/The $2.0 million mandatory transfer from the Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) account to the ESF account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.
2/ Excludes $75.0 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual
3/ FY 2021 Emergency Funding (P.L.116-260).
4/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2).
5/ Excludes $15.0 million in proposed PY cancellations in the FY 2022 Request.

DEMOCRACY FUND (DF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
DF	290,700	290,700	290,700	290,700	-	-

[1] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

The Democracy Fund (DF) request supports democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) as a critical component of defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americas, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence abroad. DRG programming will help build resilient, democratic societies, and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent, and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The request funds programs that build the capacity of local organizations and governments; preserve and expand respect for democratic principles and citizen-centered governance; and respond to political transitions, restrictive civic space, and crises.

DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation ($100.0 million)

The request will allow USAID/DDI to provide strategic support to unanticipated political openings, transitions, and critical development opportunities that strengthen institutions; foster the rule of law and government transparency; strengthen citizen-centered governance and advocacy; advance human rights; address increased restrictions on civic space and strengthen civil society and civic education; advance labor rights; combat authoritarian tactics including disinformation, digital repression and economic coercion; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. The request elevates human rights and countering authoritarianism as strategic and programmatic priorities.

DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor ($190.7 million)

The requested DF assistance will support the Administration's foreign policy to promote and defend democracy globally, to include efforts to counter authoritarianism, promote human rights, and meaningfully address diversity, equity, and inclusion as a core element of good governance while defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence abroad. DRL will advance pressing democracy and governance priorities globally, including: empowering civil society activists and human rights defenders in their efforts to promote rule of law, freedom of expression and other vital fundamental freedoms; supporting free, fair, and representative elections; promoting the human rights of vulnerable persons, including LGBTQI+, women, and persons with disabilities; supporting Internet freedom; advancing anti-corruption and transparency; strengthening transitional justice processes; supporting independent media; and combatting closing spaces. Democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) programming will help build resilient, democratic societies and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent, and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The request funds programs that build the capacity of local organizations and governments; preserve and expand democratic principles and citizen-centered governance; and respond to political transitions, restrictive civic space, and crises. DF also supports DRG programs that build respect for human rights and inclusive development and governance as well as those that promote gender equality and empower women and girls. The request will also support DRL's implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal as part of achieving the Summit for Democracy goals.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA (AEECA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
AEECA	770,334	768,334	788,929	984,429	214,095	195,500

[1] *The $2.0 million mandatory transfer from the AEECA account to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account is not represented in the FY 2021 level.*

[2] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

The FY 2023 request of $984.4 million will advance U.S. national security priorities by supporting countries in Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia as they face intensified Russian aggression and malign influence and severe economic disruption as a result of Russia's war on Ukraine. The global condemnation of Russia's unjustified and unprovoked actions demands new U.S. leadership efforts and strengthened partnerships and alliances. Foreign assistance funded efforts will advance U.S. interests by supporting our allies and partners in the region on their paths toward democracy, Euro-Atlantic integration, and open market economies while building their capacity to counter actions from external foreign actors. Funding will support programs focused on democracy, anti-corruption, and rule of law; build capacity to counter disinformation, strengthen civil society, independent media, and good governance; counter trafficking in persons (TIP) and gender-based violence (GBV); enhance cyber and energy security; fight climate change; and support economic diversification, development, and post-pandemic recovery.

Europe and Eurasia ($836.2 million)

Albania ($3.0 million)

U.S. assistance in Albania will encourage reforms to advance the European Union (EU) accession process by supporting watchdog and advocacy efforts of civil society organizations to hold government accountable to its citizens, press for implementation of reforms, and counter corruption. Assistance programs will bolster the influence of women and youth to influence policies and government actions to advance gender equality and youth leadership. Funding will support efforts to strengthen the justice sector and court functioning, reduce inter-ethnic tension, and counter violent extremism. U.S. assistance will contribute to the growth of investigative journalism and production of independent and free media, including crucial watchdog functions. Funds will augment evidence-driven and prevention-based programs to counter malign foreign influence, including in the context of foreign investment.

Armenia ($23.4 million)

U.S. assistance will support democratic reforms, enhance the rule of law, and combat corruption. It will help foster a sustainable economic recovery from COVID-19, the humanitarian impact from the fall 2020 intensive fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh, the rising regional threat from the Kremlin's aggression in Ukraine, and the spillover effects from sanctions against Russia. Funding will focus on innovation, trade, and competitiveness, while promoting economic growth and rural development. Energy initiatives will promote supply diversification, energy efficiency, and increased production from renewables. Natural resource management assistance will focus on water conservation and sustainable governance practices. U.S. assistance will support Armenia's consideration of U.S. solutions to energy generation, such as small modular reactor (SMR) technology, an alternative to aging Russian nuclear technology. Assistance will

enhance workforce skills, support the regulatory environment, increase the labor market, mitigate income disparities, diversify trade beyond the Russian market, and help Armenia support displaced individuals. Programs will promote economic security, governance reforms, women's economic empowerment, and youth participation in the labor force. Assistance will advance electoral, legislative, and justice-sector reforms. It will also address the critical need to build democratic institutions. Funding will support the modernization and professionalization of Armenia's law enforcement and other criminal-justice-sector institutions. Border security and anti-corruption initiatives will strengthen institutional capacity, public accountability, internal control and oversight, and integrity across the government. Electoral and political process programs will advance political competition, accountability, and inclusiveness. Justice-sector interventions will strengthen the integrity of justice systems and promote a culture of lawfulness, while local-governance initiatives will improve public administration and service provision, foster community resilience, and create livelihood opportunities for vulnerable populations. Support for civil society and independent media will sustain public engagement and support for reforms, promote civic education, advance sustainable civil society capacity-building, support media diversification, and media professionalization. U.S. assistance will improve the financial viability of independent news sources, enhance media and digital literacy, bolster critical thinking, and counter disinformation and malign narratives. Exchange, educational, English-language, and U.S.-based security training programs will promote democratic principles, including social and economic inclusion for youth, women, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other disadvantaged groups to ensure their voices are part of the reform process. Assistance will also support Track II opportunities for regional dialogue and confidence-building measures for a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and normalization of regional relations. Funding for additional South Caucasus regional initiatives that is being requested under Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will aim to help create positive ties among the peoples of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.

Azerbaijan ($9.1 million)

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan will promote democracy through good governance, democratic principles, inclusive economic development, and support the aspirations of individuals and communities to participate fully in society and the global economy. Assistance will support increased opportunities for women and other marginalized groups in business development and promote international business best-practices to spark innovation, increase commercial opportunities, including for U.S. companies, and allow Azerbaijan to make the most of its human capital. Programs focused on anti-corruption, rule of law, women's empowerment, and combating trafficking in persons will help foster greater freedoms and respect for individual rights. Assistance to independent media, civil society, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) will build resilience to malign influence from the Kremlin, the People's Republic of China, and Iran, and will counter disinformation. These efforts will support the development of non-state actors and democratic institutions. English-language skills training, educational programs, and support for vulnerable communities will expand opportunities, including for youth, and foster an inclusive economic recovery from COVID-19. Funding will also help address the serious repercussions to Azerbaijan stemming from Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the economic implications of the sanctions imposed against Russia. The United States will support Track II opportunities for regional dialogue and confidence-building measures for a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Funding for additional South Caucasus regional initiatives requested under Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will help create positive ties and greater stability among the peoples of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.

Belarus ($15.0 million)

Following Belarus's fundamentally flawed presidential election in August 2020, the Lukashenka regime's subsequent human rights abuses, persistent and violent crackdown on dissent and repression of civil society, and the Lukashenka regime's complicity with Russia in undermining Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, there is a continued and urgent need for foreign assistance to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, resilience to malign Kremlin influence, and the Belarusian people's aspirations for a democratic transition and a market-based economy. U.S. foreign assistance enhances the ability of civil society to sustain the pro-democracy movement by supporting Belarusian activists and grassroots voices. Activities include leadership training, coalition building, negotiations, and advocacy. U.S. assistance also supports independent media to counter the regime's Kremlin-backed media narratives and provides support to both new and existing media actors now in exile. Funds have been prioritized to help supporters of the democratic movement forced to flee the Lukashenka regime's continued acts of repression and to provide legal capacity for civil society to defend itself and those who have come under threat, including the collection and documentation of gross human rights abuses and violations, with a view towards facilitating criminal proceedings in accordance with international law. Funding would also prepare pro-democracy activists for enacting reforms and support partners to build leadership and governance capacities in anticipation of a democratic transition. Funds will support the Belarusian private sector to sustain economic shocks resulting from regional security issues by increasing their access to finance, business services, education, and tools to adapt and grow in a changing business environment.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($31.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) will support peace-building, prosperity, and security; advance integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; address pervasive corruption; and counter foreign malign influence. Assistance will improve the effectiveness and accountability of executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government by building their capacity; strengthen civil society to advocate for the rights of LGBTQI+, Roma, people with disabilities, and other marginalized populations; counter corruption and advocate for reforms; and strengthen independent media and investigative reporting, election reform, and democratic institutions, including against malign influence. Funding will support the teaching of a nationwide comprehensive civic education curriculum and promote inter-ethnic reconciliation. Assistance will support partnerships with local organizations and engage the next generation of leaders to work towards an inclusive society, to counter violent extremism, and to stop the brain drain that plagues BiH. Assistance will also support the fight against trafficking in persons and other human rights abuses. Funds will promote inter-faith dialogue, reduce ethno-nationalist tensions, and strengthen democratic institutions, including through support to the Office of the High Representative (OHR). Economic programs will foster a sound business environment and promote U.S. investment, as well as support economic development; ensure stronger social and health protection mechanisms to stabilize the economy; and improve fiscal stability. Funding will help remove obstacles to economic growth, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises and in rural areas; strengthen BiH's commercial law and cybersecurity frameworks; and support integrated national energy and climate plans that promote the use of clean energy. Programs will help increase transparency and reduce corruption through e-governance and digitization platforms to counter foreign malign influence and increase BiH's integration with Western markets.

Georgia ($88.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Georgia will seek to strengthen the country's democratic governance at all levels, boost its ability to resist continued Russian aggression, facilitate its economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and mitigate the spillover effects of Russia's further invasion of Ukraine. U.S. programs will prioritize efforts to improve governance, elections, political processes, the rule of law, and the judicial system to improve responsiveness to Georgian citizens and resilience to malign outside influence. U.S. assistance will seek to solidify and strengthen democratic institutions and target areas for increased engagement to foster free, fair, and inclusive Georgian democratic processes. Assistance for civil society, independent media, and civic education will amplify public voices, provide valuable input to Georgia's reform agenda, foster a free exchange of ideas that can effectively counter disinformation, particularly from the Kremlin and the People's Republic of China; promote information integrity and build citizen-responsive governance. These programs will help strengthen the ability of Georgian citizens to communicate to their elected officials their concerns regarding Russia's unwarranted invasion of Ukraine. Programs will promote an increase in high-value employment opportunities in target sectors--including agriculture, tourism, light manufacturing, and logistics--for economic growth and stability and deeper integration with Western markets. Programs will help build a more transparent business climate to attract outside investment, create jobs, diversify trade, reduce reliance on Russia's markets, and create new opportunities for U.S. companies. Initiatives focused on private-sector competitiveness, entrepreneurship, educational reforms, agricultural development, environmental protection, and energy diversification, including through clean energy sources, will increase Georgia's economic capacity and decrease its need for imports of Russian energy. Interventions will assist Georgia's education system to implement sustainable, student-centered learning reforms. Support for political reforms, human rights protections, and inclusion of youth, women, LGBTQI+, and other disadvantaged groups will help ensure broad participation in Georgia's democratic processes. U.S. assistance will provide training and skills-building for key Georgian institutions in cybersecurity, anti-corruption, digitalization, and countering organized crime, trafficking in persons, and cyberattacks. Conflict resolution, non-political opportunities for engagement, and socio-economic programming--including engagement with ethnic and religious minority populations--will play a vital role in strengthening ties between individuals and communities in Tbilisi-administered territory, including those along the Administrative Boundary Lines and those in the Russia-occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. These programs will help ensure these ties are in place for a future peaceful reconciliation in support of Georgia's territorial integrity. U.S. funding will continue to cover the salary and other costs related to an Assistance Coordinator position at the U.S. Embassy in Tbilisi. Funding for additional South Caucasus regional initiatives requested under Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will create positive ties among the peoples of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia to promote peace and stability.

Kosovo ($37.1 million)

U.S. assistance will advance good governance, rule of law, anti-corruption reforms, and promote civil society and independent media. The United States remains supportive of the EU-led dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia, and mutual recognition is a desired U.S. outcome. Assistance will strengthen democratic institutions in Kosovo, improving the functioning of the judiciary and the courts and encouraging citizen accountability. Assistance will also promote energy diversification and clean energy, align Kosovo's national standards with EU accession requirements and lay the groundwork for foreign investment. In order to promote economic growth, U.S. assistance will support private-sector development and help level the playing field for businesses, including U.S. investors. To promote market-oriented solutions, funding will be used to support partnerships between the private sector and Kosovo's education institutions, with the goal of revitalizing and upgrading the workforce to meet market needs. Economic governance programs will improve the investment and business climate by focusing on

property and commercial laws, as well as investment transparency to prevent malign influence. Programs will support the effort to counter malign influence in critical infrastructure such as the cyber and energy sectors. Funding will promote inter-ethnic harmony, with a focus on youth and expanding business relationships across multi-ethnic communities. Funds will be used to support programs that improve accountability of municipal governments and hold officials accountable to citizens, increasing transparency in government procurement and in the actions taken by elected officials, leading to increased trust and confidence on the part of citizens. Assistance will enable a more responsive, people-centered justice system and build the capacity of judges, expand the efficiency of the courts, and train legal officials. Assistance to independent media will help alternative and impartial media partners to gain audience share, with the goal of countering anti-Western propaganda from pro-Kremlin media outlets. Funds will also continue to support the work of the current American Specialist Prosecutor assigned to the Specialist Prosecutor's Office in The Hague to prosecute cases in the Kosovo Specialist Chambers, which were established to conduct trials of alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity, a process fundamental to establishing rule of law in Kosovo.

Moldova ($47.9 million)

The United States will support Moldova as it contends with an influx of refugees from neighboring Ukraine and the other changing dynamics caused by Russia's unprovoked war. Support for Moldova's democracy and prosperity will help its pro-reform government maintain stability and increase medium-term growth and development and strengthen Moldova's democracy and resiliency, as it hosts refugee populations and addresses disruptions to trade and supply chains. U.S. assistance aims to help Moldova's new government strengthen governance and institutional frameworks, root-out corruption, increase transparency and security in the business and financial sectors, and target emergency preparedness. U.S. programs are strengthening the rule of law by focusing on building independent, accountable, and effective justice-sector institutions and actors that respect human rights, counter corruption, target transnational crime, and maintain integrity. Funding supports local action groups and civil society to boost civic engagement in communities, including in areas relating to social services, and to demand accountable governance and stronger, citizen-led democratic institutions. Programs will enhance the competitiveness of Moldova's growing digital and communications technology sectors and bolster the country's cybersecurity to support economic stabilization and resilience. As the repercussions of the unfolding refugee crisis emerge, these steps will be key to improving Moldova's business environment, stimulating competition and innovation, unlocking private-sector investment, reducing out-migration, accelerating growth of human capital, and increasing productivity. U.S. assistance also helps to build Moldova's resilience to malign Kremlin influence and disinformation by ensuring that Moldovan citizens have access to objective sources of information and by promoting a more pluralistic media space and independent journalism. In the energy sector, U.S. assistance reduces Moldovan vulnerability to Kremlin leverage by advancing the physical and market integration of Moldova's energy systems with Europe and accelerating increased domestic power generation, including renewable energy, and developing capacity and infrastructure to support energy-supply diversification.

Montenegro ($2.0 million)

U.S. assistance will strengthen Montenegro's Euro-Atlantic integration by deterring malign influence, countering disinformation, and combating efforts to exploit societal divisions. Assistance will support research and outreach, debunking and highlighting cases of disinformation to increase awareness about disinformation tactics, thus countering malign influence. Funding will support independent media to hold the government accountable, deter corruption, and advocate for essential reforms to reinforce the institutions necessary to deter malign influence. Programs will improve professional journalism standards, support investigative journalism and strengthen media and digital literacy skills. Funds will advance rule

of law and support Montenegro in combating crime, corruption, and illicit trafficking. Assistance will engage civil society and youth to promote societal cohesion and inclusion. Funding will promote innovation and inclusive economic growth by increasing economic opportunities for entrepreneurs in key sectors of the economy.

North Macedonia ($9.8 million)

U.S. assistance will support reforms needed to further bolster North Macedonia's progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration and its path to EU accession. Funding will support initiatives that promote inclusive democracy and the rule of law, including judicial independence and the fight against corruption. These efforts will contribute toward building a more robust, citizen-responsive government with strong democratic institutions that are more resistant to malign influence. Assistance will support the institutionalization of transparent government practices and increased citizen involvement and oversight of government; strengthened private-sector productivity and pro-growth economic reforms that will expand regional integration; increased energy security and use of clean energy; and the strengthening of North Macedonia's ability to continue countering disinformation and destabilizing activities, as well as upholding democratic principles such as countering corruption and expanding the rule of law, civil society and youth leadership. Assistance will help bridge divisions across political and ethnic lines; strengthen democratic and economic governance; support the efforts of independent media to counter propaganda and disinformation efforts; and strengthen young people's critical thinking skills and promote their participation in the economy, society at large, and democratic processes. U.S. assistance will support greater energy security through diversification of energy sources and increased domestic investment in energy infrastructure. Funds also will support and encourage under-served and disadvantaged students to pursue higher education opportunities and prepare for the modern global workforce. U.S. programs will help political parties constructively contribute to policy-making; improve governance at the local level, including through sound public financial management; increase public engagement on rule-of-law issues; and combat corruption in government and the private sector.

Serbia ($23.5 million)

U.S. assistance will reinforce regional stability by advancing reforms that are essential to increasing Serbia's integration with Western institutions, countering economic and security threats, increasing economic opportunities and prosperity, and promoting climate security and resilience. The United States remains supportive of the EU-led dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia, and mutual recognition remains a desired U.S. outcome. U.S.-funded programs will help fight corruption and illicit trafficking, strengthen the rule of law, improve electoral and political processes, promote government transparency and accountability, support civil society, and combat disinformation and foreign malign influence by strengthening media and digital literacy. Programs will strengthen civic engagement and political participation and increase linkages between citizens--particularly youth, civil society organizations and the private sector--through reform agendas. Public-procurement reform initiatives will address anti-corruption and good governance aims. Assistance will bolster media independence; support efforts to improve the legal, regulatory and economic environment for media; and promote investigative journalism, helping Serbia to overcome obstacles to EU accession. Economic programs will help foster a level playing field for businesses; improve the regulatory environment; increase opportunities for disadvantaged communities; and strengthen the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, allowing access to finance, innovation and integration into Western markets. Assistance will improve environmental protection and energy security through greater efficiency, diversification, and clean energy sources. Funds will support English-language programs; increase student access to higher-education opportunities, including through partnerships with universities; reinforce ties with alumni of U.S.-funded

exchange programs through community-based projects; and promote youth leadership and regional cooperation.

Ukraine ($420.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support Ukraine as it defends itself against the further invasion by Russia, providing increased economic and security assistance to help ensure continuity of government functions, promote the resilience of the Ukrainian people, and assist Ukraine in defending its territorial integrity. The U.S. assistance program in Ukraine will remain the largest in the region. Funding will support energy and cyber security investments and technical assistance, including those efforts needed to protect critical government services, industries, and infrastructure; efforts to counter disinformation; initiatives to document and hold perpetrators accountable for human rights abuses and war crimes and build a basis for future peace and reconciliation efforts; and reconstruction efforts. As operating conditions allow, assistance will help the Government of Ukraine implement health-system reforms that increase the transparency and efficiency of healthcare services and reduce opportunities for corruption. Among other areas, supported health system reforms will also enable the digitization of government services and strengthen Ukraine's decentralization process, including by assisting local governments to better manage resources and deliver services to citizens. Assistance will foster political competition and consensus-building, promote free and fair elections, and safeguard human rights. Assistance will also support civil society and citizen participation, civic education, and a democratic culture of public responsibility and accountability; fight corruption; and strengthen the rule of law. Assistance will expand access to justice, reform justice systems and institutions, strengthen local and national-level legislative bodies, and engage executive branch institutions at all levels to operate more accountably, efficiently and effectively. The United States will work to prevent trafficking in persons and provide protection for victims of trafficking.

Programming will continue to deter the Kremlin’s malign activities and disinformation efforts, including by supporting independent media, defending the freedom of expression, and promoting internet freedom and access. U.S. assistance will support Ukraine’s Euro-Atlantic trajectory, boost the capacity of media sources and outlets, increase access to diverse and credible information sources, and enhance cybersecurity nationwide. To support Ukraine's Western economic orientation, U.S. assistance will promote trade and investment, strengthen and reform the financial sector, reform and privatize state-owned enterprises, support workforce development and readiness, and promote private-sector productivity and opportunity. By helping to establish a more transparent, pro-business, and investment-friendly economic climate, assistance will expand opportunities for U.S. business and investors. In the agricultural sector, assistance programs will support land reform while simultaneously helping to increase the productivity and capacity of small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises; promote access to finance for farmers; and ensure food security by rebuilding Ukraine's agricultural sector when conditions allow. Assistance will strengthen Ukraine's energy security by supporting critical energy services, infrastructure, and policy reforms, including those related to supply diversification and clean energy.

Programs will also support peace-building efforts, to include cross-border dialogue regarding joint resource management, support for internally displaced persons and conflict-affected populations, as well as support to better address the long-term humanitarian impacts of the conflict and the degradation of critical infrastructure in all regions. Although it is unclear whether the mandate for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine will be renewed, it will be important for the United States to support OSCE activities since it will continue to serve as a central vehicle for conflict stabilization efforts, observation and monitoring, including on human rights, and this request includes funding to cover such activities. To address the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States will continue to implement activities to help Ukraine mitigate the risk of future waves of COVID-19 through investment in health-system outbreak-preparedness and response

capacity, improving surveillance and diagnostics, and continuing scale-up of vaccination coverage, particularly among high-risk groups. Because vaccine hesitancy remains high in Ukraine, a key priority will be supporting information campaigns and countering disinformation about both COVID and COVID vaccination.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($108.7 million)

In response to the Kremlin's unprovoked war against Ukraine, and against the tide of democratic backsliding and advancing authoritarianism in the broader Europe and Eurasia region, regional foreign assistance programs in Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans, and Eurasia will work to more actively counter the Kremlin's aggression and malign influence, reassert American leadership and strengthen alliances. Democracy programs will provide support to key democratic reformers, support democratic resilience in frontline states, and strengthen Euro-Atlantic alliances. More specifically, these programs will increase the resilience of civil society to promote democratic principles and help protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; strengthen investigative journalism and the independent media sector; increase media and civic literacy and counter disinformation; combat corruption by bolstering the investigative skills of independent watchdog organizations that demand accountability for actions that undermine the rule of law; and provide protection and support for human rights activists, both in their home countries and when they are forced to flee their home countries. Programs will also focus on the following priorities: strengthening energy security and independence through energy diversification, including renewable energy sources, to promote clean energy, regulatory reform and increased efficiency; enhancing investment transparency, entrepreneurship and economic development, and access to Western markets; bolstering cybersecurity capacity; and providing access to higher education opportunities. These regional assistance programs will complement U.S.-funded bilateral efforts by addressing inherently regional challenges in a way that aligns with country-specific U.S. strategies; provide evidence and data through performance monitoring and evaluation activities, including three widely respected democracy indices; and contribute to Administration priorities such as combating climate change and promoting gender equality. Funding will also strengthen democracy and civil society in Central Europe, including for transparency, independent media, rule of law, minority rights, and programs to combat anti-Semitism.

Funds may also be used to support regional programming focused on peace and reconciliation, including through efforts to promote people-to-people ties and economic growth in the South Caucasus in order to decrease the likelihood of continued regional conflict. Funds will support health security efforts by providing technical assistance and training, completing multi-sectoral evaluations, and procurement and transport of medical supplies. Additionally, funds will be used to cover costs associated with U.S. participation and membership in the Helsinki-based European Center of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats, which serves as a hub for NATO and European Union cooperation on hybrid threats.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) ($17.9 million)

U.S. support for the OSCE will help 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, Moldova, the Balkans, and Central Asia 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, thus enabling U.S. influence over the OSCE's organizational decision-making. These U.S. experts will 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 observation throughout the region, as well as OSCE extra-budgetary projects that advance U.S. policy objectives through OSCE activities that may not be endorsed by all OSCE participating states if the latter are unable to reach consensus through the OSCE's Unified Budget process.

South and Central Asia ($148.3 million)

Kazakhstan ($5.0 million)

FY 2023 resources will encourage Kazakhstan to adopt broader political reforms and liberalization following the events of January 2022 and to move away from Russia's sphere of influence. Assistance will advance human rights and democratic principles through legislative, education, media and civil society programs. Funds will support legislative initiatives and legal reforms aimed at strengthening the independence of the judiciary, expanding the rule of law, and creating a favorable legal environment for businesses and civil society organizations.

Programs will build the capacity of civil society organizations to work effectively with the government to advocate for change. Initiatives focused on local media development will foster the creation of relevant, fact-based content in the Kazakh and Russian languages, aiming to reduce the influence of Russia and other external actors, and enable independent media outlets to become financially sustainable and provide alternatives to Russian media. Funds will build English-language capacity and help counter disinformation and radicalization to violence by improving access to reputable international sources of information and creating economic opportunities in international markets beyond Russia. Assistance will strengthen the government's and CSOs' efforts to reduce trafficking in persons and promote safe migration. U.S. assistance will support the enactment of economic reform and expand trade and markets, thus promoting greater economic diversity, openness and competitiveness, strengthening women's economic empowerment, encouraging greater private-sector development, and increasing U.S. commercial opportunities. Funding will support national and regional energy security through programs focused on low-cost, clean, renewable energy and improving energy efficiency. Expanding low-cost energy using a diverse mix of potential energy resources will also play a vital role in improving connectivity, rebuilding regional power markets, and reducing the effects of climate change.

Kyrgyz Republic ($21.0 million)

FY 2023 resources will continue to address the ongoing consequences in the Kyrgyz Republic of the sanctions imposed on Russia. These include a drastic reduction in remittances, currency devaluation, and increasing costs of imported food stuffs, leading to severe economic pain and social disruptions, particularly if migrant workers return home to the Kyrgyz Republic. Assistance will continue efforts to diversify away from Russian markets and imports by bolstering local food production and helping small and medium-sized enterprises diversify exports to other international markets. Assistance will help reduce poverty, address chronic malnutrition, expand employment opportunities, and reduce trade dependence on the People's Republic of China and Russia. Assistance will promote business competitiveness and regulatory reforms, including in connection with intellectual property rights protection, and support private-sector partnerships in sectors with the greatest potential for growth. Assistance will also support youth and women's entrepreneurship.

U.S. assistance will help counter increased Russian disinformation and will increase media independence; increase civic participation and promote increased engagement with the government on key policy issues; and improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of local government. Resources will strengthen the rule of law; combat corruption; combat gender-based violence; combat trafficking in persons, particularly among returned migrant workers; help protect human rights, and support electoral participation for under-

represented groups. Resources will support critical reforms in basic education to sustain gains in literacy and math, which are essential to the country's development. Programs will support English-language training for secondary-school students, civil society, media, and civil service professionals and a Master of Arts in Teaching degree program. Assistance will support activities to improve the nutritional status of women and their children under five-years of age and help mitigate the continuing negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Tajikistan ($29.0 million)

Tajikistan is experiencing challenges on multiple fronts. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has reduced remittances from Tajik migrant workers, which had accounted for 27 percent of Tajikistan's GDP in 2020. The Kremlin's war is causing price increases for food staples, currency shortages, and could threaten bank solvency. The Taliban takeover of Kabul has disrupted trade routes to the south and poses significant and persistent security concerns. Pandemic-imposed limitations since 2020 have caused a decline in progress in combating endemic illnesses such as polio and tuberculosis. The fact that only four percent of the population can speak English while 50 percent have access to Russian news channels keeps the Tajik population within Russia's sphere of influence and predisposed to accept Russian propaganda.

FY 2023 resources for Tajikistan will address these challenges and support ongoing U.S. assistance efforts to maintain Tajikistan's sovereignty, security, and stability. Programming will also seek to strengthen democratic institutions, support education and health reform, address climate change, foster agricultural development, improve business opportunities, and increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Education reform will support the Ministry of Education in its efforts to modernize the country's education system, increasing the quality of human capital required to develop Tajikistan. Assistance will expand and improve English language instruction and resources. Improving English teachers' abilities and expanding classes will increase English language proficiency among the population, provide needed job skills, and help the population counter Russian propaganda by accessing more varied sources of news and information. Programming will help combat trafficking in persons, facilitate access to justice and good governance, support independent media, strengthen civil society and community interaction, protect human rights, and build resistance to violent extremism. In the financial sector, technical assistance will support Tajikistan's anti-money-laundering efforts and move further toward correspondent banking relationships with Western banks to minimize dependence on opaque financial institutions in Russia. U.S. assistance will help Tajikistan's private sector become more competitive, access new markets, and increase sales and regional trade. Programs will introduce modern technologies and practices to expand and sustain agriculture-based economic growth and increase the availability and consumption of diverse and nutritious foods, alleviating greater food insecurity due to Russia's war against Ukraine. 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.

Turkmenistan ($3.9 million)

FY 2023 resources for Turkmenistan will build on previous areas of collaboration with the United States and, where possible, encourage openness and broader international engagement. U.S. assistance will seek to foster a resilient, more diversified economy, and incentivize Turkmen firms to become more competitive, generate trade-driven growth and employment, and promote trade and economic connectivity along trans-Caspian routes rather than with Russia. Further assistance will support Turkmenistan's efforts in combating trafficking in persons (TIP) by working with government officials and law enforcement to identify and support TIP victims. Assistance will strengthen Turkmenistan's capacity to manage environmental risks and support activities that advance democracy, good governance,

and greater accountability. U.S. assistance will foster gender equality and women's and youth empowerment and seek to produce a well-trained workforce by closing skill gaps. In addition, assistance will help Turkmen students prepare to apply and study at U.S. and international colleges and universities, increasing students' ability to pursue higher education and broadening their access to objective, uncensored information. English language training programs will help address disinformation by providing access to new sources of information, including Western media. U.S. assistance will also respond to Turkmenistan's signaling during recent bilateral consultations that it is open to technical assistance to reduce methane emissions.

Uzbekistan ($31.4 million)

In support of the U.S. Central Asia Strategy, assistance programs will continue to support the Government of Uzbekistan's (GOU) wide-ranging reform efforts while addressing the ongoing consequences in Uzbekistan of the sanctions imposed on Russia. Remittances to Uzbekistan by migrant workers are expected to decline by at least 40 percent, and migrant workers returning home to Uzbekistan may lead to economic hardship and social disruption. U.S. assistance will improve workforce readiness and provide skills training for youth, help increase agricultural-sector productivity and diversify Uzbekistan's trading partners, and support entrepreneurship and women's economic empowerment. Funds will support economic activities that are resilient to climate change and help meet clean-energy goals, further reducing Uzbekistan's reliance on Russian markets and increasing its resilience to pressures from Russia and the People's Republic of China; and will support development of the country's capital markets and digitalization of key ministries, improve the government's budgeting and budget accountability process, and modernize the country's tax system. U.S. assistance will support Uzbekistan's World Trade Organization (WTO) candidacy and facilitate Uzbekistan's ability to comply with international rules and standards, including in connection with intellectual property rights, and generally improve the business enabling environment. This will, among other benefits, enable Western firms, including those in the United States, to invest and sell goods and services in Uzbekistan. The U.S. Government will also assist the GOU to better manage its critical resources, anticipate flood and mudflow hazards, and develop early-warning systems.

U.S. assistance will continue to support implementation of justice-sector reforms that will increase the independence and professionalism of the judiciary, combat corruption, and strengthen legal education and ensure access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized populations. U.S. assistance will support the expansion of civil society by improving the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), strengthening the capacity of NGOs to advocate for citizens' interests and increasing their engagement with policymakers on key issues. Funds will also be used to strengthen journalistic professionalism, improve the regulatory environment for media, counter misinformation, and increase media literacy. U.S. assistance will also help develop the capacity of Uzbekistan's Parliament to initiate legislation on critical governance reforms and will strengthen governance capacity, including at the local level, to increase citizen engagement in decision-making and deliver more effective and accountable public services.

U.S. assistance will help reform primary and secondary curricula, improve teaching methodologies, and increase the availability of and use of learning data for decision-making. U.S. assistance will also expand and improve English-language instruction, which will reduce the reliance on Russian-language media, and produce information-technology-literate graduates, both of which are essential factors to attracting foreign direct investment. Funding will be used to support victims of trafficking in persons (TIP), increase the capacity of NGOs and social-service providers to prevent TIP, and enhance anti-TIP cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society in order to consolidate the gains that have been made

over the past several years. By partnering with the private sector and other donor countries, U.S. assistance programs will leverage additional funds and expertise to achieve U.S. policy objectives.

Central Asia Regional ($58.0 million)

U.S. assistance will advance the U.S. Central Asia Strategy by supporting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of the five Central Asian (C5) countries, which are facing two major challenges to their economies and stability. First, the Taliban takeover of Kabul has disrupted regional trade and exports both to and through Afghanistan. Second, Russia's invasion of Ukraine may result in a 40-percent decline in remittances, which represent a substantial portion of the Central Asian countries' GDPs, and the return home of a significant percentage of the estimated seven million Central Asian migrant workers in Russia as a result of the contraction in Russia's economy. Central Asia now faces export and trade challenges to both the south and its traditional partner to the north. Recent U.S. economic growth assistance has focused on helping the C5 diversify their export markets and reduce reliance on the traditional Russian markets. These efforts will be expanded and accelerated. The C5+1, a platform that brings together the C5 plus the United States to advance shared objectives, will support joint action on these pressing economic challenges as well as addressing the climate crisis, increasing energy security, and preventing conflict and violent extremism.

U.S assistance will facilitate the transit of legal goods and services by streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures and improving governance on transit corridors to increase Central Asia's access to more diverse markets, thereby bolstering the region's economic independence. Assistance will help mitigate climate change by promoting clean energy and energy efficiency while strengthening regional energy trade to diversify energy sources. Funds will also be used to increase regional cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources. Programming will promote regulatory and policy reforms to improve the investment climate and enable the C5 to reduce reliance on Russian and Chinese investment. Funding will also support the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to advance U.S. foreign policy goals such as the promotion of democracy and respect for human rights. Funding will support the OSCE's Central Asia field missions, as well as OSCE extrabudgetary projects that advance U.S. interests in the region.

U.S. assistance will strengthen independent media, increase access to unbiased information, and combat disinformation, particularly from Russia. English-language programs will further support Central Asians' access to non-Russian information resources and employment opportunities. Assistance will strengthen civil society's ability to engage with C5 governments to improve governance and increase transparency and accountability. Programs will help combat trafficking in persons. Funds will also support programs and policies that counter terrorist recruitment and radicalization to violence in Central Asia, which is of increased importance following the Taliban takeover of Kabul. These efforts will assist governments and civil society to adopt best practices in repatriation and reintegration of family members and children from conflict zones, as well as potential refugees from Afghanistan and Central Asians who lived in Ukraine. The United States will co-fund assistance programs in cooperation with the European Union, Japan, Korea, and other new donors in Central and Eastern Europe.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA Total	**770,334**	**768,334**	**788,929**	**984,429**
Europe and Eurasia	641,589	*	665,779	836,179
Albania	2,840	*	2,990	2,990
Armenia	22,780	*	23,405	23,405
Azerbaijan	8,330	*	9,140	9,140
Belarus	10,225	*	15,000	15,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30,390	*	31,001	31,001
Georgia	88,025	*	88,025	88,025
Kosovo	35,310	*	37,050	37,050
Moldova	46,085	*	47,850	47,850
Montenegro	1,580	*	1,950	1,950
North Macedonia	9,210	*	9,793	9,793
Serbia	22,420	*	23,455	23,455
Ukraine	255,000	*	255,000	420,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	92,474	*	103,270	108,670
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	16,920	*	17,850	17,850
South and Central Asia	118,745	*	123,150	148,250
Kazakhstan	4,738	*	5,000	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	20,685	*	21,000	21,000
Tajikistan	27,443	*	28,950	28,950
Turkmenistan	3,694	*	3,900	3,900
Uzbekistan	30,990	*	31,400	31,400
Central Asia Regional	31,195	*	32,900	58,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	10,000	*	-	-
DDI - Democracy, Development and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	200	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	9,800	*	-	-

[1/]The $2.0 million mandatory transfer from the AEECA account to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE (MRA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**3,432,000**	**3,432,000**	**3,845,000**	**3,912,000**	**480,000**	**67,000**
MRA	1,730,583	1,730,583	3,845,000	3,912,000	2,181,417	67,000
MRA - OCO	1,701,417	1,701,417	-	-	-1,701,417	-

1 FY 2021 Actual excludes $500.0 million in Additional Funding from ARPA (P.L. 117-2), and $100.0 million from the ESS (P.L. 117-31).
2 FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution. The FY 2022 Estimate also excludes $415.0 million in Additional Funding from the first Continuing Resolution (P.L. 117-43).

PRM is the humanitarian arm of the Department of State and, in coordination with BHA, ensures that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. PRM's mandate is to provide lifesaving assistance and protection to people in the world's most vulnerable situations, including refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, and to work to achieve durable solutions for the millions of forcibly displaced people across the globe, including through refugee resettlement in the United States. PRM-funded activities support U.S. strategic foreign policy objectives and contribute to global stability. Through international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations, programs funded through the MRA account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in helping to mitigate and resolve forced displacement in Afghanistan, Burma, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, and elsewhere. MRA funding also plays a role in the U.S. Government's comprehensive approach to respond to irregular migration from Central America to the United States. PRM's humanitarian assistance, coupled with diplomacy, forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to strengthen bilateral relationships with refugee-hosting countries, such as Uganda, Turkey, Jordan, Bangladesh, and Colombia.

The FY 2023 MRA request of $3,912.0 million will help to reestablish and reaffirm U.S. leadership on refugee and humanitarian issues. The request provides the resources necessary to continue to rebuild the refugee admissions program and will fund contributions to UNHCR, ICRC, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as other international and non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle refugees in the United States.

Our contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, ensure that the U.S. Government asserts leadership in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises, maintaining global response capacity including in response to COVID-19, ensuring responsibility sharing, and encouraging other nations to provide more flexible, robust, and predictable funding and to meet their responsibilities to forcibly displaced people.

PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration ($3,912.0 million)

PRM, Administrative Expenses ($70.0 million)

The FY 2023 request for Administrative Expenses ($70.0 million) will ensure monitoring and oversight of MRA-funded programs and support the Department of State's lead role in humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations and other partners, and related diplomatic engagement. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salaries, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel ($5.0 million)

The FY 2023 MRA request for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel ($5.0 million) helps identify durable solutions by maintaining U.S. Government support for the relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, Near East, and Ethiopia.

PRM, Overseas Assistance ($3,000.0 million)

PRM's FY 2023 Overseas Assistance request level ($3,000.0 million) is the largest request ever; a reflection of increasing humanitarian needs globally driven by the expanding number of new emergencies and protracted crises and a corresponding growth in forcibly displaced populations worldwide. Increased U.S. overseas support is commensurate with renewed U.S. humanitarian and multilateral leadership to address some of the most pressing crises across the globe. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including water and sanitation, nutrition and health care, emergency shelter, and family reunification, while also promoting self-reliance of refugees through education and economic opportunities and supporting their host communities. PRM programs and diplomatic efforts emphasize protection of the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; support solutions to displacement through voluntary repatriation, local integration, or refugee resettlement in a third country; advocate for humane and effective international migration policies; and promote respect for humanitarian principles.

PRM, Refugee Admissions ($822.5 million)

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program represents an important element of both refugee protection and durable solutions when repatriation and local integration are not possible. In line with the Executive Order on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration (EO 14013), the FY 2023 MRA request ($822.5 million) will continue to rebuild the nation's refugee resettlement infrastructure, and work toward supporting up to 125,000 admissions in FY 2023, pending the level that will be set via Presidential determination after Congressional consultation. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants resettle in welcoming communities across the United States. The refugee resettlement program focuses on providing initial reception and placement services for refugees and certain Afghan and Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa recipients, and assisting them to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 ARPA Actual[1]	FY 2021 ESS Actual[2]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Continuing Resolutions[3]	FY 2023 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Total	**3,432,000**	**500,000**	**100,000**	**3,432,000**	**3,845,000**	**415,000**	**3,912,000**
MRA Enduring	**1,730,583**	**500,000**	**100,000**	**1,730,583**	**3,845,000**	**415,000**	**3,912,000**
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,730,583	500,000	100,000	*	3,845,000	*	3,912,000
PRM, Administrative Expenses	47,630	-	-	*	62,000	*	70,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	-	-	*	5,000	*	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	-	-	-	*	797,600	*	848,300
PRM, OA - East Asia	209,600	-	-	*	221,700	*	247,500
PRM, OA - Europe	-	-	-	*	80,000	*	80,000
PRM, OA - Migration	47,000	-	-	*	44,900	*	50,000
PRM, OA - Near East	560,805	-	-	*	1,145,100	*	1,048,000
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	319,348	500,000	-	*	496,200	*	257,700
PRM, OA - South Asia	-	-	100,000	*	74,400	*	85,000
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	308,300	-	-	*	368,100	*	398,000
PRM, Refugee Admissions	232,900	-	-	*	550,000	*	822,500
Unknown	-	-	-	1,730,583	-		-
N/A	-	-	-	1,730,583	-		-
MRA OCO	**1,701,417**	**-**	**-**	**1,701,417**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,701,417	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - Africa	902,500	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - Europe	93,200	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - Near East	616,965	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	20,352	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	68,400	-	-	*	-	*	-

1/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2).

2/ FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental (ESS) (P.L.117-31)

3/ FY 2022 Continuing Resolutions funding (P.L.117-43 and P.L.117-70).

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
ERMA	100	100	100	100,000	99,900	99,900

[1] FY 2021 Actual excludes $500.0 million in Additional Funding from the ESS (P.L. 117-31).
[2] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution. The FY 2022 Estimate excludes $1,076.1 million in Additional Funding from the first Continuing Resolution (P.L. 117-43) and $1,200.0 million from the second Continuing Resolution (P.L. 117-70).

PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration ($100.0 million)

PRM, Emergency Funds ($100.0 million)

The President's ERMA Fund enables the President to address urgent unexpected refugee and migration needs worldwide. Where the President determines it is important to the national interest, ERMA funding may be used to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs including support to strengthen protection and provide emergency assistance including shelter, food, water and sanitation, and health and psychosocial support for refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk. The FY 2023 request of $100.0 million will ensure adequate contingency resource are available to allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

In FY 2021, the President authorized a total of $600.0 million from ERMA to support unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs of refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk because of the situation in Afghanistan, including applicants for Special Immigrant Visas. Further, all $2,100.0 million in ERMA funding appropriated during FY 2022 for the purposes of meeting unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs to support Operation Allies Welcome and related efforts by the Department of State, including additional relocations of individuals at risk because of the situation in Afghanistan and related expenses, has been authorized by the President for drawdown for this purpose. At the start of FY 2022, $100.0 million was also appropriated for use in non-Afghan specific emergencies.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 ESS Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Continuing Resolutions[2]	FY 2023 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Total	**100**	**500,000**	**100**	**100**	**2,276,100**	**100,000**
ERMA Enduring	**100**	**500,000**	**100**	**100**	**2,276,100**	**100,000**
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	100	500,000	*	100	*	100,000
Afghan Relocation	-	500,000	*	-	*	-
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	-	*	100	*	100,000

1/ FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental (ESS) (P.L.117-31).

2/ FY 2022 Continuing Resolutions funding (P.L.117-43 and P.L.117-70).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INCLE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request [3]	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
INCLE	1,385,573	1,335,162	1,525,738	1,466,000	80,427	-59,738

[1] Excludes $50.4 million in enacted prior rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.
[2] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.
[3] Excludes $5.0 million in proposed prior year cancellations included in the FY 2022 Request.

The FY 2023 request of $1,466.0 million supports U.S. partners in countering illegal drugs and transnational crime to advance civilian security, justice, and the rule of law. INCLE programs advance U.S. national security and foreign policy priorities by strengthening international partner capacity to mitigate a broad range of shared security threats – such as illicit trafficking and organized crime – before they reach the United States. Bilateral, regional, and global programs target corruption, weak rule of law, and other root causes of instability that ultimately threaten the safety and security of the American people. Furthermore, INCLE programs promote democracy and counter authoritarianism by strengthening transparent, responsible, and accountable criminal justice institutions.

The INCLE request includes necessary resources to address instability abroad and mitigate drivers of irregular migration, crime, and instability. The request also includes INCLE assistance to counter international drug trafficking, money laundering, cybercrime, and other threats to U.S. safety and economic security. Funds are also requested for INCLE programming that supports the professionalization of law enforcement services and judicial systems, thereby strengthening the rule of law across the globe.

Africa ($50.8 million)

Central African Republic ($3.3 million)

INCLE funds will support efforts to reestablish, expand, and build the capacity of law enforcement and justice institutions in CAR. Moreover, INCLE-funded programming challenges Russian preeminence in CAR's security sector, offering an alternative approach for civilian security sector technical assistance and equipment. In collaboration with the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA) and the European Union, INCLE funds will continue to support training and equipping efforts to improve the overall professionalization of CAR law enforcement and corrections sectors; provide technical assistance to help build institutional and logistical capabilities necessary for the government to restore civilian security services to CAR's provinces; and support rule of law projects that expand the capabilities of justice sector actors (judges, prosecutors, court clerks and staff, and lawyers) and expand state authority to CAR's provincial cities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo ($3.0 million)

Effective 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 funds will support community-oriented policing training for the Congolese National Police to

enhance citizen security, combat natural resource trafficking, and alleviate security vacuums in under-governed spaces. INCLE-funded programming will address training gaps and the lack of proper equipment and infrastructure, as well as promote increased cooperation between the police and the communities in which they operate, to include a focus when appropriate on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Program activities will include infrastructure development, as well as training, mentoring, and equipping PNC officers to increase basic skills levels, and their ability to investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking. Funds will also advance anti-corruption efforts, building the capacity of the judiciary to prosecute cases of corruption and work with the other anti-corruption bodies in DRC such as the Financial Intelligence Unit and the Agency for the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption (APLC). Efforts will include training and technical assistance, to include an embed advisor in the APLC.

Ethiopia ($1.0 million)

The goal of INCLE programming in Ethiopia is to increase access to justice and accountability for atrocities committed in the Tigray conflict. Funds requested would support activities to strengthen coordination mechanisms among civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and women's shelters, and the justice sector in Ethiopia. This assistance aims to improve access to legal support for vulnerable populations and survivors of atrocities, including SGBV, and increased accountability for human rights violations. Activities would also include the development and implementation of strategies to increase public awareness of avenues for justice and governmental accountability, as well as assistance to justice sector stakeholders in documenting, investigating, prosecuting, and preserving evidence of atrocities.

Ghana ($3.0 million)

INCLE assistance will continue to support Ghanian criminal justice institutions by developing their capacities to provide civilian security and adequate access to justice through training, technical assistance, and equipment procurements. Law enforcement funding will focus on investigating and deterring transnational organized crime (TOC) related activities, and the professionalization and accountability of the civilian law enforcement. Corrections programming will include continued support to assist the correction services in meeting recognized international standards across the prison system and strengthening prison management. Justice sector programming will continue to support training and technical assistance to counter corruption, improve the ability to prosecute complex crimes, and to deliver justice effectively and efficiently. Assistance will also continue to leverage improved partnership with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests and address transnational threats, while mitigating threats to stability and good governance.

Kenya ($3.0 million)

INCLE assistance will increase the capacity of Kenyan criminal justice sector institutions to promote civilian security, combat corruption, and counter transnational organized crime to address evolving threats and collaborate with U.S. counterparts on cases with a U.S. nexus. Funds will support training and technical assistance to resolve deep-seated challenges in police professionalization and fill gaps in specialized skills needed to bring transnational organized criminals to justice. This assistance will reinforce the partnership between the Kenyan National Police Service (NPS) and the civilian watchdog that provides external oversight over it to raise the quality of policing and promote public trust. INCLE assistance will build the capacity of and promote strong linkages between key Kenyan criminal justice institutions such as the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to effectively counter narcotics trafficking, corruption, cyber, financial, and other serious crimes. Finally, funds will support assistance

aimed at strengthening the professional capacity of the Kenyan Prison Service through activities that may include the development of up-to-date correctional policies aligned with Kenyan law and international standards, training to enhance managerial and operational capacities, and limited infrastructure improvement to strengthen security and ameliorate prisoner living conditions.

Liberia ($4.4 million)

INL programming helps to promote a stable and secure Liberia that facilitates U.S. foreign policy and security goals in the region. 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 will continue to increase the accountability and professionalism of the Liberian National Police, Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency, and other law enforcement organizations to maintain security and stability and coordinate on joint security issues, such as TOC. INCLE resources will also strengthen access to justice by improving the ability of the justice sector in Liberia to prosecute and adjudicate crime – with additional focus on SGBV and trafficking in persons (TIP) –improve court administration and records management, reduce pre-trial detention rates, and develop corrections institutions that are safe, secure, and humane. Funds will also be used to support the management and operational control of law enforcement entities, justice sector institutions, and correctional facilities and institutionalize ongoing training and professional development.

Nigeria ($3.2 million)

As the largest country and economy in Africa, Nigeria faces criminal, security, and TOC challenges that threaten U.S. allies, regional security, and economic and security interests. U.S. assistance will focus on promoting stability and countering these threats by providing support to Nigeria's law enforcement, justice, and corrections sector institutions. U.S. assistance will help 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 will aim to ensure citizens have access to justice within fair, efficient, and effective justice sector institutions. The funds requested will be used to support training and technical assistance to increase the Government of Nigeria's capacity to maintain a safe, humane, and transparent penal system; prevent and respond to public corruption; enhance the capacity of lawyers, judges, and other court actors to administer justice; and build civil society's capacity to monitor and influence government anti-corruption efforts. Funds will continue support to the Transitional Police Units to reduce violence and protect civilians; advance counternarcotics capabilities to interdict and stem the large shipments of drugs and precursor chemicals flowing through Nigeria's ports and airports; and identify, interdict, stem, and prevent other forms of transnational crime to include all forms of illicit trafficking (drugs, weapons, wildlife, natural resources, human trafficking), and international cyber and financial crime/money laundering. The request will also support INL's efforts to improve the responses by law enforcement, investigators, prosecutors, and judges in addressing and handling cases of gender-based violence.

Somalia ($1.0 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 funds requested will be used to support security sector reform programs that encourage better security and governance through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector and increase the effectiveness of Somali law enforcement actors to prevent, investigate, and respond to serious crimes. Activities will include training, mentoring, and equipping the specialized Criminal Investigations Division of the Somali Police Force, the Criminal Investigation Units of Federal Member State forces,

and the Attorney General's Office. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the police sector to recruit, retain, and manage civilian security forces will support the goal of the Federal Government of Somalia to provide basic security and access to justice throughout the country.

State Africa Regional ($29.0 million)

The increasing interconnectedness of governments, populations, and economies has amplified the threats to the United States emanating from this region.

The East Africa Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) program is focused on the growing threat from transnational organized crime in East and Southern Africa as a product of burgeoning illicit markets that span the continent and regional weaknesses in the rule of law. Porous borders, under-resourced enforcement authorities, and increasingly diffuse and advanced trafficking networks are challenges to combatting transnational organized crime in the region. Funds requested will be used to combat TOC by training law enforcement and justice sector officials to conduct investigations and prosecutions, improving the legal framework in partner nations, and advancing regional cooperation. Funds will include support to enhance maritime security and disrupt drug trafficking in the region.

Across West Africa and the Sahel region, 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; enhance border and maritime security; and improve the management and operations of correctional, justice, and law enforcement institutions. Assistance will also build capacity of partner countries to cooperate with neighbors to address issues of mutual concern and promote 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 and Coastal West Africa, funds will support programming to promote stability, including by improving citizen cooperation with law enforcement.

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. Programs will 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 ($41.8 million)

Indonesia ($9.4 million)

Indonesia's porous maritime borders make it a transit point for many transnational criminal organizations. Indonesian law enforcement and justice sector entities continue to struggle to interdict and prosecute these organizations operating across Indonesia's vast archipelago. Funds will be used to further build Indonesia's law enforcement capacity, enhance women's participation and leadership in law enforcement, increase its maritime domain awareness, combat transnational crime, prevent and combat corruption, and strengthen rule of law institutions. Assistance will improve the capacity of Government of Indonesia (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 support the provision of 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 by focusing on legislative and regulatory reform, policies, procedures, standardization, accreditation, and training within the criminal justice sector.

Laos ($4.0 million)

Assistance will advance U.S. goals and interests by improving Laos' weak border security and investigative capacity to help Laos counter increased threats from transnational criminal organizations (TCO) and other malign actors. Programming will build the capacity of Laos' law enforcement, justice sector, and border security agencies to combat TOC and malign influence to protect Lao territorial integrity and sovereignty, particularly along the Mekong River. Programming will focus on combating all forms of trafficking; money laundering; improving riverine security; border security; and law enforcement oversight around special economic zones. Programming will also support work with public health professionals and policy makers to advance drug demand reduction efforts, and potentially, some limited alternative development efforts.

Mongolia ($2.0 million)

Programming will build the capacity of Mongolia's law enforcement agencies, including to conduct investigations on transnational and domestic crimes (such as trafficking, corruption, fraud, money laundering, SGBV, and violent crimes) and strengthen border security. Programs will also promote community and rural policing to build citizen confidence in law enforcement outside of Mongolia's major cities. Rule of law programming will provide support to justice sector actors to address transnational and domestic crimes, corruption, and police-prosecutor cooperation. Finally, programming will support the work of the Independent Authority Against Corruption to investigate and prosecute instances of government corruption, bribery, fraud, and other forms of malfeasance.

Philippines ($6.4 million)

U.S. assistance will enhance the security and stability of the Philippines, the United States' oldest treaty ally in the region, in a variety of ways. Assistance will improve Philippine capacity to deliver citizen security, maintain the rule of law, and address criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. Programming will help the Philippines fight transnational crime and counter malign influence. Rule of law programs will strengthen Philippine justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve the justice system's ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; enhance women's participation and leadership in law enforcement; and combat transnational crime such as trafficking, cybercrime, corruption, and financial crimes. 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 interdictions, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, and improve domain awareness. Counternarcotics programming will help build Philippine drug demand reduction capacity focused on prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and policy development. This programming may also provide training, technical support, and non-lethal equipment donations for units focused on interdicting drugs trafficked across international borders.

Thailand ($2.0 million)

Thailand is a regional hub for transnational crime activities given its central geographic location in Southeast Asia. Assistance will provide Thailand, an important U.S security partner, with tools to address emerging crime trends and to implement international best practice in the areas of law enforcement and rule of law. Funds will continue to support training and technical assistance to Thai law enforcement to enhance its ability to conduct investigations of complex transnational crimes and bolster its ability to cooperate on cases with a U.S. nexus. Assistance will build law enforcement and prosecutorial capacity to address drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, financial crimes, cybercrime, and corruption. Funds may also be used to provide assistance on intelligence gathering and analysis, forensics, and using evidence to build larger cases against transnational criminal organizations.

Vietnam ($6.0 million)

Assistance will enhance the security, stability, and ability of Vietnam, an emerging U.S. partner in a key strategic region, to counter transnational crime and malign influence. Maritime law enforcement programs will further build the capacity of relevant agencies to conduct maritime interdictions, combat trafficking and criminal activities, patrol maritime borders, enhance port and container security, 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 programming will strengthen Vietnamese criminal justice institutions to ensure citizen security and access to justice; improve their ability to efficiently and effectively prosecute, defend, and adjudicate cases; protect human rights; and combat transnational crime. Activities will focus on building capacity to interdict, disrupt, and dismantle trafficking networks and investigate and prosecute transnational crime. Activities will also focus on supporting Vietnam's legal and judicial reforms to strengthen the rule of law and promote evidence-based practices. Programming will also support work with public health professionals and policy makers to advance drug demand reduction efforts.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($12.0 million)

EAP Regional programming will support a number of Administration priorities, including combating PRC influence, strengthening alliances and partnerships, ensuring freedom of the seas and peaceful resolutions of maritime disputes, preventing precursor chemical diversion and drug production, addressing drug trafficking, countering transnational criminal organizations, promoting women's participation and leadership in law enforcement, and promoting adherence to international law, human rights, and democratic principles. Funds will be used to support capacity building programs for key partners (such as Thailand and the Philippines); emerging partners (such as Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia); and strategically significant countries (such as Laos, Mongolia, and Pacific Island countries) to strengthen regional capacity to uphold the rule of law and improve resilience against external pressures. Programs will strengthen border security by improving cross border coordination and investigation standards, thereby limiting illicit trafficking, and enabling countries in the region to investigate increasingly complex TCO activities and support U.S. law enforcement efforts. Funding will also sustain regional programs to combat wildlife trafficking, trafficking in persons, and cybercrime. Regional maritime activities will strengthen partner maritime law enforcement capacity, justice sector interagency approaches, and regional cooperation to fight transnational maritime crime and reduce geopolitical tensions.

Europe and Eurasia ($81.5 million)

Albania ($4.7 million)

Assistance will help Albania combat transnational crime and narcotics trafficking, and address related issues including corruption, rule of law, and ineffective institutions that inhibit further transatlantic integration. Continued U.S. engagement will bolster criminal justice capacity to dismantle transnational criminal organizations, address illicit funding and money laundering, and develop more capable partners for U.S. law enforcement in combating narcotics trafficking. Programming will continue to enhance law enforcement detection and interdiction capabilities and strengthen the professionalism of institutions for sustained reform. Funds will also be used to enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and the establishment of oversight mechanisms, thus reducing the opportunity for Russian malign influence. Assistance will continue to build on judicial reform by strengthening civil society and supporting newly established justice sector institutions (including the Specialized Anti-Corruption Structure, the High Judicial Council, the High Prosecutorial Council, and the National Bureau of Investigation) to successfully prosecute and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases, thus reducing the opportunity for Russian malign influence. Programming will build the institutional capacity of the Albanian state corrections service to reduce corruption, prevent organized criminal groups from operating behind bars, and effectively manage its offender population with a focus on high-risk offenders. INCLE assistance will support women in law enforcement agencies by promoting improvements in hiring, retention, and promotion of female officers. Programming will also assist Albanian law enforcement and rule of law professionals to improve their ability to support vulnerable refugee communities and provide victim assistance support and training.

Armenia ($6.1 million)

Assistance will support Armenia in its effort to tackle corruption in its criminal justice sector by establishing new anti-corruption institutions; revitalizing Armenian law enforcement to meet international best practices and employ a new model of transparent, accountable, and service-oriented policing; and advancing civilian oversight over the Armenian police. Funding will support institution-building and reform by investing in Armenia's nascent anti-corruption investigative body, anti-corruption court, and building prosecutorial capabilities to seize illicit funds in civil court. These efforts will bolster Armenia's ability to resist Russian and other malign influence connected to transnational organized crime and root out systemic corruption throughout the justice sector. Assistance will also continue to support law enforcement reform and expand the capability of the nascent Patrol Police, advance justice sector educational reforms, and strengthen police accountability and oversight through the establishment of a new civilian Ministry of Home Affairs Programming will help Armenian police investigate human and drug trafficking, recover forfeited public assets, and reduce gender-based and domestic violence, in addition to developing efficient case management, data collection, and analysis systems. It will also improve education for judges, investigators, and prosecutors through the development of new coursework on civil asset forfeiture, cybercrime, introducing electronic evidence in court, and illicit enrichment.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($5.1 million)

Programs will reduce vulnerabilities to Russian malign influence and further Euro-Atlantic integration by strengthening the rule of law and improving BiH's ability to combat organized crime and corruption. Assistance will strengthen key criminal justice sector institutions at the state, entity, and cantonal levels and help advance fundamental reforms while building specialized capabilities. Funds will be used to 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, fight organized crime and corruption, combat illicit trafficking, including trafficking in persons, and improve the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of cyber, financial, and gender-based violence crimes. Programs will strengthen women's involvement in policing, support the recruitment of women into police agencies and performing policing functions, and strengthen efforts to promote women into supervisory and executive positions.

Georgia ($4.4 million)

Georgia remains a strong partner for the United States on regional and global security issues and is pursuing further Euro-Atlantic integration. INL programs will support efforts to increase judicial independence, enhance rule of law, reduce corruption and vulnerabilities to Russian malign influence, counter cybersecurity threats, combat trafficking in persons and domestic violence, and establish security services that are accountable and respect human rights. Programs will help build the capacity of law enforcement authorities to investigate complex crimes, respond to critical incidents, fight human trafficking, investigate domestic and gender-based violence, and build strong leadership, management, and administration within Georgia's rule of law and justice organizations based on international standards. Programs will promote the advancement of women in operative law enforcement and leadership roles. Programs will also promote cooperation to address and dismantle the organizations that use Georgia as a major narcotics trafficking corridor. 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. Funds will continue to be used to provide equipment donations and technical guidance, training, mentoring, and strategic capacity-building activities.

Kosovo ($8.5 million)

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 preparation for Euro-Atlantic integration and counter malign Russian influence. Rule of law assistance will serve to bolster the ongoing political process aimed at normalizing relations with Serbia, which offers enduring stabilizing effects for the region. If successful, peace and security assistance will reduce space both for foreign malign actors, including non-state actors, to engage in destabilizing tactics and exploit vulnerabilities to facilitate transnational criminal networks or foment radicalization. Assistance will build the capacity and professionalism of the criminal justice sector to improve court efficiency and ensure due process; address deficiencies in the criminal code; and enhance the professionalism and political independence of prosecutors and judges through skills training and improving oversight mechanisms. Programs will strengthen capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes, including gender-based violence. Corrections assistance will increase capacities to safely and humanely manage Kosovo's offender population. Assistance will expand citizens' access to justice through partnerships with civil society organizations.

Moldova ($5.6 million)

U.S assistance will support Moldova's Euro-Atlantic integration efforts and reduce Moldova's vulnerability to Russian malign influence by advancing modernization and essential reforms in the justice and law enforcement sectors. Assistance will strengthen authorities' capacities to combat corruption and transnational crime, and expand access to justice in Moldova, including for marginalized populations such as victims of gender-based violence. Law enforcement programming will improve the quality of criminal

investigations and modernize recruitment, selection, and training processes and facilities for law enforcement officers, to include the Joint Law Enforcement Training Center. Funds will be used to equip and build the capabilities of border police, corrections officers, and specialized units (e.g., cybercrime, Fulger Brigade). Justice sector assistance will support Moldova's efforts to implement priority reforms focused on the Prosecutor General's Office, the Superior Council of Prosecutors, and government bodies that focus on fighting corruption and transnational crime. Programming will support reforms and improvements in the National Institute of Justice, which provides initial training and continuing education to judges and prosecutors.

Montenegro ($4.4 million)

Programming will enhance Montenegro's ability to combat organized crime; corruption; illicit trafficking, including trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes, thus reducing the country's vulnerability to external malign influences, including Russian malign influence, and strengthening its full Euro-Atlantic integration. Assistance will strengthen the rule of law and modernize the country's law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions by providing training, mentoring, and targeted equipment donations. This will include work with the Ministry of Justice, Human, and Minority Rights 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; the use of modern investigative techniques and methods; the improvement of forensic skills and capacities of the police; and international cooperation with law enforcement agencies of other countries. Programming will strengthen civil society contributions to Montenegro's rule of law. Programming will include a focus on anti-corruption efforts with key trainings on addressing, identifying, and prosecuting common corruptive criminal offenses and high-level corruption.

North Macedonia ($4.4 million)

U.S. assistance will help North Macedonia strengthen independent and accountable rule of law and law enforcement institutions as the country moves toward EU accession. Assistance will bolster North Macedonia's capabilities to combat corruption, counter Russian malign influence, and investigate and prosecute organized crime, corruption, and terrorism cases. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) will enhance justice sector legislation to ensure timely justice and reduce impunity case-based mentoring on organized crime, corruption, financial, terrorism, and environmental crimes will build the capacities of judges and prosecutors. An increase in assistance will help the MOJ implement its digitalization plan to improve judicial transparency and independence. Programming will support the design of continuing legal education for North Macedonia's Bar Association and practical training in criminal justice for law students. Funding will support public access to proceedings of the Judicial Council and Prosecutorial Council, holding officials accountable to citizens, ensuring merit-based and transparent procedural, hiring, promotion, and disciplinary practices. Funding will support citizen action to fight corruption, including a collaboration between media and the judiciary to enhance judicial transparency, combat disinformation, and increase public trust in the judiciary. Law enforcement assistance will improve police transparency and professionalism, enhance institutional capabilities to investigate serious crimes, and reduce the threat of transnational crime and terrorism. Assistance will support the Ministry of Interior's expansion and usage of the Digital Police Management System, an anti-corruption tool. Programming will professionalize policing by affecting police culture, education, and leadership systems. Funding will also assist North Macedonia's laboratories in qualifying for international forensic laboratory accreditation.

Serbia ($3.2 million)

Programs will focus on strengthening Serbia's justice sector, supporting rule of law reforms required for EU integration, and reducing Serbia's vulnerability to corruption and Russian malign influence. Assistance will enhance Serbia's ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute crimes related to corruption and organized crime through a combination of training, advisory support, mentoring, technical advice, and targeted equipment donations. These programs will improve Serbia's ability to tackle corruption and organized crime by using a more proactive approach to criminal investigations including the use of law enforcement task forces and investigative teams. Funding will be used to enhance Serbia's border security and promote greater regional cooperation to combat transnational crime, cybercrime, money laundering, financial crimes, gender-based violence, and illicit trafficking, including trafficking in persons. Programs will provide training to criminal justice officials to improve the investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence through a multi-disciplinary approach that includes civil society and victims' rights groups. 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 be used to 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 agencies. Programming will work with government institutions, international organizations, educational institutions, and civil society to improve the transparency and accountability of the justice system, thereby bolstering public confidence in the rule of law.

Ukraine ($27.4 million)

Programming will continue to provide essential support to Ukraine in maintaining border security and law enforcement services in the wake of Russia's invasion. In a post-invasion environment, assistance will contribute to the rebuilding and further development of Ukraine's border guards and law enforcement institutions. Programs will target partners' dynamic recruiting, training, advising, and equipping needs, as well as infrastructure support. INCLE-funded assistance contributes to U.S efforts in Ukraine to build a reliable and resilient security and economic partner that shares Western values and norms and is increasingly integrated into transatlantic institutions. Assistance will also be geared towards improving Ukraine's capacity to combat TOC and increasing collaboration between U.S and Ukrainian law enforcement actors. Programs will continue to evaluate and support the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOI), particularly the State Border Guard Services of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), to align with Euro-Atlantic standards and dismantle domestic and global transnational threats. Assistance will also focus on rule of law and criminal justice reform, such as strengthening specialized anti-corruption agencies to address high-level public corruption and advancing Office of the Prosecutor General reform. Funding will be used to strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to consistently and transparently enforce and adjudicate laws in line with international best practices. Assistance will continue to support access-to-justice programs for the citizens of Ukraine, including programs that engage civil society to demand accountability and transparency from the Ukrainian government through court monitoring, reporting on corrupt actors, and human rights advocacy.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($7.8 million)

Europe and Eurasia Regional assistance will increase partner nations' capacity to detect and disrupt transnational organized crime, corruption, and criminal activity that facilitates foreign malign influence in European nations and undermines stability. The Balkans Regional Rule of Law Initiative will support regional trainings 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 Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Corruption Program will improve the ability of criminal justice institutions in Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region to address complex financial crimes, money laundering, cybercrime and cyber-enabled crimes, corruption, and related crimes. Assistance will bolster border security and enhance regional law enforcement agencies' ability to respond proactively to border incursions, combat transnational crime, and manage humanitarian flows in Central Europe and the Baltics Programming will promote good governance by engaging civil society and increasing cooperation between U.S. and European law enforcement agencies. Programs will address systemic issues that prevent effective and efficient investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications of complex crimes. Assistance will strengthen the rule of law and enable robust justice sector responses to malign Russian influence.

Near East ($67.2 million)

Jordan ($2.5 million)

Funds are requested to establish a new program in Jordan that will work to address crime associated with illicit trade and an underequipped criminal justice sector. INL assistance may include technical support, curriculum development, training and mentoring, equipment, and institutional development. Law enforcement programming will build support for operationalizing a community policing model to increase responsiveness to the public and build trust between Jordanian citizens and the police. INCLE assistance may expand access of case management software throughout the criminal justice sector to include law enforcement. INL assistance will facilitate more successful investigations and prosecutions, while strengthening Jordanians' confidence in the government to apply the rule of law. Combined, these efforts will strengthen the United States' relationship with Jordan, bolster its criminal justice sector, and preserve its standing as regional security leader.

Lebanon ($7.2 million)

INL's Lebanon program advances U.S. policy objectives by strengthening the capabilities of Lebanon's judicial and law enforcement sectors, specifically the Higher Judicial Council and the Internal Security Forces (ISF), to prevent, respond to, and adjudicate terrorism and criminal offenses that threaten stability. INCLE assistance will support two major objectives: helping the ISF become more responsive to the public's internal security needs and enhancing the ability of criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective services. Programming will consist of training, advising, and limited equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup, facilitate law enforcement modernization, and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system. Assistance will allow continued efforts to modernize the ISF's IT systems to help counter waste, fraud, and corruption as well as reduce administrative processing costs and focus on the delivery of specialized skills to the ISF and the professionalization of the ISF Academy. INCLE funds will also support reform throughout the Lebanese Ministry of Justice and Higher Judicial Council, and support projects designed to improve court efficiencies to reduce arbitrary and pre-trial detention. 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.

Morocco ($2.5 million)

INL efforts will continue to support Morocco's fight against transnational organized crime and its reform efforts to build a more independent judiciary. Programs will build on successes in the areas of police reform, access to justice, and corrections, with the goal of promoting Morocco as a regional leader on combating national and transnational crime, thereby contributing to regional stability. Law enforcement programming includes efforts to standardize basic police operations compliant with international standards, including respect for human rights; support for the national police forensic lab; and fostering evidenced-based investigations. INCLE assistance will continue initiatives in the corrections system to 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. Justice sector programming will continue to support training and technical assistance to ensure the justice sector, particularly the juvenile justice sector, has the necessary skills to implement reforms required by the Judicial Reform Charter.

Syria ($10.0 million)

INCLE-funded efforts will empower civilian security providers (in non-regime-controlled areas) to deliver security services in line with best practices of community policing in a manner that serves and is supported by these communities, in partnership with local stakeholders, community-based organizations, and local governance entities. Assistance will help improve security, expand space for political, social, and economic activity, and promote transparency, public accountability, and respect for international human rights among local security providers. Assistance will support the Administration's national security goal of securing the enduring defeat of ISIS and the prevention of its return and contribute to regional stability in a strategically vital region. Programming will empower non-regime civilian security providers to deliver security services to their communities. It will also seek to address the specific security needs of vulnerable groups within the population, including women, children, and returning/internally displaced persons and refugees. Provision of effective security, including against lingering ISIS elements, is essential to all other stabilization efforts in the area and to the lasting defeat of ISIS. In the event of a political transition in Syria, this assistance could address government security and justice sectors, potentially including transitional government authorities. Support provided with this funding will also address community needs specifically identified by women and continue to provide training for female officers to continue to address the unique security needs of women and may also seek to provide assistance that supports access to justice services. This funding will support an ongoing program managed by the Bureau for Near Eastern Affairs.

Tunisia ($12.0 million)

INCLE assistance will continue to support holistic criminal justice sector reform efforts critical to promoting stability, security, and accountability to increase respect for human rights and prevent the erosion of democratic principles. Progress on these areas is crucial for the success and sustainability of the rule of law and effective governance in Tunisia. Additionally, in response to recent infringements on rule of law and judicial independence, INCLE funds will focus on bolstering civilian oversight, increasing access to justice, and directly strengthening accountability efforts within the government. Funds will be used to provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and limited infrastructure support to Tunisian Ministries of Justice and Interior, while protecting fundamental rights of citizens when engaging with the state and building the capacity of and empowering civil society to play a more active role in holding security and justice sector actors accountable. Law enforcement programming will focus on consolidating reforms improving the professionalization and accountability of internal security forces, as well as enhancing internal and external oversight mechanisms. Corrections programming will include continued

efforts to reduce prison overcrowding and recidivism rates, as well as strengthen fundamental prison management like prisoner classification, while improving living conditions for those incarcerated. In addition to corrections programming, justice programming will increase access to justice through the expansion of probation and parole offices in Tunisia and focus on alternative sentencing in order to address prison overcrowding. Progress on these areas is crucial for the success and sustainability of the rule of law and effective governance in Tunisia.

West Bank and Gaza ($33.0 million)

INL assistance in the West Bank supports the Administration's efforts to promote peace, security, and stability in Israel and the West Bank. The request for INCLE security assistance will support the Palestinian Authority (PA) to build professional and effective security and criminal justice institutions that maintain security and stability in the West Bank, uphold the rule of law, and contribute directly to regional security. INL assistance to PA's civilian security sector builds on past projects aimed at training and equipping various Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) agencies and will include projects that go beyond initial training to focus on sustainability and institutional capacity-building. Assistance may include technical support, training and mentoring, institutional development, cross-sectoral capacity-building, and where necessary, limited construction, refurbishment, and equipment support to the Ministry of Interior (MOI), Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), and other security forces, as appropriate. Assistance to the PA's justice sector aims to have improved access to and efficiency of justice consistent with international guidelines and norms. Support to the PA 's corrections sector may include technical training and mentoring support to improve the capacity and operational framework of the agencies and support structures in the corrections sector, including but not limited to the Corrections and Rehabilitation Centers Department. This support may also include limited refurbishment and equipment support to bring corrections institutions up to international standards.

South and Central Asia ($50.1 million)

Afghanistan ($5.0 million)

INCLE assistance requested for Afghanistan will focus on drug demand reduction, alternative development, and public awareness efforts that will help over 28,000 Afghans with substance use disorders; assist farmers by providing alternatives to poppy; and communicate the risks of illicit drug use and the drug trade. Each of these programs will include a gender focus by empowering rural women with licit income; treating women, children, and adolescents for substance abuse; and educating women about the dangers of illicit narcotics use and trade. INCLE funds will support treatment centers, prioritizing women, and continuing education for treatment professionals. INL's alternative development program in Afghanistan influences farmers to transition from poppy cultivation to licit livelihoods, foster gender-based agriculture marketing strategies, and seek to lessen Afghanistan's dependence on food imports and aid in 13 provinces. Programming will support improved public understanding of the illicit drug trade in Afghanistan and its negative impact on public health, security, and the licit economy, through Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty TV, FM radio, and social media programming.

Kazakhstan ($4.0 million)

INCLE assistance supports Kazakhstan's position as an essential partner in efforts to foster lasting security, peace, and stability in Central Asia and in fighting transnational crime and other common threats. INL programming will target the development of skills to investigate and dismantle transnational criminal networks. Funds will be used to support the Government of Kazakhstan's efforts in reforming its police services, including the development of community policing programs. Assistance will also build

capacities in border security; combating illicit drug trafficking through building expertise to investigate and prosecute financial and money laundering crimes; investigating cybercrimes; improving the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of trafficking in persons offenses, including gender-based trafficking as well as labor trafficking; and promoting sustainable national anti-corruption efforts.

Kyrgyz Republic ($1.9 million)

The Kyrgyz government seeks to deepen bilateral relations with the United States and tackle endemic corruption. INCLE-funded assistance programming will strengthen anti-corruption efforts, particularly by supporting training and other capacity building for the Prosecutor General's Office, the judiciary, and entities responsible for investigating and prosecuting financial crimes, which will also strengthen the country's ability to counter Russian malign influence. Programming will promote law enforcement reform and counter violent extremism through community-based policing to increase trust and positive interaction between communities and local law enforcement. Programming will also strengthen efforts to counter trafficking in persons by working with the General Prosecutor's Office and other law enforcement entities to increase the number of investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking cases.

Nepal ($1.0 million)

INCLE assistance will continue to support the professionalization of the Nepal Police and development of provincial police. INL will also deliver training and technical support on border security, forensics, and investigating transnational crime, such as trafficking in persons, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, wildlife trafficking, and cybercrime. Funding will promote professionalization of prosecutors and judges, and advance anti-corruption efforts to reduce the space that the PRC and other actors exploit to weaken the rule of law. Justice sector activities may include enhancing the capacity of criminal justice institutions to counter corruption and strengthening the capacity of Nepali officials to prosecute an array of transnational crimes, such as trafficking in persons, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, wildlife trafficking, and cybercrime.

Pakistan ($17.0 million)

INCLE assistance for Pakistan targets transnational criminal organizations and terrorist networks. U.S. support for civilian law enforcement, rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics strengthen the rule of law, increasing public confidence in Pakistan's judicial system. Assistance will focus on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to increase law enforcement capacity to counter extremism and expand rule of law in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Law enforcement training, equipment provision, and targeted infrastructure support will bolster civilian police and establish much-needed security at the border. Programs will aim to accomplish the goal of recruiting, retaining, and advancing women in the criminal justice sector and increase women's access to justice, enhancing confidence in the criminal justice system. To support a safe, secure, and humane corrections system, INCLE programs will include training and exchange visits to the United States. To counter the flow of narcotics and resulting border insecurity along the border with Afghanistan and Pakistan and along maritime trafficking routes at seaports and off the Makran coast, equipment provision and training will build the narcotics-interdiction capacities of Pakistan's counternarcotics units. Targeted efforts to decrease the demand for narcotics in Pakistan will counter the narcotics trade's effect on border insecurity in the region and stem transnational criminal activity.

Tajikistan ($5.3 million)

The Taliban takeover of Afghanistan has increased the importance of Tajikistan's border security, indicating a need to bolster training and infrastructure on the border. U.S. assistance will support the State Border Guard Forces to better secure Tajikistan against the cross-border smuggling of drugs, goods, and people by contributing to infrastructure improvements and various trainings. INL assistance will support implementation of recommendations from a planned law enforcement reform and counternarcotics assessment to be conducted in 2022. Rule of law programs will continue to enhance the capacity of the Tajik government to combat gender-based violence and work to bring legislation to international standards. Programs will also partner with law enforcement and justice sector actors to improve the investigation and prosecution of trafficking-in-persons cases. Drug interdiction and drug demand reduction programming will enhance the Tajik government's capacity to combat narcotics trafficking, diminishing the amount of illegal drugs flowing through Central Asia to Europe and beyond.

Uzbekistan ($5.0 million)

Over the last six years, the Government of Uzbekistan has promoted reform efforts aimed at deepening the rule of law, improving relations with neighboring countries, attracting foreign investment, and fostering a freer media. The reforms have raised Uzbekistan's international profile as an emerging leader in Central Asia and offer expanded opportunities for U.S support to implement justice sector reforms. INCLE funds will develop technical capacities among justice sector actors, including forensics experts, prosecutors, defense lawyers, and judges. Assistance will focus on investigating and prosecuting trafficking in narcotics and persons, including gender-based trafficking as well as labor trafficking, and work with law enforcement and the newly established Anti-Corruption Agency on combatting corruption. INL's justice sector and anti-corruption programming support Uzbekistan's sovereignty and counter Russian and other malign influences that seek to undermine the rule of law. Funds will also be used to support anti-money laundering programming and the reestablishment of cooperation between the Drug Enforcement Administration and the government's counter-narcotics authorities.

Central Asia Regional ($5.0 million)

INCLE assistance for Central Asia regional programs will benefit Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Central Asia is vulnerable to exploitation by narco-terrorists who traffic in illicit narcotics and human beings, generating income for their operations, or recruitment of disaffected individuals by ISIS to become foreign fighters. This has become especially acute with the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Regional border security and counternarcotics programs will continue to support cooperation, coordination, and intelligence-sharing among drug enforcement, border security, and customs services through regional initiatives, including the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC) and the Container Control Program for Central Asia. Support to the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia will help counter foreign malign influences that seek to exploit weak criminal justice institutions vital to promoting the rule of law. Programming will continue to support regional criminal justice experts who train and mentor investigators and prosecutors working to combat money laundering and trafficking in persons, including trafficking of women and girls, as well as labor trafficking. Regional programming will also promote regional and interregional mutual legal assistance cooperation against transnational criminal organizations.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($6.0 million)

The countries of South Asia face threats from violent extremists and transnational criminal organizations, PRC malign influences, and challenges to their sovereignty. INL programming will support the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy by enhancing the security and stability of this region through capacity building for countries such as Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Funds will be used to provide technical assistance, training, and other support to investigate and prosecute complex crimes. Assistance will support law enforcement entities to improve institutional standards; empower women in law enforcement; investigate complex transnational crimes, including cybercrime and trafficking of wildlife, narcotics, and precursor chemicals for fentanyl and methamphetamine; improve interagency cooperation; and enhance maritime and border security. Assistance will support cross-border trainings to improve regional law enforcement information sharing and cooperation, with a focus on border and maritime security. Funding 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. The regional program will also support further development of a partnership with India to combat transnational crime and drug trafficking.

Western Hemisphere ($582.9 million)

Colombia ($175.0 million)

In March 2022, the United States and Colombia embarked on the U.S.-Colombia Bicentennial Partnership, marking a new era in strategic cooperation. The September 2021 launch of a bilateral, holistic counternarcotics strategy supports stability and prosperity in Colombia, promotes continued partnership in the region and globally, and advances implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord. The strategy's three pillars are: integrated supply reduction; comprehensive rural security, justice, and development; and environmental protection. Programs will expand law enforcement and criminal justice presence; advance citizen security, particularly in areas vacated by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia; reduce coca cultivation and cocaine production; and deny financial resources to transnational criminal organizations (TCOs). Over the long term, integrated implementation of these activities aims to decrease the availability of cocaine in the United States, curb drug-related violence, reduce the number of cocaine-related overdose deaths in the United States, and enable greater security and prosperity in Colombia's rural areas.

To advance rural security, development, and environmental protection, assistance will strengthen the presence, reach, and professional capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP). These efforts are fundamental to bolster and sustain counternarcotics efforts, counter TCOs, foster licit economic opportunities, enhance citizen security, and consolidate state control. Helping the CNP expand its presence to rural areas is a key priority. Funds will support programs to strengthen CNP oversight and transparency, enhance recruitment efforts, expand in-service training opportunities, and improve citizen security through rural and community policing initiatives. Assistance will continue to support technical advice and mentoring to Colombia's corrections authority. Funds will also bolster the CNP's ability to export its security expertise to Western Hemisphere partners.

In support of the supply reduction pillar, INL will continue to support eradication, interdiction, and other law enforcement operations against TCOs; invest in new strategies and technologies; and support demand reduction interventions. Funds will help maintain a fleet of U.S.- and Colombian-titled aircraft for counternarcotics and other law enforcement missions, including operations to support rural security.

The holistic strategy's broader approach requires increased attention to dismantling illicit financial infrastructure and to the drug trade's relationship with environmental crimes, which sustain and fuel narcotrafficking groups. Funds will support training and technical assistance for Colombian officials to expand their investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial capacity in order to combat financial crimes, increase asset forfeiture proceedings, and strengthen international cooperation. Funds will also support enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice officials to deny TCOs revenue derived from other transnational crimes, including environmental crimes. Funds may also support interventions that yield multiple benefits, such as denying sanctuary for illegal armed groups, promoting reforestation, and building resilience by improving monitoring and security in environmentally sensitive areas. To support the Colombian government to abide by its commitments in the 2016 Peace Accord's Gender Chapters, funds will also advance gender balance in the CNP and combat gender-based violence, including in Colombia's rural areas.

Funds will build Colombian criminal justice system capacity to better investigate and prosecute complex crimes; increase government transparency and accountability; and provide targeted justice sector interventions in priority geographic zones. Programming will support the implementation of the holistic counternarcotics strategy by strengthening the effectiveness of justice sector actors, including in rural areas. Funds will support making justice more accessible and more effective against criminal organizations.

Funds will continue to support CNP international training efforts through logistical support, capacity building, training, and equipment to the CNP to bolster its ability to implement the U.S.-Colombian Action Plan on Regional Security Cooperation (USCAP). Funds will assist the CNP to export its law enforcement expertise to targeted countries in the region, specifically through support to Colombian police schools to expand the curriculum and increase their ability to host international students, in addition to facilitating exchanges between security officials throughout the region. These funds support USCAP capacity building projects for the CNP; USCAP training and mentoring activities for third nation beneficiaries are funded by the relevant bilateral or regional foreign assistance program supporting that country.

Ecuador ($13.0 million)

INCLE assistance to Ecuador builds capacity to prevent, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate transnational organized crime cases, including corruption, drug trafficking, and financial crime. The security situation in Ecuador remains dire with prison violence, street assassinations, and TCO activity on the rise. President Lasso's administration has strong political will to take on these security challenges and views the United States as its security partner of choice. INCLE assistance will support police, investigators, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice and corrections sector personnel, as well as military officials to combat crime and instability perpetrated by TCOs. INL will continue partnerships with the Ministry of Government, National Police, corrections authority (SNAI), and Attorney General's office, providing training, equipment, and technical assistance via implementing partners, contracted advisors, and the Colombian National Police under USCAP. INL will support the Ecuadorian Coast Guard to reduce maritime-based cocaine trafficking and improve Ecuadorian interagency coordination on maritime security. INCLE funds will build the capacity of Ecuadorian law enforcement and justice sector institutions through specialized training and technical assistance to effectively address the full life cycle of criminal activity. Assistance will support Ecuadorian efforts to reform and manage security challenges within the country's troubled prison system through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment procurement. INCLE assistance will mainstream a gender approach to programming, with emphasis on building the capacity of female police officers and justice sector professionals.

Haiti ($29.0 million)

Haitian gangs are the primary source of instability and pose an increasing threat to the country as they expand influence and geographic presence, including control of an estimated fifty percent or more of Port-au-Prince. Political destabilization in the wake of the July 2021 assassination of President Moise and the August 2021 earthquake creates additional opportunities for gangs to further extend control over geographic territory and transportation infrastructure, facilitate the trafficking of firearms and illicit narcotics through Haiti, and create conditions that drive migration to the United States. Increasingly organized and heavily armed gangs outnumber and outmaneuver the Haitian National Police (HNP), deteriorating citizen trust in the HNP. Funding will continue INL's comprehensive anti-gang approach of building HNP SWAT and other specialized unit tactical operational capacity to effectively counter Haitian gangs. Community-based violence prevention programming, in collaboration with USAID and international partners, will focus on strengthening HNP presence and service delivery to empower communities to resist gang influence and sustain anti-gang efforts in the long-term. New efforts may include countering firearms trafficking at ports, supporting specialized anti-gang courts, and enhancing efforts to increase HNP gang intelligence and investigations.

INCLE assistance will support the HNP's development as a professional and accountable institution capable of managing Haiti's internal security and supporting democratic stability in Haiti. INCLE assistance will support the HNP Academy to increase force size, including increasing the number of female HNP officers and promotion of female officers. INCLE assistance will also build HNP capacity to respond to crime, investigate corruption and human rights abuses, protect Haitians from civil unrest, and enable an environment for safe and transparent elections. Funds will support embedded advisors, training, equipment and materials, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure improvements to benefit the HNP. Assistance will aim to strengthen the HNP's administrative, strategic planning, and operational capabilities, including its ability to vet its own officers and investigate malfeasance. Programming will support INL's ongoing efforts to promote prison management reform and improve conditions through training for Haiti's Prison Administration (DAP), subject matter expert assistance, and limited equipment, materials, and infrastructure support.

Mexico ($64.0 million)

Illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogues from Mexico fuel today's opioid epidemic. More than 60 percent of the 101,263 individuals in the United States who died of a drug overdose between June 2020 and June 2021 used a synthetic opioid – representing more American deaths than any other foreign threat. Illicit fentanyl, heroin, and methamphetamine used in the United States is primarily produced in Mexico.

In support of the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities adopted by both governments at the October 2021 High-Level Security Dialogue, the Department will work with Mexico on a comprehensive and long-term approach to protect citizens on both sides of the border from the impact of crime and narcotics, prevent transborder crime, and pursue criminal networks. INCLE assistance will build enduring bilateral security cooperation to reduce drug production; secure borders and ports and improve interdictions; investigate and prosecute illicit finance; professionalize security institutions; integrate investigations and reduce impunity; and reduce opportunities for corruption.

Counternarcotics programming will support Mexican partners to better prevent, detect, and disrupt precursor chemical diversion and synthetic drug production and trafficking; expand first responders' capacity to handle and identify fentanyl, methamphetamines, and their precursors; support aerial intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems and training; detect and record destruction of clandestine drug laboratories: effectively eradicate illicit opium poppy crops; and interdict precursor

chemicals and narcotics, particularly fentanyl, methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine. INCLE funds will also support elements of the Government of Mexico (GOM) strategy aimed at improving the use of drug treatment courts and collection of data for use in evidence-based drug policy.

Border security funding will increase the capacity of Mexican border security management agencies to advance U.S.-Mexico collaborative border management that improves security and trade through increased integration of operations and technology by CBP and Mexican border agencies, mainly Customs. Key programs will support joint or mirror operations between U.S. and Mexican officials, basic and advanced tactical training, and build capabilities for data sharing that lead to interdictions and joint inspections at and between land ports of entry.

Citizen security and law enforcement programming will strengthen the capacity of Mexican law enforcement and security institutions to prevent and respond to crime, especially by TCOs. INL will partner with the GOM to empower women in policing through training, study tours, and national conferences. Police professionalization programming will include internal affairs training to establish and certify investigative frameworks that combat corruption within security forces. Support of forensics ballistics labs and arms trafficking investigations training will support the GOM to build and prosecute cases on trafficked firearms and explosives used by TCOs. INL will expand programming for first responders that enhances investigative techniques and the coordination of public institutions to support victims of gender-based crimes. In addition, INL will develop corrections programming to support the human rights and needs of incarcerated women and vulnerable populations.
Programming to combat transnational crime will support state-level financial intelligence units to strengthen the ability of Mexican partners to combat organized crime, including cybercrime. Building on basic anti-money laundering courses provided by INL, advanced training will teach participants how to build financial investigations and carry out successful asset forfeiture actions. Graduates will receive anti-money laundering certifications.

Rule of law programming will support Mexican federal and state prosecutors, judiciaries, and other criminal legal system operators, including future legal professionals, to increase their ability to investigate, prosecute, and punish criminal activity, especially the activities of TCOs. INL will continue to use diagnostics and related tools to inform both Mexican operators and assistance providers on areas of opportunity. INCLE assistance will support improved policies and procedures in justice institutions and nationwide standards of competence for justice sector professionals. INL will also continue to partner with the Department of Justice to support Mexican counterparts, including an internationally recognized forensic laboratory accreditation program.

Peru ($46.2 million)

INL’s strategic objective in Peru is to curb the flow of drugs and other illicit goods to the United States and disrupt the TCOs responsible for these crimes. 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), the sources of nearly 85 percent of Peru’s cocaine. In 2020, Peru’s Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) found that illegal gold mining is the largest source of money laundering for TCOs in Peru and is more profitable than the cocaine trade. For this reason, INCLE assistance in Peru will support Peruvian efforts to dismantle TCOs profiting from illicit industries such as drug trafficking and illegal gold mining by enhancing the capacity of the justice sector and law enforcement and combating corruption.

Counternarcotics programming will reduce the availability of cocaine in the global market through eradication, interdiction, and capacity building. Assistance will support the eradication of illicit coca in partnership with Peru's coca eradication agency, CORAH, particularly in high-yield areas. INCLE funds will provide aviation support to the Peruvian National Police (PNP) while the negotiations to nationalize the aviation program with the Peruvian government continue. INL programming with the PNP will bolster police capacity and support police professionalization through training, technical assistance, and equipment. Programming priorities include supporting the PNP initiatives on police reform, police education, anti-corruption, community policing, combating gender-based violence, and enhancing criminal forensics. INCLE assistance will continue cooperation under USCAP, which promotes regional exchanges and coordination between the PNP and the Colombian National Police to more effectively combat TCOs which operate across their shared border.

INL will strengthen Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets linked to drug trafficking, environmental crimes, cybercrime, 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, as well as managing seized assets. U.S. assistance will train and equip the Public Ministry, the FIU, and increase Peru's forensics capabilities.

Rule of law programming will support the creation and strengthening of ethics offices and ethical codes inside Peru's justice sector institutions and continue to assist Peru in consolidating its transition to the accusatory judicial system. Programming will address access to justice for vulnerable populations 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 Central America Regional ($219.7 million)

In July 2021, the Administration released the U.S. Strategy for Addressing the Root Causes of Migration in Central America. Migrants routinely cite corruption in their countries' governmental and private sector structures and violence as causes for their sense of insecurity and hopelessness. INCLE funds aim to help Central American governments improve their security and governance to support better economic opportunities to reduce irregular migration, violence, and drug flows. Through an integrated approach of institutional reforms; increasing the capacity of civil society; reducing corruption within governmental systems; and reducing violence, including gender-based violence, INCLE programming, implemented in collaboration with interagency partners, will improve opportunities for citizens to remain in their home countries.

INCLE-funded citizen security and law enforcement programming in Central America will address insecurity that drives irregular migration to the United States. INCLE assistance will strengthen border enforcement units and interagency vetted units such as Honduras's Special Tactics Operations Group. It will also improve security forces' ability to work with U.S. counterparts on cases with a nexus to the United States and help fund the Regional Intelligence and Collaboration Center in El Salvador, a multi-national border intelligence group. INCLE assistance will continue to support community policing programs such as the successful "Sembremos Seguridad" initiative in Costa Rica and use its best practices to improve community policing elsewhere in the region, including in Model Police Precincts throughout El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. INCLE funds will also be used to increase security activities in areas of high out-migration, such as the "La Ruta" initiative in partnership with USAID and the Government of Guatemala. INL programming will continue to support police units and task forces, including those focused on addressing gender-based violence (GBV) crimes, a key driver of irregular migration, including domestic violence and femicide. INL will also continue efforts to improve the

capacity of prosecutors and judges to better understand GBV crimes in order to improve prosecution and sentencing of GBV crimes.

As a core function of INL's programming, counternarcotics activities will help Central American countries continue their successful efforts to identify, disrupt, and interdict the trafficking of narcotics before reaching the U.S. border, and reducing the violence associated with narcotics trafficking. Honduras and Costa Rica continue to seize record amounts of cocaine, due in part to INCLE assistance that strengthens the capabilities of vetted units, specialized task forces, and interdiction units through equipment, training, and advisory support for maritime and land interdiction, narcotics investigations, and related efforts. Programs will also build nations' capacity to secure their borders and ports against transnational crime and control irregular migration.

Transnational threats and crime programming will address weak criminal justice institutions, corruption, and impunity that contribute to citizens' sense of insecurity and increased irregular migration. Through partnerships with the Department of Justice, INCLE-funded activities will help build Central American countries' ability to use DNA and other forensic evidence, including to prevent and address human trafficking in the region and enable Central American police and prosecutors to effectively investigate and prosecute transnational threats, including financial crimes, gangs, corruption, and human smuggling.

Rule of law programming will improve the capabilities of Central American justice sectors to investigate, prosecute, and convict criminals in a fair and transparent manner, which is fundamental to improving their citizens' sense of security and ability to succeed economically. INCLE funds will provide support to Attorneys General, specialized task forces, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector actors through technical assistance, including Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs), training, and equipment. Programming will assist the Attorneys General to more robustly combat endemic corruption and impunity through support to specialized Attorneys General units, task forces, and contributions to international anti-corruption commissions should they be established, as well as overall capacity building throughout the Attorneys General organizations. INL programming will also increase the capacity of civil society to combat corruption and increase transparency of government institutions.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($36.0 million)

INL's strategic objectives through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) are to prevent trafficking and crime, and to build regional cooperation to address shared threats. The Caribbean is a region of geo-strategic importance as it represents our "third border" and is a prominent trafficking vector for approximately 10 percent of cocaine destined for the United States. Limited resources and capacity make the region vulnerable to financial crimes, corruption, and gang violence. INCLE programming will modernize and build the capacity of criminal justice sectors to combat crime and violence, and to promote regional cooperation to address shared security concerns. Civilian police reform and professionalization projects collaborate with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Regional Security System (RSS) to build the capacity, effectiveness, and accountability of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit trafficking, gangs, and other crimes. Efforts to modernize law enforcement institutions may increase recruitment and representation of female officers and other underrepresented groups. Counternarcotics assistance will build capabilities to detect and disrupt transnational organized crime and narcotics trafficking, especially cocaine and illicit goods. Maritime security programs will improve operational readiness, interdiction, investigation, and prosecution capabilities. Countering organized and gang related crime projects will undercut the profitability of transnational crimes and counter money laundering, firearms trafficking, and gang activity. Justice sector and rule of law assistance will address underlying conditions for crime and instability, including corruption and weak criminal justice institutions.

Through the Western Hemisphere Regional Security Cooperation (WHRSC), INL will strengthen partnerships, inform and assess approaches, and expand regional efforts to address shared challenges. Programs to address the root causes of insecurity are centered around four strategic pillars: assess the landscape and develop regional approaches to transnational issues; foster regional integration to address transnational crime and enhance regional information collection and sharing; support monitoring and evaluation efforts to measure the effectiveness of programmatic interventions; and combat emerging threats across the region, including through the countering of malign influence. Transnational threats and crime assistance will build capacity to combat shared challenges, including through regional data collection to better facilitate programming. Assistance will support efforts to measure program impacts and support data-driven programming decisions. Funding will also counter emerging transnational threats such as malign influence, crypto/digital currency, and may include targeted support for Venezuela and Bolivia, if conditions permit. Citizen security and law enforcement efforts will facilitate regional collaboration to address shared threats and integrate best practices, potentially including community policing and engaging vulnerable and minority populations. Rule of law programs will strengthen partner nations' ability to prosecute criminals, combat corruption, strengthen criminal justice and oversight institutions, and promote effective implementation of international anti-corruption standards. Funds will facilitate regional judicial coordination through the Judicial Studies Institute in Puerto Rico. Counternarcotics funds will facilitate regional coordination to improve interdiction efforts, which may include precursor chemicals.

INL's strategic objective through the Southern Cone Cooperation (SCC) is to disrupt transnational crime in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay by improving cooperation with U.S. law enforcement and facilitating regional approaches to criminal threats. INL will continue to provide regional and bilateral capacity building to prevent the Southern Cone from becoming an alternative pathway for drugs and other illicit goods and to disrupt the expansion of TCOs. Complex transnational crime challenges in this sub-region include drug and precursor trafficking, arms trafficking, financial crimes, and transnational criminal organization operations, including the expansion of Brazil-based criminal organizations. INCLE assistance will enhance capacity to address weapons trafficking and increase police professionalization by addressing police violence and extrajudicial killings. U.S.-Southern Cone collaboration will continue to support seizures of drugs and precursor chemicals, advance sustainable reforms in law enforcement and criminal justice, and build relationships and interoperability between U.S. and partner nation law enforcement to combat TCOs.

INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs ($435.8 million)

INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs ($14.5 million)

Centrally managed Anti-Money Laundering (AML) programming has become a recurring, well-established focus of the bureau with an established strategic approach, dedicated staffing, and significant funding; a separate line is warranted to increase the transparency of resource allocation on this specific area. Prior to FY 2023, AML was included in the International Organized Crime line. INL's AML and illicit finance programs seek to combat money laundering by TOCs, drug cartels, corrupt officials and enablers, or other criminals that threatens U.S. security and partner countries' economic stability. AML programs target vulnerable sectors, enhance preventive AML measures, enhance capacity of key AML authorities, focus on emerging AML methodologies and risks (such as trade-based money laundering and virtual currencies), and increase collaboration and information-sharing globally. AML programs build partner capacity to detect and prevent the exploitation of financial sectors, ensuring that criminal enterprises are less likely to launder and move illicit funds. Programs will also advance deliverables for the Summit for Democracy and lines of action under the U.S. Strategy to Counter Corruption.

INL - Cyber Crime and IPR ($20.0 million)

Funds will support capacity building to address gaps in key partner countries' capacity and laws related to cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). INL will maintain international computer hacking and intellectual property advisors, global cyber forensics advisors and long-term law enforcement mentors around the world, complemented by specialized training initiatives delivered by expert partners, to provide and coordinate U.S. training assistance, mentor partner enforcement agencies, and foster cross-border cooperation. INL will work to advance cybercrime policy initiatives that strengthen international cybercrime cooperation, increase capacity building to combat ransomware and COVID-related cybercrime, as well as step up efforts to assist developing countries in joining the Budapest Cybercrime Convention as the best practice framework endorsed by the United States.

INL - Demand Reduction ($15.0 million)

U.S. promotion of balanced, evidence-based narcotics control policies through programming will bolster and advance U.S. policy positions and objectives in multilateral fora. Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) programming will develop and disseminate effective drug use prevention, treatment, and recovery practices in targeted countries of strategic interest to the United States, including via the development of online learning platforms given the possibility of continuing limitations of COVID-19 to train in person. With the United Nations World Drug Report noting a 40 percent increase in drug use in Africa by 2030, INL will devote an additional focus to that region. 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. In FY 2023, this programming will continue the third year of a four-year evaluation measuring reductions in drug use and drug-related crime as a result of drug demand reduction programming in Colombia. Additionally, programs will focus on specialized issues such as alternatives to incarceration, gender, treatment for women and LGBTQI+ individuals with substance use disorders, and others.

INL - Drug Supply Reduction ($19.9 million)

Funds will support programs that combat the global proliferation of synthetic drugs as a means of addressing the U.S. overdose crisis, which is largely fueled by synthetic opioids. The Drug Supply Reduction program will support development and deployment of tools to disrupt the synthetic drug supply chain and will enhance global engagement and coordination. Programming will build partner capacity to share information on emerging drug threats and disrupt illicit supply chains; accelerate the imposition of controls on dangerous substances; disrupt illicit drug sales over the internet and interdict drugs distributed through the global mail and express consignment courier systems; and promote crime-sensitive business practices to prevent the manufacture, sale, and movement of synthetic drugs within legitimate trade. It will support efforts to detect, quantify, and understand drug use and dismantle organizations trafficking illicit drugs.

INL - Fighting Corruption ($25.0 million)

Funds will be used to build capacity to stem corruption before it affects the United States and its interests, aligned with the U.S. Strategy to Counter Corruption. Funds will be used to address corruption as a transnational conduct, to plug gaps, and to complement bilateral programs on a regional and global level. Specific activities will carry forward deliverables of the Summit for Democracy, such as the Democracies against Safe Havens initiative and the global initiative for private sector engagement. Programs will strengthen prevention and enforcement and facilitate international cooperation. Specific activities will

build partner skills to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate transnational corruption cases; foster civil society engagement; and strengthen implementation of international standards. Programming may provide case-based mentoring; build relationships between civil society, the private sector, and law enforcement; and offer regional trainings to facilitate cross-border cooperation and build specialized skills in complex financial crime, foreign bribery, and asset recovery.

INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy ($7.0 million)

Funds will be used to support the international legal architecture that enables the United States to implement critical drug control, anti-corruption, and anti-crime objectives, including attacking illicit synthetic drugs that are fueling the opioid crisis and dismantling transnational organized crime (TOC) syndicates. Programming will hold countries accountable to multilateral treaty frameworks on drug control, anti-corruption, 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. Assistance will also provide cross-cutting support to UNODC and OAS, enabling these organizations to function as effective INL implementing partners, including by operating a 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. Funds will also support follow up related to several U.S.-hosted major multilateral events in 2023, including APEC's Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group and the Conference of States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption.

INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy ($39.0 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 transnational organized crime (TOC). The ILEA program builds not only the capabilities of individual countries, but also the regional networks to fight TOC. In addition, ILEA programming develops strategic relationships between alumni and U.S. federal law enforcement. Funding will be used to support training and ongoing maintenance of the facilities. The ILEA program also offers several courses in support of gender issues, including Leadership for Women in Law Enforcement, Trafficking in Persons, Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation, Sexual and Gender Based Violence, and Domestic and Gender Based Violence.

INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support ($37.4 million)

Funds will enable the sustainment of centralized aviation services necessary to 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. The increase in the FY 2023 request is needed to cover the deficit caused by the closure of the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan, which shouldered a significant portion of global cost sharing for aviation requirements.

INL - International Organized Crime ($32.6 million)

In support of the Administration's counter-TOC priorities, programming will build criminal justice capacity and partnerships to disrupt trafficking and transnational criminal activities that bring substantial profit to criminal networks. Programs will strengthen laws, enforcement, and cross-border cooperation, and develop capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases. Funds will be used to strengthen partners' ability to disrupt illicit wildlife and other natural resource (such as timber) supply chains and combat crimes that facilitate 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; provide equipment; and foster regional collaboration.

INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support ($3.2 million)

Police operating in UN missions in third countries 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, by 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; support to the development of multilateral doctrine and guidance; specialized trainings that enable effective operations; and trainer and unit command staff development. Funding would also support efforts to enhance the full and meaningful participation of women police officers in peacekeeping operations through activities such as targeted training to assist women candidates to pass UN qualification assessments.

INL - Knowledge Management ($15.0 million)

With FY 2023 funds, INL will identify and disseminate evidence-based criminal justice sector practices, including through technical advisory services and specialized expertise; supporting centralized mechanisms for training and curriculum design, including partnerships with federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies; and developing and sharing bureau-wide guidance on design and M&E of INL programs at the project and strategic levels. This programming will supplement INL's centrally managed tools and resources to promote equity and help foreign partners address bias and discrimination in the criminal justice system, consistent with E.O. 13985 on Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities. INL will also promote accountability for sexual and gender-based violence as part of KM's advisory support to INL.

INL - Program Development and Support ($207.3 million)

Funds requested for PD&S 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, M&E, and other support services. In line with the FY 2021 and FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justifications (CBJs), INL requests to consolidate all PD&S costs into a single budget line in FY 2023. Consolidating PD&S funds would enable INL to quickly and readily respond to evolving policy and administrative changes on the ground, while providing the flexibility to properly manage and sustain the bureau's worldwide operations. Prior to the FY 2021 CBJ, country-specific administrative costs were included as part of total amounts requested for individual countries.

J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons ($66.0 million)

Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP) ($25.0 million)

The Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS) will support transformational programs that aim to measurably reduce the prevalence of human trafficking in targeted industries and/or geographical areas in partner countries. PEMS projects integrate prevalence research, evidence-based programming, strong

monitoring and evaluation, and building government and civil society capacity partnerships. PEMS is uniquely positioned to lead innovation and adoption of best practices throughout the anti-trafficking field.

State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) ($41.0 million)

Human trafficking is a threat to 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 2023 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 ($90.0 million)

Atlantic Partnership ($10.0 million)

The United States has interests and challenges in common with Atlantic littoral nations on four continents and working toward common goals is an Administration priority. The INCLE request will support the civilian security aspects of broader interagency efforts to bring Atlantic littoral nations together and, based on shared principles, pursue common approaches to maritime security, the environment, and sustainable ocean "blue" economies. These efforts will build an Atlantic community better prepared to jointly address challenges that affect us now and for the benefit of future generations, a signature initiative of the Administration.

The Gulf of Guinea now has the highest number of piracy incidents in the world, and illicit trafficking across the Atlantic is increasing. Atlantic countries have established several mechanisms to improve maritime security cooperation and governance and international donors and partners have been supporting these efforts through capacity building. The INCLE request would support newly invigorated efforts signaling the Administration's intent to work with Atlantic littoral nations to build capacity to ensure rule of law prevails on the ocean.

Efforts will include enhanced partnerships with foreign maritime security forces, judicial officials, and dialogue with senior law enforcement. We will also work with civil society organizations positioned to create impactful complementary programs.

Specific efforts will cover a range of activities to combat transnational criminal threats and trafficking between Atlantic countries, such as: training and technical assistance to build the capacity of and interoperability between Atlantic navies, coast guards, and maritime law enforcement entities; promoting information sharing and exchanges between maritime security and port control officials; and encouraging cross-Atlantic cooperation on priority criminal investigations.

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund ($70.0 million)

INCLE-funded CPMIF programming will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influences by PRC state and non-state actors. Funds will strengthen partner maritime security and governance; combat

transnational money laundering and cybercrime linked to PRC entities; and counter corruption and enhance the rule of law where the PRC threatens national autonomy and the rule of law.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund ($10.0 million)

PSF funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the 2019 Global Fragility Act, adopting a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict in the following countries and region: Haiti, Mozambique, Libya, and Central West Africa. Funding will address fragility by combating corruption, protecting human rights, reinforcing critical governance reforms, and developing criminal justice and civilian law enforcement capacity. Funding will also seek to anticipate and prevent conflict; support inclusive, locally driven political processes to stabilize conflict-affected areas; and improve and integrate interagency capabilities in the following countries.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request[2]	FY 2023 Request
INCLE Total	**1,385,573**	**1,335,162**	**1,525,738**	**1,466,000**
Africa	73,500	*	65,846	50,800
Central African Republic	4,500	*	3,750	3,250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,000	*	3,000	3,000
Ethiopia	2,000	*	1,320	1,000
Ghana	-	*	3,000	3,000
Kenya	7,000	*	5,450	3,000
Liberia	6,000	*	4,350	4,350
Nigeria	7,000	*	4,700	3,200
Somalia	3,000	*	1,800	1,000
Sudan	-	*	3,700	-
State Africa Regional	38,000	*	34,776	29,000
East Asia and Pacific	47,925	*	41,791	41,791
Burma	3,500	*	-	-
Indonesia	10,625	*	9,375	9,375
Laos	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Mongolia	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Philippines	7,000	*	6,425	6,425
Thailand	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Timor-Leste	800	*	-	-
Vietnam	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	12,000	*	11,991	11,991
Europe and Eurasia	87,868	*	82,210	81,460
Albania	5,000	*	4,700	4,700
Armenia	6,600	*	6,050	6,050
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,500	*	5,100	5,100
Georgia	5,700	*	4,400	4,400
Kosovo	8,500	*	9,250	8,500
Moldova	6,700	*	5,550	5,550
Montenegro	4,500	*	4,440	4,440
North Macedonia	4,868	*	4,370	4,370
Serbia	3,500	*	3,200	3,200
Ukraine	30,000	*	27,400	27,400
Europe and Eurasia Regional	7,000	*	7,750	7,750
Near East	34,825	*	77,900	67,200
Egypt	350	*	-	-
Iraq	5,600	*	-	-
Jordan	-	*	-	2,500
Lebanon	10,000	*	8,200	7,200
Libya	600	*	-	-
Morocco	5,000	*	3,900	2,500
Syria	-	*	10,000	10,000
Tunisia	13,000	*	22,800	12,000
West Bank and Gaza	275	*	33,000	33,000

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request[2]	FY 2023 Request
South and Central Asia	136,700	*	107,800	50,100
Afghanistan	82,200	*	59,200	5,000
Kazakhstan	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,650	*	1,900	1,900
Nepal	906	*	-	1,000
Pakistan	25,000	*	18,800	17,000
Tajikistan	6,000	*	6,000	5,250
Uzbekistan	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
Central Asia Regional	5,850	*	3,450	4,950
State South and Central Asia Regional	7,094	*	9,450	6,000
Western Hemisphere	553,000	*	570,400	582,850
Argentina	100	*	-	-
Colombia	189,000	*	175,000	175,000
Ecuador	7,000	*	10,500	13,000
Haiti	13,000	*	12,100	29,000
Mexico	100,000	*	64,000	64,000
Peru	39,000	*	46,185	46,185
State Central America Regional	-	*	219,665	219,665
State Western Hemisphere Regional	204,900	*	42,950	36,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	295,530	*	433,791	435,799
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	-	*	-	14,500
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	*	-	-
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	18,000	*	-	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	*	20,000	20,000
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	*	17,000	19,933
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	*	30,000	25,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	35,000	*	37,925	39,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	47,250	*	28,400	37,400
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	*	55,225	32,575
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	*	3,000	3,150
INL - Knowledge Management	11,000	*	15,965	14,965
INL - Program Development and Support	51,630	*	204,276	207,276
INL - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-	-
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	*	-	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	5,000	*	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	66,000	*	66,000	66,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	41,000	*	41,000	41,000
Other Funding	85,225	*	80,000	90,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	10,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	70,000	*	-	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	70,000	70,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	5,000	*	10,000	10,000

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request[2]	FY 2023 Request
To Be Programmed	1,375	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	8,850	*	-	-

1/ Excludes $50.4 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.
2/ Excludes $5.0 million in proposed PY cancellations in the FY 2022 Request.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS (NADR)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request [2]	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**889,247**	**889,247**	**900,247**	**900,247**	**11,000**	**-**
NADR	35,000	35,000	-	-	-35,000	-35,000
NADR ATA	182,000	182,000	276,747	274,247	92,247	-2,500
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	182,000	29,000	30,000	1,000	1,000
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
NADR CTF	14,000	14,000	-	-	-14,000	-
NADR CTPF	84,597	84,597	-	-	-84,597	-
NADR CWD	233,850	233,580	254,850	237,050	3,200	-17,800
NADR EXBS	67,000	67,000	79,750	84,400	17,400	4,650
NADR GTR	74,000	74,000	86,400	91,050	17,050	4,650
NADR IAEA	94,800	94,800	95,000	95,000	200	-
NADR NDF	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	-5,000	-5,000
NADR NPT Coop	-	-	-	9,000	9,000	9,000
NADR TIP	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	5,000	5,000
NADR WMDT	8,000	8,000	11,500	11,500	3,500	-

[1] *FY 2022 Estimate reflecst the annualized Continuing Resolution.*
[2] *The FY 2023 level excludes $40.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year balances.*

The FY 2023 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of $900.2 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and streamlines sub-accounts in order to promote greater integration of counterterrorism programming. The request also proposes a $40.0 million cancellation in prior year funding for FY 2023.

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE ($274.2 million)

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding provides training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, mentoring, and advising to enhance partner nations' law enforcement counterterrorism capacities, including by strengthening their justice sector, to enable them to deal more effectively with terrorism-

related security challenges within their borders; defend against terrorism threats to national and regional stability; and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. Included in the request is $118.1 million for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF), which is intended to help a more targeted set of partner nations improve their capabilities across the counterterrorism law enforcement spectrum. These NADR ATA requested funds will also support program design, planning, implementation, management, and M&E, including curriculum development and subject matter expert and program manager labor and travel.

Africa ($39.5 million)

Kenya ($5.5 million)

Funds will continue to help professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement, including by strengthening counterterrorism investigative actors. Funds will build capacity of law enforcement in land border security (especially the country's border with Somalia), counterterrorism investigations, counterterrorism operational coordination with other Kenyan law enforcement bodies, and counterterrorism crisis response with an emphasis on strengthening the skills, commitment, and knowledge necessary to conduct proactive operations in accordance with international human rights conventions.

Somalia ($4.0 million)

Funds 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 on building the skills necessary for the SPF to adopt a more proactive posture focused on C-IED operations and networks, bomb makers, 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 ($30.0 million)

Funds will be used to support PREACT and TSCTP by enhancing the capacity of law enforcement partners to address terrorism challenges within a rule-of-law framework. Funding will improve partner nations' law enforcement capabilities 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 and other program support needs to include monitoring and evaluation. Countries that may receive this funding include but are not limited to Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda.

East Asia and Pacific ($13.6 million)

Indonesia ($4.5 million)

Funds will provide counterterrorism training and equipment to Indonesian law enforcement officers 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, C-IED, 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)

Funds will deliver counterterrorism training and related equipment grants to enhance the strategic and tactical skills, as well as the investigative capabilities, of specialized units of the Philippine National Police (PNP). Efforts will center on sustaining and institutionalizing the capacity provided to the specialized PNP units in crisis response, soft target protection, EOD, and police special operations. In addition, ATA training will build PNP capacity to conduct counterterrorism investigations, including cyber forensic investigations.

Thailand ($1.6 million)

Funds will build Royal Thai Police and other Thai law enforcement agencies' capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats, with a focus on building C-IED, investigative, and border security capacity.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($2.0 million)

Funds will focus on CT priority countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand, as well as other ASEAN members, to build their capacity to counter terrorist activity, including terrorist transit, as well as terrorist mobilization and radicalization.

Near East ($27.9 million)

Egypt ($1.5 million)

Funds will provide training and equipment to Egypt's law enforcement security services including the 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 explosive detection teams, C-IED bomb technician operations, border security, critical incident response, and investigative capabilities.

Iraq ($6.0 million)

As part of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist organizations, funds will focus on strengthening the capabilities of Iraqi counterterrorism law enforcement entities through continued partnerships with law enforcement agencies, including partnerships with law enforcement agencies and civilian security institutions, including the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, Counterterrorism Service (CTS), and units organized as part of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and related specialized units to interdict and detect movement of terrorist across borders,

respond to terrorist threats and other critical incidents, and investigate such incidents, with a focus on evidence collection and analysis.

Jordan ($6.8 million)

Funds will improve Jordanian law enforcement's ability to protect critical infrastructure; safeguard borders and ports, including airports; integrate and further develop counterterrorism investigative skills; explosive detection including canine teams; and respond to crises and terrorist threats. Funds 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 the ATA regional training centers based in Jordan.

Lebanon ($2.5 million)

Funds will build sustainable law enforcement capacities to counter and respond to terrorist threats and activities. Training will focus on protection of national leadership, C-IED, and related critical incident response; investigations; and prosecutions of terrorists, to include protecting crime scenes and collecting evidence. Funding may also be used to build border security capacities to enhance the capacity of law enforcement to prevent terrorist activity across Lebanese borders.

Libya ($1.0 million)

As conditions permit, funds will help 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)

Funds will enhance the Government of Oman's counterterrorism law enforcement capacity to address border security and enhance their terrorist response capabilities. Training and equipment will focus on building Oman's ability to conduct advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement response and investigations aimed at reducing the ability of terrorists to plan and operate across borders and in Oman. Funds will also enhance 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)

Funds will build the capacity of Tunisian National Police and National Guard counterterrorism and intervention units through training, mentorship, and equipment related to strengthening the security of land, maritime, and air borders; crisis response; and interagency coordination and investigations. Funds will also focus on building capacities to protect critical infrastructure, police special operations, and police investigative capabilities.

Yemen ($2.6 million)

As conditions permit, funds will build, train, and equip law enforcement units capable of securing borders against terrorist threats and transit, 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 ($4.5 million)

Funds will enhance the capacity of TSCTP and other NEA partners' law enforcement, improving prosecutorial and judicial training, and will provide some equipment to strengthen the capacity of partner nations' law enforcement to counter terrorism. These funds would be used to enhance the capacity of law enforcement address transnational terrorist threats that often require substantive regional coordination and cooperation. Activities may include building the capacity of law enforcement to conduct counterterrorism operations, protecting soft targets, securing borders, screening against known and suspected terrorist travelers, enhancing airport and aviation security, and conducting investigations and prosecutions. Potential beneficiary countries include Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen.

South and Central Asia ($14.0 million)

Bangladesh ($3.0 million)

Funds will build Bangladeshi law enforcement, including but not limited to the Crisis Response Teams and the Counterterrorism and Transnational Crime Unit, to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats, with a focus on building crisis response, investigations, cyber security capacity.

Central Asia Regional ($8.0 million)

Funds will 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 security and management, interdicting terrorist transit, crisis response, 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 FTFs. Funds 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. Potential beneficiary countries include but are not limited to Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($3.0 million)

Funds 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. Efforts will focus on developing host nation capabilities such as terrorism investigations, including cyber and forensics; C-IED; crisis response; soft target protection; aviation and border security, including traveler screening systems; EOD; and the prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration of terrorists. Funding may be used to support training programs, consultations, institutional development, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment relevant to enhancing the capacity of law enforcement address emerging terrorism threats, as well as gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Potential beneficiary countries include Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Maldives, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Western Hemisphere ($3.0 million)

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($3.0 million)

Funds 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. Efforts will focus on developing host nation capabilities such as terrorism investigations and response to critical incidents, including cyber and forensics; interagency coordination; 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. Potential beneficiary countries include Argentina, Brazil, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Trinidad & Tobago.

CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism ($166.2 million)

Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) ($48.1 million)

Funds will support program design, planning, implementation, management, and M&E for ATA programs, including curriculum development. This would include field-based contractors in priority partner countries such as Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Iraq, Mozambique, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, the Western Balkans countries, or others, and may be used for Washington, D.C.-based support. In addition, these funds will support key multilateral and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials to address shared counterterrorism law enforcement challenges. Key partners in the effort include the Global Counterterrorism Forum and the United Nations. Funds will also be dedicated to building law enforcement and financial sector stakeholder capacity to isolate, detect, disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute those involved with terrorist financing networks.

Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund ($118.1 million)

These funds will allow the Department to enhance the capacity of partner nations to maintain pressure on ISIS outside of the Core, and a resurgent AQ, and crack down on Iran-backed terrorism, by building law enforcement capacity to combat terrorism 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. Countries may include but are not limited to: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, and Yemen, among others. Programs may also work regionally or globally to build law enforcement capacity to address emerging counterterrorism threats. Funds will also be used for program support, administration, and monitoring and evaluations.

Other Funding ($10.0 million)

Prevention and Stabilization Fund ($10.0 million)

This funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (GFA) to adopt a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability

and conflict. NADR/ATA funding will seek to stabilize conflict-affected areas, elevate prevention and address security issues by anticipating and preventing conflict through the provision of equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring to enhance law enforcement, including by strengthening justice sector capacity through anti-terrorism training.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION ($237.1 million)

The CWD program makes vulnerable civilian populations safer, improves regional stability, creates economic opportunity, and protects U.S. national security through two main lines of effort: humanitarian demining and small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) threat-reduction programs. During FY 2023, CWD will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of (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 assistance will make it more difficult for terrorists, drug traffickers, and criminal gangs to obtain the weapons and ammunition they need to continue undermining the rule of law, terrorizing local populations, and driving irregular migration. Toward this end, CWD efforts will help partner governments to better secure and manage their conventional weapons stockpiles, including MANPADS, while destroying weapons excess to their defense needs. These activities will also make it less likely that degraded ammunition stored near civilian population centers will explode without notice resulting in a humanitarian catastrophe, as witnessed in Equatorial Guinea in 2021. CWD will also confront the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by finding and clearing explosive hazards that threaten civilians with injury or death; educating vulnerable populations how to stay safe while living in proximity to such deadly hazards; and assisting survivors of landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) accidents with prosthetics, vocational training, and psychosocial support. Beyond profoundly changing lives for the better, these activities promote economic opportunity and growth by opening previously off-limits land to productive economic activity (such as farming), increasing household incomes, and improving property values to create more prosperous partners.

Enduring FY 2023 CWD priorities include improving regional security in Southeast Europe, Africa's Sahel-Maghreb region, and the Western Hemisphere by enhancing munitions stockpile security and destroying excess/obsolete weapons and ammunition; continuing to promote stability in Iraq and Yemen by clearing ERW that threatens civilians, inhibits delivery of humanitarian aid, and prevents internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning home, while resuming these efforts in Syria and the West Bank; continuing to remediate U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands; helping Ukraine address significant ERW contamination created by Russia's indiscriminate targeting of civilian population centers and critical infrastructure, which will facilitate the delivery of humanitarian and stabilization assistance as well as IDP returns; countering the PRC's malign influence in Africa and Asia through high-visibility, high-impact demining efforts (including a new dedicated global funding line) that clearly contrast America's assistance approach to Beijing's efforts, which fail to benefit everyday citizens; and reducing the threat of illicitly held or at-risk man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) through safe and effective destruction efforts. Beyond these direct impacts, CWD will continue making a difference in other ways. Work in the CWD sector includes many jobs traditionally held by men. CWD program implementers are changing this, employing women as deminers, weapons stockpile experts, and managers. In the process, they are also changing viewpoints by demonstrating clearly that communities are safer and stronger when women participate in all aspects of peace and security.

Africa ($23.0 million)

Angola ($5.5 million)

CWD assistance will support continued removal of landmines and UXO that prevent displaced Angolans from returning home, constrain agricultural activities and safe movement, and hinder the Government of Angola's efforts to diversify its economy and promote conservation efforts through development of 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. Funds also will support efforts to identify and dispose of obsolete Angolan conventional weapons and ammunition at risk of accidental detonation or pilferage, including MANPADS. CWD programs will also train security forces in stockpile management and build or refurbish priority storage facilities to protect their serviceable stockpiles

Burkina Faso ($0.5 million)

Violent extremist organizations have increased their operations in northern and eastern Burkina Faso and seized weapons and ammunition during attacks on Burkinabe security forces. CWD assistance will continue to upgrade the security of small arms light weapons (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 will mitigate threats of Chad's state-held munitions from diversion 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 ($2.0 million)

Reduced CWD assistance to the DRC will continue to support the destruction of surplus, degrading, and poorly secured stockpiles of Cold War-era SA/LW and ammunition. Activities will focus on high-priority locations in Kinshasa and the eastern 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. Additionally, CWD funds will support humanitarian demining operations that will strengthen human security while fostering stability and enabling economic development.

Malawi ($0.5 million)

CWD funds will continue to improve the physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) capacity of the Malawi Defense Force (MDF) to prevent illicit diversions and professionalize security forces. Funds will upgrade the physical infrastructure of MDF weapons and ammunition storage facilities vulnerable to illicit diversions, destroy excess munitions that pose a risk of accidental explosions, and provide stockpile management training to improve oversight. CWD will prioritize remaining stockpile-management needs

at the Maritime Force headquarters at Monkey Bay, near dense civilian neighborhoods and strategically located on Lake Malawi to counter illicit trafficking and improve border security. Efforts will strengthen the United States' role as Malawi's preferred security partner and demonstrate the superior quality of U.S. assistance, countering Beijing's escalating engagement with MDF. CWD may also provide PSSM assistance to professionalize the police and prevent illicit diversions.

Mauritania ($0.5 million)

CWD funds will improve Mauritania's ability to manage its conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles safely and securely by constructing or refurbishing storage facilities, training security force personnel in stockpile management, and where possible, destroying excess weapons and ammunition, including MANPADS. The goal of this effort is to reduce the likelihood that Mauritania's weapons and ammunition stockpiles fall into the hands of violent extremist organizations and criminal elements.

Mozambique ($0.5 million)

Since 2017, Mozambique has seen an Islamic extremist insurgency in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, causing increased national instability and impeding development efforts. Mozambican military stockpiles lack adequate physical security and are vulnerable to raids by ISIS-Mozambique. CWD funding will help prevent the illicit diversion of SA/LW and ammunition to ISIS-Mozambique and other malign actors through PSSM programming. Funding will support the construction or rehabilitation of weapons and ammunition storage facilities, train storekeepers in stockpile management best practices, and potentially destroy excess and unserviceable munitions. CWD assistance will help professionalize the Mozambican military, increasing accountability and promoting strong security sector governance.

Niger ($1.0 million)

Since 2015, Niger has witnessed significant 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 munitions stockpile-management challenges including looting from poorly secured depots, 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 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 violent extremist organizations from harvesting the explosives to create improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

South Sudan ($2.0 million)

Extensive landmine, cluster munition, and other UXO contamination across South Sudan forces land to remain uncultivated and discourages refugees and 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.

Sudan ($1.0 million)

CWD assistance will help survey and clear ERW from priority areas in South Kordofan and other areas of need. This work will make land safe for local populations as well as facilitate humanitarian access for the UN and other aid providers. Additionally, these activities will advance the peace process by employing and coordinating demining units constituted of members from former warring parties, which will build trust among the disparate groups that occupy and utilize the land.

Zimbabwe ($2.5 million)

Zimbabwe has dense anti-personnel minefields along the Mozambican and Zambian borders. Increased CWD assistance will expand manual and mechanical clearance operations along the Mozambican border and will include targeted mine-risk education sessions and may include limited victims' assistance. 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. Humanitarian demining in the Sengwe Wildlife Corridor, which connects Zimbabwe's Gonarezhou National Park to South Africa's Kruger National Park, will protect wildlife, facilitate the growth of the ecotourism industry, and complement USAID's natural resource management and community resilience activities.

State Africa Regional ($2.0 million)

CWD assistance will improve weapons and ammunition management in the Great Lakes region, benefitting Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania. The Great Lakes region contains vast stretches of porous, unguarded borders, across which SA/LW proliferation routes are rampant and illegally armed groups can move freely. CWD programs will provide cost-efficient interventions, such as containerized armories and 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, CWD may support national security priorities on the continent, such as in countries urgently requiring physical security assistance but lacking an established bilateral program.

East Asia and Pacific ($56.9 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. 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 ($24.4 million)

CWD will continue removal of U.S.-origin UXO in Laos, including survey, clearance, victim assistance, and risk education capacity-building. Survey and clearance in the most densely contaminated provinces will remain a top priority, with expansion possible as funds allow. CWD will facilitate transition from survey to clearance activities in Savannakhet, Attapeu, Champasak, Salavan, and Sekong Provinces and continue survey in Xieng Khouang. These survey methods will enhance the Government of Lao PDR's ability to manage residual UXO contamination in a faster, sustainable, and independent manner, hastening U.S. efforts to help make Laos safe from UXO. CWD will also support survivor and victim's assistance and mine-risk education to mitigate the impact of UXO on school children, families, and communities. Decreases from FY 2022 more closely align CWD levels to the Lao PDR Government's 10-12-month timeline to approve UXO projects, allowing PM to implement CWD funds on this schedule while still following U.S. Government grant award timeline requirements.

Vietnam ($19.5 million)

CWD supports the development of Vietnam's government to independently manage UXO contamination throughout 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 and oversight of field operations. UXO survey and clearance operations will focus on Quang Tri and Quang Binh provinces. Assistance aims to support the Quang Tri Provincial government in its goal of 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 education curriculum at the national level, respectively.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($6.0 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 PSSM of SA/LW.

Europe and Eurasia ($13.8 million)

Albania ($0.5 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, including potential explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capacity-building. The program may also 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.

Bosnia and Herzegovina ($5.3 million)

Increased CWD assistance will support national efforts to reduce BiH's stockpiles of conventional munitions and help develop the capacity of the armed forces to perform this work on their own. This directly supports 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 Balkans. 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, increased CWD funds will continue to support humanitarian mine action projects at high-priority sites to reduce the impact of landmines and other ERW on affected communities, including national capacity development and training in mine action.

Georgia ($1.0 million)

Funds will support the disposal of excess weapons and munitions deemed obsolete or in excess of defensive needs to prevent their illicit diversion as well as unplanned explosions at munitions storage sites. It may also support upgrades and refurbishments at government-owned munitions storage sites. Georgia inherited vast stores of munitions when the Soviet Union broke up, and these funds will advance its goal of consolidating and properly managing its munitions inventories. Assisting a NATO partner with excess munitions disposal and stockpile management is a key U.S. priority as the United States seeks to further integrate Georgia into Euro-Atlantic institutions, help it focus on modernizing and aligning its defense sector to Western systems, and counter malign Russian influence.

Serbia ($1.0 million)

CWD funding will support continued stockpile reduction projects, upgrades and refurbishments at government-owned munitions storage sites, courses aimed at bolstering the national PSSM capacity, and continued ERW clearance, 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 the local population. 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 will support emergency demining and risk education efforts to protect civilians and aid workers from the explosive hazards that Russian forces have indiscriminately littered throughout Ukraine. Russian forces have intentionally targeted residential areas, hospitals, schools, churches, and other critical infrastructure, resulting in massive UXO contamination. The global community will not be able to safely deliver humanitarian aid to the hardest-hit areas until EOD experts can survey and clear the explosive hazards. CWD will facilitate stabilization efforts and enable IDPs and refugees to return to their communities safely. Depending on the operating environment, funds may support the survey and clearance of critical infrastructure and other high-priority sites, identifying and marking contaminated areas, route clearance to enable the delivery of humanitarian aid and the return of displaced persons, building the capacity of Government of Ukraine authorities mandated to oversee and implement demining efforts, and explosive ordnance risk education for at-risk civilians. Finally, funds may support PSSM efforts that assist Ukrainian security forces to safeguard their remaining weapons and ammunition stockpiles and mitigate the risk of accidental explosions, sabotage, and theft.

Near East ($61.9 million)

Iraq ($40.0 million)

CWD programming will continue survey and clearance of landmines, IEDs, UXO, and other ERW in areas of Iraq liberated from ISIS, prioritizing critical infrastructure damaged, mined, or booby trapped by ISIS that denies 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 Governorates by the Government of Iraq and international organizations; restore access to social services; and facilitate the return of displaced Iraqis, including persecuted Iraqi minorities in Ninewa and Kirkuk Governorates. Funds will continue survey and clearance of legacy ERW contamination in northern and southern Iraq; delivery of mine-risk education throughout Iraq; and information-management and capacity-building programs for local mine action entities, including the Iraqi Directorate for Mine Action and the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency and coordinated with other stakeholders in the stabilization space.

Jordan ($0.4 million)

CWD assistance will support ongoing victim assistance programs that provide vocational training, psychosocial support, and medical and rehabilitative care to Jordanians and Syrian refugee victims of ERW and landmines to reintegrate them into their local communities. With the approval of the Jordanian Armed Forces and U.S. Embassy Amman, funding may also be used to assist Jordan with improving PSSM in exchange for the reduction of unserviceable/beyond shelf-life stockpiles of MANPADS and anti-tank guided missiles.

Lebanon ($6.0 million)

Funds will enable the clearance of landmines, cluster munitions, and other ERW in Lebanon; strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) capacity to manage ammunition safely and effectively; and increase its operational readiness through training and facility upgrades. Demining will focus on clearing ERW from high-priority areas in southern Lebanon and Mt. Lebanon. Clearance will be complemented by delivery of risk education to increase awareness of Lebanese people living and working in areas impacted by ERW contamination, increasing awareness and reducing the likelihood of deadly accidents. CWD will play a critical role in increasing the LAF's readiness, strengthening civilian security, returning land to productive use, and creating new economic opportunities for locals, who may otherwise be forced to seek Hizballah economic support or employment. Funds will benefit a wide cross-section of civil society, while boosting LAF legitimacy and reinforcing its role in enhancing stability. Activities will be closely coordinated with the LAF and Lebanon Mine Action Center.

Libya ($3.5 million)

Increased 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/quality control (QA/QC), tracking demining progress, and prioritizing clearance tasks to meet the most pressing humanitarian and stabilization needs. Increased CWD assistance will also support demining operations that 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 may also support excess SA/LW and ammunition destruction to prevent illicit diversions to actors of concern.

Syria ($8.0 million)

Restarted in FY 2022, the bilateral CWD program in Syria will continue the clearance of landmines, UXO, and other explosive hazards in areas liberated from ISIS to enable broader stabilization and humanitarian assistance efforts. Critical infrastructure in northeast Syria will be prioritized to support broader U.S. and coalition stabilization efforts. Risk education and technical and non-technical surveys will help inform the Syrian public on the status of explosive hazards and the critical role in EOD efforts play in strengthening civilian security; enabling the return of displaced communities, including marginalized populations; facilitating access to basic services; and enabling economic development in liberated areas. If the security environment allows, programs through NGOs will be prioritized over operations through commercial companies. Programs will also be aimed at establishing a local mine action capacity and maintaining the collection, documentation, and dissemination of mine-action data within Syria.

West Bank and Gaza ($1.0 million)

The FY 2023 Request includes funding to continue humanitarian mine action activities in WBG. Activities will once again focus on minefields that were identified through discussions with the Israeli National Mine Action Authority, Israeli Defense Force, the Palestinian Mine Action Center, and the U.S. Embassy Jerusalem, which are located in Areas B and C under the Oslo-era accords. CWD support will also include a QA/QC program to assess the clearance progress and ensure that clearance operations have been conducted in accordance with international and national standards.

Yemen ($3.0 million)

CWD will facilitate survey and clearance of landmines, IEDs, UXO, and other ERW in Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG)-controlled areas; capacity-building training for Yemeni mine action authorities in the South; and risk education for Yemeni civilians living in, or planning to return to, ROYG-controlled areas effected by ERW. Funds will also enable provision of prosthetics and vocational training to Yemeni civilian mine victims. CWD will help strengthen civilian security, enable the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, facilitate the restoration of basic services, create economic development opportunities, and lay the groundwork for the safe return of displaced communities. Funds will help develop the technical capacity of the Aden-based Yemen Executive Mine Action Center to manage information associated with mine action and coordinate demining operations implemented by NGOs, contractors, and Yemeni government entities. This capacity-building will help increase 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 explosive hazard-removal operations.

South and Central Asia ($15.5 million)

Afghanistan ($5.0 million)

Following the withdrawal of U.S. and NATO forces, the United States' NGO implementing partners have continued operations without interference from the Taliban. PM will conduct CWD and related activities, including humanitarian demining, survey, munitions destruction, mine-risk education, and victim assistance in Afghanistan.

Kyrgyz Republic ($1.0 million)

Funds will improve Kyrgyzstan's capacity to manage its conventional munitions stockpiles safely and securely. Projects will include upgrades and renovations of existing explosive storage houses; training and equipment to improve host nation institutional and operational capabilities to manage stockpiled munitions; and demilitarization and destruction of large-caliber conventional ammunition, munitions, and MANPADS. A range of training activities to professionalize the military ordnance corps –such as identification, handling, storage, and destruction of explosive munitions, SA/LW, and conventional ammunition – 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 ($7.0 million)

CWD assistance will support efforts to identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and UXO from contaminated areas in north and east Sri Lanka safely and efficiently. Funds will support ongoing efforts to achieve Sri Lanka's goal of becoming mine impact-free by 2024 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, Mullaitivu, and Kilinochichi. CWD will support national capacity-building for the Sri Lankan mine-action sector. Finally, PM will work with international NGOs to provide PSSM support.

Tajikistan ($2.5 million)

Funds 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. CWD will also support the integrated cooperation on explosive hazards program by developing a regional center of excellence for targeted capacity development and technical assistance in reducing and responding to explosive hazards.

Western Hemisphere ($27.0 million)

Colombia ($10.0 million)

The CWD program will support efforts to survey priority municipalities and clear high-impact minefields from landmines and other ERW while simultaneously strengthening the Colombian 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 that directly enable U.S.-or Colombian-funded coca eradication, development, and land restitution projects. The Colombian government has committed to assume the responsibility for supporting the national quality-management program for demining operations in 2023. This transition of responsibility is one of the final steps in Colombia achieving self-sufficiency in the demining sector and reduces the requirement for U.S. assistance.

Ecuador ($1.0 million)

This newly dedicated bilateral line will support ongoing CWD programming in Ecuador that complements the country's efforts to improve the security of state-held weapons stockpiles. This initiative will help Ecuador reduce its excess munitions stockpiles–including firearms, unserviceable ammunition, and ordnance–and assist the armed forces to develop the capacity to manage state-held stockpiles safely

and securely, without external assistance. This ongoing SA/LW threat-reduction program will minimize the risk of pilferage and regional proliferation, and it will reduce the risk of an unplanned munitions explosion. Funding will also improve Ecuador's EOD training curriculum with international standards and support physical security upgrades to vulnerable depots and stockpile management measures to increase weapons' accountability.

Peru ($2.0 million)

Increased CWD will continue to support Peru's own efforts to reduce its substantial excess munitions stockpiles – including firearms, unserviceable ammunition, and ordnance–and assist the armed forces to develop the capacity to manage state-held stockpiles safely and securely, without external assistance. This initiative will protect civilian security by preventing unplanned explosions at deteriorating storage facilities. The Peruvian Army has expressed interest in developing a fully trained EOD capacity capable of supporting international peacekeeping operations, and CWD will complement DoD funds to develop that capacity. The requested increase will enable program expansion to address the security needs and requests from multiple partners in Peru including the Army, Navy, Air Force, and National Police. Additionally, funds will support physical security enhancements to the most vulnerable 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 Central America Regional ($5.0 million)

Additional dedicated regional funds will help partners in Central America to better secure and manage military and police weapons stockpiles. PM will prioritize El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, but FY 2023 CWD will be available to support efforts elsewhere in Central America, as necessary. The CWD initiative in Central America will support the reduction of excess state-held weapons stockpiles, which are vulnerable to illicit diversion to narcotics traffickers, criminal gangs, and non-state armed groups that utilize pilfered arms to proliferate a culture of violence in the region. In this way, CWD programming directly supports Pilar IV of the U.S. Strategy for Addressing the Root Causes of Migration in Central America. PM's implementing partners expand partnerships with host nation stakeholders to enhance security features at vulnerable weapons stockpile facilities and improve accountability measures and storage practices to reduce the risk of diversion. Additionally, CWD assistance will facilitate the destruction of confiscated weapons and obsolete ammunition and ordnance. Finally, programming will provide training to partner security forces to strengthen the enduring capacity of the armed forces to manage state-held stockpiles safely and securely, without external assistance.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($9.0 million)

CWD assistance 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. As Colombia achieves self-sufficiency in the humanitarian demining sector, regional CWD can be refocused to expand funding elsewhere to better address priorities, such as the flow of illicit arms, which enable a perpetuation of violence throughout the region, a root cause for irregular migration patterns. Funding will continue a regional approach that mitigates the pilferage, and subsequent proliferation, of weapons by improving the management of state-held weapons in both source countries and countries with known trafficking routes. Specifically, CWD will support the destruction of confiscated or excess weapons, ammunition, and ordnance; training to strengthen partner capacity; and the provision of physical security upgrades to vulnerable depots. The increase in regional funding will allow PM's implementing partners to expand partnerships with regional stakeholders in countries with

ongoing CWD programs. Additionally, PM will coordinate with the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs to explore opportunities to establish CWD programming in new countries that require assistance in managing their state-held weapons stockpiles. Assistance will be prioritized for countries most at risk of weapons proliferation, including, but not limited, to Brazil, the Caribbean, Ecuador, Mexico, and the Southern Cone.

Other Funding ($15.0 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund ($15.0 million)

NADR-CWD funded activities under the CPMIF may include humanitarian demining, physical security and stockpile management, or support for man-portable air-defense system (MANPADS) reduction. This Fund will deter PRC aggression and malign influence and thereby promote a stable and open international system by strengthening relationships with partner governments through increased capacity in securing and managing unstable weapons stockpiles and MANPADS. Additionally, humanitarian demining programs will promote stabilization efforts and commerce, which will further strengthen U.S. allies.

PM - Political-Military Affairs ($24.0 million)

PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction ($24.0 million)

Centrally managed CWD funds 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 continues a priority program to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective reduction. Funds will also cover global CWD capacity-building efforts, including developing training aids and international standards to assist partner nation security forces in improving PSSM; increasing public awareness about the U.S. Government's ongoing role in CWD through various public diplomacy mechanisms; continuing emergency response 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; and supporting other operations to address emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs world-wide. 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. Centrally managed funds allow PM to address rapidly unfolding needs that arise during the fiscal year from unplanned explosions, or requests to advance U.S. foreign policy priorities including, in recent years, support for urgent explosive hazard clearance operations in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict zone, Gaza, Yemen, and Libya. The Request also increases funds to enhance Bureau-wide and CWD programmatic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts and supports administrative expenses, including program management staffing support; program oversight and 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. Centrally managed funds also cover the cost for three direct-hire civil service staff and personal service contractors to perform inherently governmental CWD program management duties. The Request will enhance CWD efforts to conduct impact assessments worldwide and use results to make programmatic decisions, and bolster M&E efforts to ensure effective program management, implementation, and oversight, as well as better articulate contributions to Bureau-wide foreign policy outcomes.

CTBT INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM ($30.0 million)

AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance ($30.0 million)

As a signatory state to the CTBT and thus a member of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission (PrepCom), the U.S. receives an assessment annually, as determined by a modified UN Scale of Assessments, for its contribution to fund the approved budget of the PrepCom. Also, because U. S. nationals are employed by the PrepCom's Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS), the U.S. receives a claim for reimbursement of U.S. income taxes paid by the organization on those employees' salaries, per a tax reimbursement agreement. AVC manages the payment of the U.S. annual assessment from the CTBTO PrepCom. The PrepCom is charged, among other things, with the establishment, provisional operation, and maintenance of the International Monitoring System (IMS), a worldwide network of 337 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide sensing facilities designed to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. national technical means to monitor for nuclear explosions. The PrepCom is also responsible for establishing and provisionally operating the International Data Center (IDC), which receives, collects, processes, analyzes, reports on, and archives data from the IMS. In addition, the organization is continuing to develop the on-site inspection (OSI) element of the CTBT's verification regime, which, following entry into force of the treaty, will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions. AVC leads U.S. interactions with the PrepCom, monitors the PrepCom's execution of its program and budget, and assesses its performance. AVC also leads the interagency policy backstopping process for interactions with the CTBTO PrepCom. In addition, AVC, in coordination with the Bureau of International Organizations, makes tax reimbursement payments for income taxes paid by American nationals employed by the PTS in accordance with the tax reimbursement agreement.

Key areas of activity expected to be supported via the CTBT IMS sub-account include:

- Development and operation of the IMS. The IMS is a large-scale, globally distributed system consisting of a large number of pieces of equipment that must be maintained, repaired, and replaced on an ongoing basis to ensure that data are provided consistently with high quality. The PrepCom is in the process of refining its logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation that can provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement. The PrepCom is also in the process of evaluating and testing improved equipment for the IMS, most particularly next-generation systems for noble gas monitoring.

- Development and operation of the IDC. The IDC's current design is based on computer hardware technology and software from the late 1980s and early 1990s. A major project of the PrepCom is a re-engineering of the IDC to move the software from proprietary, commercial code and dependencies to an open-source software platform designed for modern computer hardware and in line with modern software standards and best practices.

- IMS data integrity. A system of digitally signing IMS data at the station has been implemented to provide validation of data integrity. The PrepCom is continuing to implement a public key infrastructure for managing the encryption keys for signing the data and validating commands sent to the IMS stations. The PrepCom is also progressively implementing validation of the digital signatures for an increasing number of stations into operational data handling processes.

- Development of the CTBT on-site inspection (OSI) regime. The OSI regime involves the deployment of a 40-person team with several tons of equipment to remote areas to carry out a suite of scientific measurements in the field. To aid in the development of this regime (which will conduct inspections only following the CTBT's entry into force), the PrepCom regularly carries out a variety

of exercises, both large and small-scale, to improve inspector training, logistics, documentation, and procedures.

CTBTO PREPARATORY COMMISSION-SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS ($3.0 million)

U.S. voluntary contributions to the PrepCom help to expedite completion of elements of the CTBT verification regime and increase the regime's ability to effectively monitor for nuclear explosions, and supplement U.S. national technical means.

AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance ($3.0 million)

These contributions provide additional support for an independent source of monitoring data and analysis available internationally to bolster U.S. efforts to address compliance with other restrictions adherence to obligations and commitments on nuclear explosive testing. The objectives of projects funded by these contributions may include: improving the radionuclide component of the IMS; supporting the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; supporting the conduct of OSI field tests and exercises; enhancing IMS technology and maintenance support for the IDC; providing support for re-engineering the hardware and software infrastructure of the IDC; assisting selected states to develop capable National Data Centers; and other projects to enhance the CTBTO PrepCom's verification capabilities.

Examples of projects for support via special contributions could include:

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

- Development of the IDC. IDC data analysis, including continued development of regional models for use with Regional Seismic Travel Time (RSTT) software provided to the PTS that give the IDC state of the art capability to seamlessly merge regional seismic and teleseismic data.

- Development of the CTBT OSI regime. Support for training, equipment, procedure development, and exercises.

EXPORT CONTROL AND RELATED BORDER SECURITY ASSISTANCE ($84.4 million)

EXBS strengthens strategic trade controls and border security capabilities worldwide to reduce proliferation risks. EXBS builds partner capacity to implement international sanctions and regulate cross-border trade in goods, materials, and technologies subject to control by the multilateral export control regimes; helps countries safeguard emerging technologies with national security applications and protect the integrity of financial, customs, and border security institutions against exploitation by malign actors; and prevents state and non-state actor acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), destabilizing conventional arms, missiles, and explosives. EXBS works with the World Customs Organization, International Organization for Migration, and the UN Office of Drugs and Crime's Container Control and

Global Maritime Crime Prevention Programs to promote adoption of effective targeting systems and enforcement best practices.

Africa ($1.5 million)

State Africa Regional ($1.5 million)

Requested EXBS funding for AF Regional will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials, as well as sensitive technology and weapons, through strategic trade controls, port and maritime domain control, and border security. This includes technical assistance on regulating and controlling proliferation-sensitive goods and technologies, intangible technologies, proliferation financing and security services, as well as investments in strategic sectors. EXBS will provide training, equipment and logistical support to build the capacity of regulatory authorities, law and border enforcement agencies, and industry (such as technology firms, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and researchers) to: adopt and implement legal, operational, and fiscal counterproliferation mechanisms; prevent, interdict, investigate and prosecute trafficking in munitions, explosives, chemical or biological agents, WMD precursors and delivery systems; protect trade control and border infrastructure from physical and cyber intrusion; counter the proliferation and sanctions-evasion activities of the PRC, DPRK, Iran and other state and non-state actors seeking to exploit partner states' strategic industries, commodities, border insecurity or trade infrastructure; and build interagency coordination and regional cooperation. EXBS will support partner country participation in international nonproliferation events and activities. Partner countries may include Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

East Asia and Pacific ($3.6 million)

Indonesia ($0.7 million)

Indonesia is a supplier state for proliferators attempting to acquire strategic items and is a growing transshipment hub with expanding port infrastructure and porous maritime boundaries. EXBS will provide the tools, training, and expertise for the development of a strategic trade control system capable of denying non-state actors and state proliferators access to sensitive, WMD-applicable, or sanctioned commodities and technologies that could facilitate military end-use or advance WMD programs. EXBS will assist with implementation of catch-all controls, counter proliferation financing, and investment screening measures to prevent national strategic asset and technology exploitation. At ports of entry, EXBS will build aviation and maritime security capacity to identify, screen, and interdict unauthorized cargo, mitigate insider and emerging threats, and protect critical infrastructure from physical and cyberattacks. EXBS will conduct regional exercises and workshops with government agencies, private industries, and academic institutions on identifying high-risk transactions that facilitate or finance proliferation pathways, controlling the movement of unauthorized goods, dual-use materials and related information, and detaining and seizing illicit shipments.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($2.9 million)

Requested EXBS funding will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD, related material and technology and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons and weapons components through various mechanisms, including but not limited to capacity-building, training, mentoring,

consultations, best practices exchanges, private sector and academia outreach, and equipment transfers. EXBS assistance will strengthen strategic trade control systems, including by helping partner nations: draft, strengthen, review, enact, and implement legislation, decrees, directives, and regulations; build and refine licensing systems; strengthen border agency and investigative and prosecutorial capabilities; enhance security of public transportation routes and land, maritime, riverine, and air ports of entry; and improve effectiveness of technical and organizational functions which support strategic trade controls. EXBS will support international organizations and non-government organizations to pursue these efforts. EXBS assistance will: enable partners to identify and disrupt procurement pathways, financial networks, and transit routes that facilitate transfers of proliferation-sensitive goods; support engagement with industry partners, academia, and other non-government entities; support regional and international nonproliferation values that help to prevent diversion of dual-use emerging and sensitive technologies; build capabilities for cargo analysis, targeting, and interdictions at ports of entry and places of transit/transshipment to detect, report and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; and develop standard procedures, protocols, and interagency operability guidance for storage and movement of hazardous and sensitive goods. EXBS will support partners in the region including but not limited to Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Papua New Guinea, Palau, and Vietnam.

Europe and Eurasia ($6.7 million)

Georgia ($1.1 million)

EXBS funding will build Georgia's capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. Funding will help Georgia's border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory review and updates to strengthen licensing practices; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to intangible technology transfers, diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective checkpoints to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; provide training, technical assistance and/or analytic tools to enhance capacity to improve cybersecurity and protect licensing, customs, border security and maritime infrastructure from cyberattack; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation-related shipments.

Ukraine ($4.0 million)

EXBS funding for Ukraine will support U.S. national security objectives to counter Russia's aggression, bolster Ukraine's border security, and build stability in the region. EXBS funding will support Ukraine's rebuilding of infrastructure, border agency capabilities, systems, and fundamental strategic trade control capabilities through training, equipment, best practices exchanges, and expert consultations. Assistance will build coordination and information-sharing with the United States and European partners through training, exercises, and joint operations. Funding will support Ukraine's participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities. EXBS will support public-private partnerships enabling the stabilization of Ukraine's economy in strategic sectors.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($1.6 million)

EUR Regional funds will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS funding will help border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory review and updates to strengthen licensing practices; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to intangible technology transfers, diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective checkpoints to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; provide training, technical assistance and/or analytic tools to enhance capacity to improve cybersecurity and protect licensing, customs, border security and maritime infrastructure from cyberattack; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation shipments. EXBS partners include but are not limited to Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Near East ($11.8 million)

Egypt ($2.0 million)

Instability in neighboring countries coupled with long land and costal borders have caused arms and malign actors to flow in and out of Egypt and empowered violent extremist groups. EXBS funding will support Egyptian elements that are focused on patrolling remote desert regions along the Sudanese and Libyan 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 WMD and destabilizing conventional and nonconventional weapons, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), prevent illegal smuggling at Egypt’s land, air, and maritime border points of entry, and support the development of a strategic trade control system. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will also support Egypt's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Iraq ($1.5 million)

EXBS will assist Iraq by strengthening its border security and enforcement capabilities at and between points of entry, to include key land border crossings with Jordan, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and select international airports, to prevent the illicit movement of goods and people. Through training and the provision of equipment, EXBS will partner with border guards, customs, and port control authorities to strengthen targeting and interdiction of arms, explosives, missile and rocket components, and WMD-sensitive commodities, including chemical and biological agents. EXBS will also reinvigorate and improve Iraq's strategic trade control system by assessing its current legal-regulatory framework and identifying gaps, defining roles and responsibilities, building expertise and capacity to enforce Iraq's laws and meet international commitments, and conducting private sector outreach. In support of priority U.S.

nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Iraq's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities and best practice exchange visits.

Jordan ($3.2 million)

Jordan is a critical U.S. partner in the region and a leading member of the Coalition to Defeat ISIS. EXBS will deepen U.S. cooperation with Jordanian law enforcement and border security officials by providing training, technical assistance, and critical equipment that develops and sustains stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port control, and border security, focusing on countering the proliferation of WMD and related items and destabilizing conventional arms and explosives, and preventing illicit trafficking at and between, border points of entry. Training activities will address customs enforcement, border security, and gaps in the implementation of Jordan's transit and transshipment laws, including outreach to the private sector and various Special Economic Zones, to ensure that newly enacted 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 and best practices exchange visits.

Lebanon ($0.8 million)

The EXBS program, through training and the provision of equipment, will strengthen the border enforcement and security capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and Internal Security Forces (ISF) to prevent the illicit movement of goods and people, and to deter, detect, and interdict WMD and other weapons-related contraband that may be trafficked through Lebanon's maritime ports, its only international airport, and across Lebanon's border with Syria. EXBS will also sponsor ISF and LAF officials' participation in regional and global informational and best practices exchanges.

State NEA Regional ($4.4 million)

EXBS funding will assist partners in developing stronger capacities for strategic trade controls, port control, and border security to combat proliferation, violent extremism, and illicit smuggling. 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 land, maritime, and air 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, banking sectors, and technology) to encourage the adoption and implementation of legal, regulatory, and fiscal counterproliferation mechanisms. Targeted funding will support partner country participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities and provide relevant equipment as necessary. 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, as well as countering Russian aggression and malign influence. EXBS will also forge new partnerships in NEA to build sub-regional or regional consensus on strategic trade controls and provide targeted engagements addressing other high-threat priorities, including maritime smuggling and the transshipment of weapons among violent non-state actors throughout the NEA region. Partners include Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen.

South and Central Asia ($7.4 million)

India ($0.8 million)

India has a substantial nuclear, space and ballistic missile capability, a novel nuclear fuel cycle, and a capable indigenous industry. It has accepted limited non-proliferation commitments. EXBS will promote India's compliance with multilateral export controls and international sanctions regimes by assisting in modernizing its strategic trade control framework, promoting the government's outreach with industry to ensure compliance with export licensing regulations, and increasing awareness of the risks of diversion to non-state actors and state proliferation programs. EXBS will assist with implementation of catch-all controls, counter proliferation financing, and investment screening measures as well as advanced assistance on licensing to prevent technology exploitation or diversion. Funding will support activities that assist with the development of investigative capabilities to detect and deter cyber-attacks, and the provision of equipment and training to support these functions. Risk assessments and trainings will improve land, air and maritime port security, further build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies, and counter threats to commercial transportation. Consultations and exercises will promote increased export enforcement action, including cargo screening in air and seaports to interdict illicit cargo, target dual-use commodities, and 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 on international best practices.

Kazakhstan ($0.8 million)

EXBS funding for Kazakhstan will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS funding will help Kazakhstan's border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory review and updates to strengthen licensing practices; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective checkpoints to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; provide training, technical assistance and/or analytic tools to enhance capacity to improve cybersecurity and protect licensing, customs, border security and maritime infrastructure from cyberattack; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation-related shipments.

Pakistan ($0.7 million)

EXBS funding will build Pakistan's capacity to counter smuggling of weapons, contraband, and materials of nonproliferation concern through training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS funding will help border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory reviews and updates to strengthen licensing practices; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated

tools and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective checkpoints to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; provide training, technical assistance and/or analytic tools to enhance capacity to improve cybersecurity and protect licensing, customs, border security and maritime infrastructure from cyberattack; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation-related shipments

Tajikistan ($0.5 million)

EXBS funding will build Tajikistan's capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS funding will help border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory reviews and updates to strengthen licensing practices; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective checkpoints to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; provide training, technical assistance and/or analytic tools to enhance capacity to improve cybersecurity and protect licensing, customs, border security and maritime infrastructure from cyberattack; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation-related shipments.

Uzbekistan ($0.5 million)

EXBS will build Uzbekistan’s capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS funding will help border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. 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; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective checkpoints to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; provide training, technical assistance and/or analytic tools to enhance capacity to improve cybersecurity and protect licensing, customs, border security and maritime infrastructure from

cyberattack; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation-related shipments.

Central Asia Regional ($1.5 million)

EXBS funding for Central Asia Regional will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS funding will help border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. EXBS will: support legal and regulatory review and updates to strengthen licensing practices; enhance screening of foreign investments to protect critical infrastructure and technology from exploitation; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and through improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, sanctions evasion, and proliferation financing; strengthen enforcement capacities for targeting and risk assessment, detection, commodity identification, and establishing effective checkpoints to detect, identify, report, and respond to proliferation-related smuggling; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; provide training, technical assistance and/or analytic tools to enhance capacity to improve cybersecurity and protect licensing, customs, border security and maritime infrastructure from cyberattack; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation-related shipments.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($2.7 million)

EXBS funding will assist countries in South and Central Asia in modernizing their strategic trade control frameworks including by advancing implementation of catch-all and intangible technology transfer controls, proliferation financing, and investment screening measures to prevent exploitation of technology and critical border security assets such as ports. EXBS assistance will include outreach to national regulatory authorities, law and border enforcement agencies, and vulnerable industry sectors, including sensitive technology manufacturers, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and academic research centers. EXBS will build capacities to regulate the transfer of goods and technologies at key ports of entry and to protect the integrity of border infrastructure from physical and cyber-attacks. Activities will include enforcement cooperation with border authorities to strengthen targeting and interdiction of arms, explosives, and WMD-sensitive commodities, development of investigative capabilities to detect and deter cyberattacks, and provision of equipment and training to support these functions. Funding will support participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities and best practices exchange visits. EXBS will: drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and improvement of internal practices related to export control; strengthen government and industry awareness and practices related to diversion, and sanctions evasion; improve port and maritime security and counter threats to commercial transportation; develop and deploy tools to support the identification, analysis, and/or investigation of proliferation-related trade and transfer activities; and establish interagency enforcement teams at ports of entry. Partner countries may include Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Western Hemisphere ($2.1 million)

Mexico ($1.0 million)

EXBS funding will build Mexico's capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear and explosive materials as well as sensitive technology and weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS funding will assist Mexican partners in modernizing strategic trade control frameworks to advance implementation of catch-all and intangible technology transfer controls and enhance measures to screen investments and transactions, in an effort to prevent exploitation of sensitive institutions and assets, such as banks and ports, for proliferation purposes. EXBS assistance will support outreach to strategic industry and academic sectors, including technology firms, shippers, financial service providers, port operators, and researchers. EXBS will further build capacities to protect the integrity of trade-control and border infrastructure from physical and cyber intrusion. Activities will include training, technical assistance, best practices exchange, provision of equipment, and cooperation with trade, customs, border, maritime, port control, and other security authorities to strengthen risk-assessment, licensing, targeting, inspection, interdiction, investigation, and prosecution capabilities as well as interagency and international coordination. EXBS programming will counter the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, and other malign state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs, facilitate the unauthorized cross-border movement of strategic goods, and/or undermine international nonproliferation treaties and regimes. EXBS assistance will also enhance Mexico's abilities to resist sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts by the PRC.

Panama ($0.5 million)

EXBS funding will support Panama's efforts to develop coherent, nonproliferation-driven strategic trade controls (STC), border security and enforcement, and maritime security systems that meet international standards and strengthen regional security. EXBS will build Panama's capacity to address proliferation of WMD, including chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear, and explosive, and related materials, as well as cyber and sensitive technologies vulnerabilities through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, and equipment transfers. EXBS will improve Panama's strategic trade management system through: completion and implementation of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, licensing, control lists, investigations and prosecutions, and proliferation finance protocols; outreach to private companies to secure commitment to STC compliance; 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 leveraging the emerging strategic trade management experiences of regional partners to enhance inter-governmental collaboration. EXBS will bolster and operationalize Panama's ability to mitigate chemical and biological threats at its land, air, and maritime points of entry. EXBS programming, where appropriate, will support countering the proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities of the DPRK, Iran, Russia, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs, and enhancing abilities to resist PRC's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($0.6 million)

EXBS funding will strengthen strategic trade control systems, border security and customs enforcement, and maritime security to meet international standards with key partner countries in the region, including, but not limited to Argentina, The Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. EXBS will build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies to protect the

integrity of border infrastructure from physical and cyber-attacks. EXBS will conduct regional exercises and workshops with, and provide tools and training to, licensing bodies, customs and law enforcement agencies, national regulatory authorities, industries and academic institutions, financial and port service providers, and decision makers on identifying high-risk commercial transactions, detaining and seizing illicit shipments, and identifying WMD components and materials. EXBS will include technical assistance to build capacities to regulate and control the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies at key points of entry, including the development and implementation of catch-all and intangible technology transfer controls, measures to counter proliferation financing and screen investments for security risks, and measures to implement UN Security Council Resolutions and nonproliferation regimes to guard against the illicit activities of the DPRK, Iran, Russia, and other state and non-state actors seeking to develop WMD programs and engaging in proliferation, diversion, and sanctions evasion activities, and enhance partners' abilities to resist PRC's sensitive technology and critical infrastructure exploitation efforts.

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation ($47.6 million)

The EXBS Program will use requested FY 2023 funding for the EXBS Global Account to confront proliferation of WMD, their delivery vehicles, and destabilizing conventional weapons, and to address threats from non-state actors and terrorist organizations seeking to acquire WMD and missile-related capabilities. EXBS will also work with border security and counterproliferation investigative agencies to disrupt malign states' support of destabilizing proxy groups and to deny terrorist organizations access to components, technology, and expertise related to WMD, destabilizing conventional weapons, and improvised explosive devices.

EXBS will focus on preventing exploitation of sensitive technologies and critical assets by malign states, building on long-standing efforts to prevent technology diversion to military end-use, strengthen compliance and risk assessment training for specific high-risk industry sectors, and promote adoption of effective foreign investment screening measures by partners. At the same time, EXBS will continue to align traditional programming to counter illicit state-sponsored proliferation through strengthening strategic trade controls, regulatory, border enforcement, and investigative capabilities, such as export licensing, cargo targeting, air and land port control unit development, and maritime interdiction, which also intersect with countering PRC and Russian technology acquisition, supply chain networks, and coercive economic influence challenges.

Taken together, EXBS activities will contribute to the emergence of transparent, predictable, rules-based trading systems that support fair international competition and provide protection for American economic and investment interests overseas.

FY 2023 funding will also support an urgent priority to develop and improve foreign partner policy and enforcement procedures to address high consequence pathogens, biological agents of concern, and chemical security threats. To that end, EXBS has expanded specialized training for customs and border enforcement officials at land, air, and maritime points of entry to improve identification and mitigation of the spread of chemical and biological threats. EXBS will leverage funds to continue these activities and improve interagency and multilateral information-sharing among partners. EXBS will support foreign partner governments' increased outreach to industry, academic, and private sectors on biotechnology, materials, equipment, related intangible technology, and data protection that have applications in potential chemical and biological weapons and delivery system proliferation. In addition, EXBS will engage biotechnology, pharmaceutical, and relevant emerging technology industries to prevent diversion of WMD-applicable materials.

Specifically, FY 2023 EXBS Global funding will:

- Provide a flexible, threat-focused approach to map and address support for new and emerging national security issues;
- Support legal and regulatory reform through consultations and mentoring for trade control and sanctions officials;
- Enable training and exercises for border security officials on land, air, and cargo security;
- Assist countries in developing screening mechanisms that prevent transfer of sensitive and emerging technologies, and establish mechanisms to share enforcement information on strategic trade control cases;
- Provide training, best practices, and tools to assist countries' targeting, risk assessment, analytical, and investigative capabilities;
- Enable global, regional, and thematic events including technical exchanges and conferences that build partner capacity on nonproliferation issues;
- Provide and maintain surveillance, detection, and inspection equipment, and targeted support for border infrastructure; and
- Support international and multilateral organizations to help partners meet strategic trade enforcement norms.

FY 2023 Global funds will support the following administrative and program support actions:

- Deploy in-country advisors and locally employed staff;
- Conduct program assessments and evaluations;
- Develop threat analysis models to prioritize engagement areas;
- Develop training curriculum and tools;
- Develop program management tools; and
- Support program administration including domestic personal services contractor staff, travel, and operations.

Other Funding ($3.7 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund ($3.7 million)

EXBS funding for the Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the People's Republic of China (PRC). Activities may include supply chain mapping of critical and emerging technologies that support PRC military modernization (including microelectronics, biotech, hypersonic, AI, quantum computing, propulsion and deep-sea monitoring technologies, space launch vehicle technologies, among others); capacity-building to

increase resilience to PRC's coercive or exploitative economic practices that may undermine partners' national security interests; development and implementation of effective investment screening and public procurement mechanisms; assistance in development, implementation, and enforcement of technology transfer and military catch-all controls and related industry and academic outreach; efforts to increase partners' cyber resilience and prevent cyber-attacks that compromise trade security operations and maritime security at key ports of entry; maritime sanctions and security initiatives designed to target ports facing increased levels of state-driven foreign investment; bolstering proliferation financing and other financial controls, including regulation of digital currencies; and investigative activities to detect and interdict PRC's proliferation activities. EXBS will also maintain a searchable database to facilitate due-diligence review of prospective PRC-backed investors, collaborators, and end-users by licensing institutions, academia, and industry in priority partner countries, and provide outreach to national authorities to ensure appropriate measures can support action against partnerships with those entities identified above.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION ($91.1 million)

GTR seeks to prevent proliferator states and terrorist groups from developing or acquiring WMD materials, equipment, expertise, related delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons (ACW) that could threaten U.S. security. GTR works with subject matter experts from the U.S. Government, universities, nonprofits, and industry to provide impactful, innovative programming delivered with speed, agility, and flexibility that strengthens partner capabilities to sustainably address the proliferation threats within their country. GTR imposes consequences to Russian aggression, proliferation, and use of WMD; addresses the PRC's pursuit of military advantage against the United States; prevents biological and chemical weapons attacks by state and non-state actors; impedes proliferator state programs relating to WMD, nuclear reactor exports, ballistic missiles, and ACW; and engages foreign entities to address vulnerabilities of WMD-applicable emerging technologies.

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation ($84.8 million)

FY 2023 GTR funding will undertake the following activities:

- Disrupt Russian malign activities through activities that: bolster partner capacity to implement sanctions against Russia in light of its further invasion of Ukraine; train financial and logistics companies to identify transactions linked to sanctioned or prohibited entities; highlight the political and material costs of ACW systems; support a whole-of-government approach to preventing Russia's use of WMD in assassinations, including protecting and countering disinformation attacks against nonproliferation norms and past security cooperation; and prevent proliferator states from advancing WMD programs by disrupting access to WMD procurement, financial, logistical, and expertise networks.

- Address the PRC's efforts to acquire WMD-relevant technologies, equipment, and knowledge for military use through activities that: promote international norms for research, including protection of data and sensitive information; identify and raise awareness of PRC strategies to recruit talent in key proliferation areas; promote partner capabilities to strengthen information security and cybersecurity infrastructure, and recognize cyber intrusions; and strengthen financial institution and private sector capabilities to conduct due diligence on investments, investors, and mergers and acquisitions to counter the PRC's attempts via Military-Civil Fusion to acquire WMD-applicable technology via licit and illicit transfer.

- Deny proliferator states and terrorist groups access to biological materials, expertise, and equipment that could be used to develop and disseminate biological weapons through activities that: support partner efforts to secure and prevent the acquisition of high consequence pathogens, toxins, and proliferation-sensitive equipment, data and research at high-risk facilities through biosecurity and cybersecurity training; build insider threat awareness, prevention, and mitigation capacity in the life sciences; and train partners to recognize and avoid exploitation of research relationships, predatory and coercive diplomacy efforts, and malign foreign investment in biosciences laboratories and research facilities that could contribute to state actor proliferation efforts.

- Engage partners to avoid the long-term proliferation, safety, and security risks associated with PRC and Russian civil nuclear reactor exports and aggressive floating nuclear power plant deployments.

- Deny proliferator states and terrorist groups access to expertise, materials, and equipment that could be used to develop and disseminate chemical weapons through activities that: train partner governments, academia, and private industry to secure weaponizable chemicals and cutting-edge chemical equipment; detect radicalized personnel; promote government oversight of contract chemical producers and industry due diligence programs that flag suspect procurements for government officials; and provide cross-sector hands-on field training covering specific threat scenarios including retrieving samples to attribute chemical weapons use.

- Disrupt the financial and material flows that fund North Korea's missile and nuclear programs through activities that: engage financial stakeholders to strengthen their counterproliferation finance and cyber security practices to prevent North Korean-linked financial transactions or theft of funds; engage shipping registries and related maritime actors to identify and deregister ships involved in the trade and transfer goods in defiance of UN sanctions; and train government agencies and the private sector to detect and disrupt sanctioned commercial activities such as luxury goods, and to complete the repatriation of North Korean workers.

- Block Iranian access to proliferation-sensitive technology and knowledge through activities that: provide due-diligence training for key industries to halt the transfer of technologies that could be used to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile; train maritime authorities and port inspectors to detect and deny port access to shipping networks that transfer proliferation-sensitive technology; and provide counterproliferation finance and cyber security trainings to prevent illicit Iranian financial procurement activities.

- Engage governments, scientists, industry partners, and entrepreneurs to address the security risks that unregulated, dual-use emerging technologies pose, and train on best practices to protect emerging technology and data from misuse.

GTR will continue to address the highest national security priorities. 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. Requested funding will also support administrative and travel costs in support of GTR programs.

Other Funding ($6.3 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund ($6.3 million)

GTR will work with foreign public and private sector stakeholders to share open-source information on PRC-supported cyber threat actors, country- and region-specific case studies, MCF typologies and red flags, and mitigation best practices. GTR will sensitize vulnerable public and private sector institutions to

how PRC-directed investments and joint research relationships compromise their intellectual sovereignty and enhance proliferation risk and develop action plans to implement best practices. GTR will provide capacity-building support to countries in South and Southeast Asia concerned about the malign influence of PRC civil nuclear reactor exports and floating nuclear power plant deployments. GTR will engage energy ministries, nuclear regulatory authorities, maritime authorities, national and local decisionmakers, and regional bodies in workshops, webinars, tabletop exercises, and other cooperative engagements to advance partner energy independence and weaken PRC influence.

IAEA VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION ($95.0 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. Requested FY 2023 funding will ensure that the IAEA has sufficient resources to carry out a variety of programs and projects that advance U.S. national security objectives, to include the monitoring and verifying of nuclear activities in Iran, responding to nuclear safety and security needs of Ukrainian nuclear facilities resulting from the unprovoked war, and preparing for a possible return to North Korea.

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation ($95.0 million)

FY 2023 funding for 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 Joint Cooperative Plan of Action with Iran.

- Provide resources for the IAEA to collaborate with Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States to identify the best technical approach to ensure their initiative to support Australia in the acquisition of conventionally-armed, nuclear-powered submarines under the trilateral security partnership (AUKUS) is implemented in accordance with the NPT.

- Enable rapid response to volatile emergency situations involving nuclear facilities across the globe.

- Support the implementation of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan for 2022-2025 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 first review conference of the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and other high priority IAEA initiatives such as the establishment of a Nuclear Security Training and Demonstration Center.

- 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. influence, achieves U.S. policy goals, and encourages countries to adopt and adhere to safety, security and nonproliferation commitments.

- Support the IAEA's new peaceful uses projects that integrate inter-departmental strengths to address key global issues such as cancer care and prevention, plastic pollution in oceans, and animal pathogen surveillance.

- Support efforts by the IAEA to achieve greater diversity through its initiative to reach gender parity by 2025, and 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 continue working with the IAEA to create a sound scope, schedule, and budget for this project.

- Support the IAEA's development of a comprehensive business continuity plan to ensure the sustainability of operations in the event of a threat or disaster.

- Provide in-kind contributions that support critical IAEA work, for example, through technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the provision of U.S. experts to the IAEA in support of its activities.

NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND ($10.0 million)

NDF supports worldwide efforts 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. As a contingency fund, NDF responds rapidly to nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. NDF advances national security interests via projects across the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and conventional weapons spectrum. This includes efforts to stem the proliferation of sensitive equipment and technology to and from the PRC and Russia, support nuclear and biological safety and security, secure Afghan borders from terrorist access to chemical and biological weapons materials, and address multiple nonproliferation challenges from Ukraine's invasion.

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation ($10.0 million)

FY 2023 funding will support new and existing projects as follows:

- Support U.S. Government efforts to improve global health security, including pandemic prevention, mitigation, and response efforts. Activities include detecting, preventing, and responding to the transmission of high consequence pathogens from animals to humans, and supporting improved biosafety, biosecurity, and response capabilities for partner countries at high-risk for newly emerging HCPs.

- In Afghanistan, support partners to prevent terrorist access to chemical and biological weapons materials, address explosives and weapons smuggling, and secure Afghan WMD experts who could be used maliciously by the Taliban. NDF may fulfill similar roles in Ukraine by securing potentially lethal and destructive WMD materials, with the added challenge of Ukraine having modern facilities that could more readily be exploited by nefarious actors.

- Enable NDF to mitigate and counter malign influence by Russia and the PRC to proliferate vulnerable technologies to state and non-state actors.

- Continue NDF's focus on global chemical weapons use and proliferation, including in Syria, where it supports efforts to detect, document, and investigate chemical weapons use.

- Focus on identifying emerging technologies that affect how WMD and their delivery systems are developed, manufactured, and employed.

Additional projects for FY 2023 include nuclear safety and security in Latin America, counter-smuggling efforts in Egypt, global radiological security efforts, consequence management standards of operations during an international WMD crisis, and efforts to denuclearize North Korea if called to do so.

NONPROLIFERATION TREATY COOPERATION (NPT Coop) ($9.0 million)

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation ($9.0 million)

This new line item covers two new ISN initiatives to bolster international support for the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). Both of these global, legally-binding nonproliferation norms are at risk. Both Russia and the PRC are challenging U.S. and Western leadership and the post-WWII rules-based international system, and many less-developed countries around the world do not perceive sufficient benefit from these treaties to fight for them. It is important for the United States to exert leadership and demonstrate commitment to these global nonproliferation norms.

NPT Cooperation - $4.0 million

ISN's program to enhance NPT Cooperation – the Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses – will provide continued organizational support for efforts to engage global experts in nonproliferation and nuclear science and technology to identify new avenues to enhance cooperation on peaceful uses, with a goal of amplifying the link between such cooperation and the Treaty's core nonproliferation commitments, thus reinforcing international support for the NPT. Requested FY 2023 funding will be used to provide management and logistics support for the effort via a multi-year grant mechanism that plans and

implement activities -- such as seminars, virtual meetings, conferences, training, and other activities – to bring together experts from a wide array of relevant disciplines to:

- Identify the main gaps preventing achievement of national development priorities that could be mitigated through peaceful uses, focusing on the Least Developed Countries;

- Identify and develop plans for potential new projects, including relating to nuclear security and nuclear safety, that address identified gaps and challenges that are unmet through other channels of assistance;

- Report and promulgate information on areas in which the application of peaceful uses has a comparative advantage, economic or otherwise, over other potential solutions in achieving successful outcomes;

- Connect appropriate assistance implementers for specific projects, and support donors, implementers, and recipients in developing, replicating, and scaling successful peaceful uses projects to meet national, regional, and international priorities;

- Coordinate with the IAEA and other relevant international organizations and implementers at all levels to ensure new projects identified are complementary to and not duplicative of existing work;

- Organize activities that highlight the important and sustaining role of nonproliferation, nuclear safety, and nuclear security in the implementation of peaceful uses at the national and international level; and
- Document and disseminate findings on successful peaceful uses projects to amplify the link between the benefits of peaceful uses as envisioned in NPT Article IV and the NPT's core nonproliferation commitments.

ISN will encourage other NPT States Parties to support projects identified through this mechanism through appropriate channels, including their own grants and contracts or by contributing money to DOS for implementation.

BWC Support Fund - $5.0 million

This Fund will support technical cooperation with developing countries as part of a new United States initiative to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). This tangible demonstration of the U.S. commitment to peaceful international cooperation, as called for in the BWC, will increase support of these countries for other measures to strengthening the Convention and build needed health capacities, thereby improving both implementation of the BWC and global public health. The Fund will also support other activities that advance our relevant policy objectives. The Fund will support:

- Annual U.S. contributions to a "BWC Global Biotechnology and Biosecurity Cooperation Fund" devoted to projects that address the threat of natural and deliberately caused disease and strengthen international cooperation in the peaceful use of biological science. Project areas include: use of advanced biotechnology tools for identifying and characterizing newly-emerging disease agents; strengthening of capabilities to effectively implement the BWC; emergency medical assistance if an outbreak appears to involve the use of biological or toxin weapons or is designated a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern"; and use of advanced biotechnology tools for responding to agricultural disease outbreaks.

- Other contributions to the UN for BWC purposes (e.g., to support temporary BWC working groups) or grants/contracts for activities that advance our objectives for the BWC and the UN Secretary-General's Investigative Mechanism.

TERRORIST INTERDICTION PROGRAM ($55.0 million)

CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism ($55.0 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. PISCES is 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 23 high counterterrorism-priority countries. The requested funding will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TERRORISM ($11.5 million)

The WMDT program leads Department efforts to counter national security threats by working with partners to prevent terrorist access to WMD materials, expertise, and equipment, and strengthen international capabilities to investigate and respond to threats. These efforts aim to improve regional and country-specific interagency coordination and collaborative practices. WMDT's bilateral programming focuses largely on the pre-attack space, working with law enforcement and others to enhance capabilities to identify, investigate, and disrupt terrorist abilities and WMD attack plots. WMDT also manages U.S. Co-Chairmanship responsibilities for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and executes other multilateral programming that enables at-risk countries to exercise counter-WMD terrorism protocols, share best practices, and improve international cooperation against terrorism threats.

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation ($11.5 million)

The FY 2023 requested funding will cover activities, including administrative and travel costs in support of these activities, aimed at:

- Advancing U.S. influence in setting counter-WMD terrorism priorities by engaging members of the GICNT, the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Organization of American States, and the African Union;

- Enabling partners to conduct threat or risk assessments, improve vulnerable material security enhancements and plans, strengthen outreach to industry and academia to prevent terrorist or non-state actor acquisition and use of dangerous chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials;

- Providing training on WMD terrorism investigations, clandestine labs, dark-web and digital platforms, WMD material and information security, and strengthen legislative capabilities and technical expertise of law enforcement and prosecutors;

- Enhancing partner capacity to identify and manage insider, outsider, and cyber threats through background investigations, behavioral threat assessment, and information-sharing between law enforcement and security personnel;

- Addressing potential WMD terrorist threats emanating from Afghanistan by engaging countries in South and Central Asia; and

Engaging new audiences through bilateral and multilateral programming in countries at risk of WMD terrorism and dangerous material smuggling in Africa, South and Central America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request[1]
NADR Total	**889,247**	**889,247**	**900,247**	**900,247**
NADR	**35,000**	**35,000**	**-**	**-**
Other Funding	35,000	*	-	-
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	25,000	*	-	-
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	10,000	*	-	-
NADR ATA	**182,000**	**182,000**	**276,747**	**274,247**
Africa	38,000	*	37,500	39,500
Kenya	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
Somalia	4,500	*	4,000	4,000
State Africa Regional	28,000	*	28,000	30,000
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	*	13,600	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
Philippines	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
Thailand	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Near East	43,403	*	27,900	27,900
Egypt	1,250	*	1,500	1,500
Iraq	7,850	*	6,000	6,000
Jordan	10,000	*	6,800	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	*	5,000	2,500
Libya	-	*	1,000	1,000
Morocco	2,000	*	-	-
Oman	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	*	2,000	2,000
Yemen	2,600	*	2,600	2,600
State NEA Regional	7,143	*	2,000	4,500
South and Central Asia	32,300	*	32,200	14,000
Afghanistan	25,000	*	25,000	-
Bangladesh	3,000	*	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	1,300	*	1,200	8,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,000	*	6,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	45,100	*	153,647	166,247
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	45,100	*	48,100	48,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	*	105,547	118,147
Other Funding	7,697	*	10,000	10,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000	10,000
To Be Programmed	7,697	*	-	-
NADR CTBT IMS	**29,000**	**29,900**	**29,000**	**30,000**
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	29,000	*	29,000	30,000
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	**2,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**3,000**
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
NADR CTF	**14,000**	**14,000**	**-**	**-**
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	14,000	*	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request[1]
NADR CTPF	**84,597**	**84,597**	**-**	**-**
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	84,597	*	-	-
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	84,597	*	-	-
NADR CWD	**233,850**	**233,850**	**254,850**	**237,050**
Africa	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
Angola	4,000	*	4,000	5,500
Burkina Faso	1,500	*	1,500	500
Chad	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	*	4,000	2,000
Malawi	-	*	-	500
Mali	1,000	*	1,000	-
Mauritania	500	*	500	500
Mozambique	-	*	-	500
Niger	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Somalia	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Sudan	-	*	-	1,000
Zimbabwe	1,500	*	1,500	2,500
State Africa Regional	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	67,850	*	58,000	56,900
Cambodia	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Laos	40,000	*	30,000	24,400
Vietnam	17,500	*	17,000	19,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,350	*	4,000	6,000
Europe and Eurasia	15,150	*	13,950	13,750
Albania	750	*	500	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,900	*	4,650	5,250
Georgia	-	*	1,000	1,000
Kosovo	1,000	*	800	-
Serbia	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Ukraine	8,500	*	6,000	6,000
Near East	49,550	*	61,400	61,900
Iraq	38,150	*	40,000	40,000
Jordan	400	*	400	400
Lebanon	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Libya	2,000	*	2,000	3,500
Syria	-	*	10,000	8,000
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Yemen	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
South and Central Asia	33,300	*	32,500	15,500
Afghanistan	20,000	*	20,000	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	2,000	*	2,000	1,000
Sri Lanka	8,000	*	8,000	7,000
Tajikistan	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
Uzbekistan	800	*	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request[1]
Western Hemisphere	27,000	*	27,000	27,000
Colombia	21,000	*	21,000	10,000
Ecuador	-	*	-	1,000
Peru	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	2,000	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,000	*	3,000	9,000
Other Funding	-	*	15,000	15,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000	15,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
NADR EXBS	**67,000**	**67,000**	**79,750**	**84,400**
Africa	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
State Africa Regional	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	3,870	*	3,570	3,570
Indonesia	1,500	*	700	700
Philippines	440	*	440	-
Thailand	500	*	500	-
Vietnam	-	*	430	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,430	*	1,500	2,870
Europe and Eurasia	9,200	*	5,600	6,700
Georgia	1,100	*	-	1,100
Ukraine	6,500	*	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
Near East	11,820	*	11,820	11,820
Egypt	1,750	*	2,000	2,000
Iraq	1,510	*	1,500	1,500
Jordan	3,200	*	3,200	3,200
Lebanon	760	*	760	760
Morocco	2,000	*	-	-
Tunisia	600	*	-	-
State NEA Regional	2,000	*	4,360	4,360
South and Central Asia	6,190	*	6,440	7,440
Afghanistan	800	*	800	-
India	800	*	800	800
Kazakhstan	800	*	800	800
Pakistan	650	*	-	650
Tajikistan	-	*	-	500
Uzbekistan	600	*	600	500
Central Asia Regional	-	*	-	1,500
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,540	*	3,440	2,690
Western Hemisphere	2,110	*	2,110	2,110
Mexico	1,160	*	1,000	1,000
Panama	500	*	500	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	450	*	610	610
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	32,310	*	45,010	47,560

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request[1]
Other Funding	-	*	3,700	3,700
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	3,700	3,700
NADR GTR	**74,000**	**74,000**	**86,400**	**91,050**
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	74,000	*	80,100	84,750
Other Funding	-	*	6,300	6,300
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	6,300	6,300
NADR IAEA	**94,800**	**94,000**	**95,000**	**95,000**
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	94,800	*	95,000	95,000
NADR NDF	**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**10,000**
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	15,000	*	15,000	10,000
NADR NPT Coop	**-**	*	**-**	**9,000**
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	-	*	-	9,000
NADR TIP	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**55,000**
Near East	2,000	*	-	-
Yemen	2,000	*	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	48,000	*	50,000	55,000
NADR WMDT	**8,000**	**8,000**	**11,500**	**11,500**
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	8,000	*	11,500	11,500

1/ The FY 2023 level excludes $40.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year balances

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**440,759**	**400,759**	**469,459**	**463,559**	**22,800**	**-5,900**
PKO	115,546	115,546	469,459	463,559	348,013	-5,900
PKO - OCO	325,213	285,231	-	-	-325,213	-

[1] Excludes $40.0 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.
[2] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2023 Request of $463.6 million for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) supports programs that will bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism (CT) operations; support stabilization in fragile states and those grappling with violent conflict; enhance maritime security; counter wildlife trafficking; and enhance security sector governance and undertake security sector reform (SSR). PKO funds will also support strategic competition, with a focus on China. PKO also provides support for the ongoing Multinational Force and Observers 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. As in FY 2022, funding for the United States' portion of the UN assessment for the UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS) ($149.2 million) is included in this Request under PKO, rather than separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account, as had been done since its inception from FY 2009 – FY 2021. Specific authority to use PKO to support UNSOS will be required in the PKO account heading.

Africa ($303.7 million)

Somalia ($233.2 million)

A total of $84.0 million in PKO will continue to provide voluntary support to the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS). In April 2022 the United Nations' Security Council voted in favor of reconfiguring the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to ATMIS. PKO funds would support including training and advisory services, equipment, aerial surveillance, and logistics support of personnel and goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UNSOS, with the intent to eliminate terrorist and other threats to U.S. national security such as al-Shabaab and ISIS-Somalia. As ATMIS 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, construction, 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 also emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. A total of $149.2 million will pay the U.S. portion of the UN assessment for UNSOS and is requested under PKO in FY 2023 consistent with FY 2022 and instead of in the CIPA account (as in FYs 2009-2021)).

South Sudan ($18.0 million)

Funds will continue to support diplomatic efforts to end the ongoing conflict peacefully in South Sudan, including the monitoring and verification of the ceasefire between all parties and the implementation of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). This targeted assistance includes support to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission that oversees the implementation of the R-ARCSS; the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism that monitors adherence to the ceasefire, investigates, and reports on violations by the parties; as well as to other key R-ARCSS implementing bodies. Future programming will consider progress made in the South Sudan peace process and may seek to enshrine more effective security arrangements derived via lessons learned from 2015 to 2022.

State Africa Regional ($52.5 million)

FY 2023 PKO funds will be used to support the following programs:

Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) ($16.0 million): Request will increase support for 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. PKO 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 Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, and 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, accountability, governance, and/or human rights.

Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) ($4.0 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) ($10.5 million): PKO will support sustainment of prior U.S. investments of CT assistance in select Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) countries. ARCT 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 CT capacities of governments in East Africa, including emergent threats posed by ISIS and al-Shabaab across

the East Africa region. PKO will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PREACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command and control (C2), communications, aviation, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Funds will also support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvements, and training and equipping of military CT units in the East Africa region.

Countering Strategic Competitors (CSC) ($3.0 million): In line with FY 2022, the Request includes a modest PKO-funded CSC under AF Regional, which is targeted against influence by strategic competitors in Sub-Saharan Africa and intended to address the highest needs for strategic competition in Africa. Dedicated PKO – combined with global Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) FMF – will provide the flexibility needed to program in this area.

Near East ($24.0 million)

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) ($24.0 million)

Funds will represent the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty – a fundamental element of regional stability. 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.

Other Funding ($12.5 million)

Prevention and Stabilization Fund ($12.5 million)

This funding will directly support the implementation of the U.S Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability under the 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) adopting a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. PKO funding will seek to bolster the capacity of partner governments to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations in support of stabilization efforts in areas where violence impedes development and threatens U.S. and partner strategic interests. This funding will also enhance security governance and security sector reform.

PM - Political-Military Affairs ($123.4 million)

PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program ($13.0 million)

GDRP, which began in 2018, will continue to support defense and security sector governance and reform in select partner countries on a competitive basis; to help enhance 30 countries' abilities to better provide for their own defense; to contribute to regional and global security over the long term; and in select countries build institutional capacity to enhance human rights, civilian protection, and mitigate risk of civilian harm during military operations. FY 2023 funds will continue existing activities and aim to add roughly four new partners into the program. Activities will include advisory support, training, instructor, and/or curriculum development at partner military education institutions, and other related institutional reform support.

PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative ($71.0 million)

Funds will continue to enhance the training, deployment capacity, and 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. Assistance also supports efforts to counter strategic competitors, who are increasingly seeking to exert influence in multilateral arenas. Funds will continue to support partner countries' development and employment of high-demand capabilities (such as aviation assets; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) units; quick-reaction forces; and medical units), which are persistent shortfalls needed to improve the effectiveness of peace operations. GPOI will enable countries to respond to conflict-related crises more rapidly, 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 and gender-based violence in peacekeeping. Funds will also support efforts to promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations, in furtherance of the Women, Peace, and Security Strategy.

PM - PKO Administrative Expenses ($6.0 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 a PKO programs and projects database, 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 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.

PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership ($33.4 million)

PKO 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 and ISIS-Greater Sahara (ISIS-GS), al-Qa'ida affiliate as Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM), 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 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO[1]	FY 2021 Actual Total	FY 2022 Estimate Total[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PKO Total	**115,546**	**325,213**	**440,759**	**400,759**	**469,459**	**463,559**
Africa	18,840	264,419	283,259	*	307,709	303,659
Central African Republic	-	8,000	8,000	*	5,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	3,000	3,000	*	3,000	-
Somalia	-	208,108	208,108	*	233,209	233,209
South Sudan	-	20,000	20,000	*	18,000	18,000
State Africa Regional	18,840	25,311	44,151	*	48,500	52,450
Near East	25,000	-	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	-	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
Other Funding	-	12,500	12,500	*	12,500	12,500
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	12,500	12,500	*	12,500	12,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	71,706	48,294	120,000	*	125,250	123,400
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,950	-	5,950	*	10,000	13,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	61,000	10,000	71,000	*	71,000	71,000
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	4,756	744	5,500	*	5,750	6,000
PM - Security Force Professionalization	-	3,000	3,000	*	-	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	-	34,550	34,550	*	38,500	33,400

1/ Excludes $40.0 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.
2/ FY 2022 Estimate level includes Enduring ($115.546 million) and OCO ($285.213 million).

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate [1]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
IMET	112,925	112,925	112,925	112,925	-	-

[1] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

The FY 2023 IMET Request of $112.9 million will serve as an effective means to strengthen military alliances, partnerships, 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 strategic competition 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 governance, U.S. security sectors, and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. Through dedicated funding to increase women's participation in IMET, the Program advances Women, Peace, and Security objectives and enhances women's professionalization and exposure to the United States. 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 ($19.3 million): Building African leadership is a key pillar of national-level strategies and IMET is a critical tool to accomplish this. IMET programs in Africa will focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and terrorist threats and provide for long-term stability on the continent. IMET courses will also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, which could support improved governance. Priority recipients include key partners, such as Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.

East Asia and Pacific (EAP) ($14.7 million): EAP IMET programs will support key Indo-Pacific partners 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 help build maritime security capabilities and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include key partners, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Europe and Eurasia (EUR) ($24.9 million): IMET programs will enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European and Eurasian armed forces, and aid in countering Russian aggression. Importantly, these programs will help to ensure that EUR partners that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. Priority recipients may include key partners, such as Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Near East ($17.6 million): IMET programs in the Near East will focus on enhancing professionalism and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics critical for the development of security forces and security sectors in the region. FY 2023 resources

sustain bilateral IMET in Yemen, which resumed in FY 2022. Priority recipients include key partners, such as Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia.

South and Central Asia (SCA) ($14.1 million): FY 2023 IMET will support key SCA partners at the crossroads of strategic competition by focusing on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, emphasizing professional military education, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, including English language training to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States. Priority recipients include key partners such as Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan.

Western Hemisphere ($14.0 million): IMET programs will focus on professionalizing defense forces; institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law; and enhancing the leadership and technical abilities of partners in the Western Hemisphere to protect their respective national territories against transnational threats, including from strategic competitors. Priority recipients include Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

PM - IMET Administrative Expenses ($5.5 million): This Request will continue critical administrative support, including operational costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses.

PM – IMET, Women's Participation ($3.0 million): This Request includes dedicated funding to increase women's participation in IMET, and the professional military education courses it supports, in furtherance of the Women, Peace, and Security Strategy. This Request continues the authority to shift to No-Year IMET, in line with FY 2021 and FY 2022 legislation.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
IMET Total	**112,925**	**112,925**	**112,925**	**112,925**
Africa	17,354	*	19,580	19,280
Angola	500	*	500	500
Benin	300	*	300	500
Botswana	600	*	600	600
Burkina Faso	550	*	550	-
Burundi	-	*	100	200
Cabo Verde	125	*	225	400
Cameroon	700	*	600	600
Central African Republic	150	*	150	150
Chad	800	*	800	800
Comoros	100	*	200	300
Cote d'Ivoire	374	*	350	500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	250	*	250	400
Djibouti	895	*	895	895
Equatorial Guinea	-	*	500	500
Eswatini	100	*	100	100
Gabon	400	*	400	400
Gambia, The	200	*	200	200
Ghana	850	*	800	800
Guinea	300	*	300	-
Guinea-Bissau	100	*	100	100
Kenya	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Lesotho	100	*	100	100
Liberia	360	*	360	360
Madagascar	200	*	200	300
Malawi	300	*	300	500
Mali	-	*	850	-
Mauritania	500	*	500	500
Mauritius	100	*	200	200
Mozambique	450	*	600	600
Namibia	100	*	100	100
Niger	800	*	800	875
Nigeria	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
Republic of the Congo	150	*	200	200
Rwanda	550	*	550	550
Sao Tome and Principe	100	*	200	200
Senegal	900	*	850	850
Seychelles	100	*	200	200
Sierra Leone	400	*	400	400
Somalia	-	*	300	300
South Africa	650	*	650	650
Sudan	-	*	200	-
Tanzania	750	*	750	750
Togo	300	*	300	500

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Uganda	700	*	700	700
Zambia	350	*	350	500
East Asia and Pacific	13,750	*	13,925	14,650
Fiji	400	*	500	500
Indonesia	2,650	*	2,525	2,700
Laos	400	*	400	400
Malaysia	1,100	*	1,100	1,300
Mongolia	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Papua New Guinea	300	*	400	450
Philippines	2,000	*	2,100	2,100
Samoa	100	*	100	100
Thailand	2,000	*	2,200	2,300
Timor-Leste	400	*	400	400
Tonga	400	*	400	400
Vietnam	2,000	*	1,800	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	30,950	*	26,940	24,900
Albania	900	*	900	900
Armenia	600	*	600	600
Azerbaijan	600	*	600	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	900	*	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	1,700	*	1,700	1,400
Croatia	850	*	850	850
Cyprus	200	*	500	500
Czech Republic	425	*	425	425
Estonia	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Georgia	2,200	*	2,200	1,750
Greece	550	*	1,000	1,000
Hungary	800	*	800	800
Kosovo	750	*	750	750
Latvia	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Lithuania	1,300	*	1,100	1,100
Malta	100	*	100	100
Moldova	1,150	*	1,150	1,000
Montenegro	500	*	500	500
North Macedonia	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Poland	1,350	*	1,350	1,000
Romania	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Serbia	1,050	*	1,050	750
Slovakia	575	*	575	575
Slovenia	50	*	50	50
Turkey	1,600	*	1,940	1,450
Ukraine	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	*	-	-
Near East	17,900	*	19,150	17,570
Algeria	1,300	*	1,300	1,000

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Bahrain	700	*	950	970
Egypt	1,800	*	1,800	1,800
Iraq	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Jordan	4,000	*	3,800	3,800
Lebanon	3,000	*	3,500	3,500
Morocco	2,000	*	2,000	1,500
Oman	1,800	*	2,000	1,500
Tunisia	2,300	*	2,300	2,000
Yemen	-	*	500	500
South and Central Asia	13,300	*	13,750	14,050
Afghanistan	800	*	800	-
Bangladesh	1,850	*	1,800	1,900
Bhutan	200	*	200	200
India	1,700	*	1,600	1,900
Kazakhstan	900	*	900	900
Kyrgyz Republic	500	*	500	500
Maldives	450	*	500	500
Nepal	1,300	*	1,400	1,750
Pakistan	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
Sri Lanka	900	*	900	1,250
Tajikistan	350	*	450	450
Turkmenistan	250	*	200	200
Uzbekistan	600	*	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	13,795	*	14,080	13,975
Argentina	600	*	650	650
Bahamas, The	200	*	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	700	*	700	720
Belize	250	*	250	250
Brazil	650	*	800	800
Chile	455	*	450	450
Colombia	1,850	*	1,850	1,850
Costa Rica	725	*	725	600
Dominican Republic	500	*	500	500
Ecuador	250	*	300	300
El Salvador	700	*	800	800
Guatemala	760	*	800	800
Guyana	200	*	200	200
Haiti	255	*	255	255
Honduras	750	*	800	800
Jamaica	600	*	600	600
Mexico	1,750	*	1,575	1,575
Panama	700	*	725	725
Paraguay	400	*	400	400
Peru	600	*	650	650
Suriname	200	*	200	200

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Trinidad and Tobago	300	*	300	300
Uruguay	400	*	350	350
PM - Political-Military Affairs	5,876	*	5,500	8,500
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,876	*	5,500	5,500
PM - IMET, Women's Participation	-	*	-	3,000

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
TOTAL	**6,175,524**	**6,150,524**	**6,175,524**	**6,057,049**	**-118,475**	**-118,475**
FMF	5,598,615	5,598,615	6,175,524	6,057,049	458,434	-118,475
FMF - OCO	576,909	551,909	-	-	-576,909	-

[1] *Excludes enacted PY rescission of $25.0 million in the FY 2021 Actual.*
[2] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

The FY 2023 FMF Request promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability; strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments; countering strategic competitors; and countering transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. The Request seeks funding for a combination of grant assistance ($6,057.0 million) and loan authority ($4,000.0 million). Funding for key strategic partners will continue on a grant basis in FY 2023. The addition of loan authority will expand the available tools to help partners purchase more American-made defense equipment and related services and are needed to better compete against offers from foreign arms suppliers. 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 ($6.0 million)

Djibouti ($6.0 million)

FMF 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, and English-language development, as well as the provision, refurbishment, and/or sustainment of equipment to enhance maritime security, border security, counterterrorism (CT) capabilities and build engineering, communications, and logistics capabilities; and supporting the Rapid Intervention Battalion.

East Asia and Pacific ($129.0 million)

Indonesia ($14.0 million)

The most populous nation in Southeast Asia, and one that straddles both the Indian and Pacific Oceans, Indonesia is a key stakeholder and partner in upholding a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific region. FMF will support Indonesia's military modernization through technical training and education programs for its armed forces and coast guard. Additionally, FMF may support Indonesia's maritime security, maritime domain awareness (MDA), and disaster response capabilities. Funds may be used to provide

upgrades to, or ancillary equipment for, Indonesia's maritime surveillance platforms used by the Indonesian Navy and Air Force.

Mongolia ($3.0 million)

Democratic and open yet surrounded entirely by two of the United States' strategic competitors, Mongolia is an important partner in upholding a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific. It is also a steadfast U.S. partner, deploying with the United States to missions in Afghanistan and Iraq. FMF will support Mongolia's border security capabilities and military professionalization, in order to help it defend its sovereignty from foreign malign behavior. Funds may be used to purchase equipment for border patrol and security, such as communications systems, border surveillance equipment, cargo, and personnel vehicles. Funds may also support training and professional military education systems, including English language support and technical training.

Philippines ($40.0 million)

FMF programs will support the United States' and the Philippines' increased emphasis on regional maritime security – a critical Indo-Pacific objective – and humanitarian assistance/disaster response (HADR) and CT capacities of this key treaty ally. Funds will help the Philippines' government to increase real-time operational awareness in its territorial waters and to strengthen effectiveness of its operational resources. FMF will enhance ongoing efforts 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 its extensive maritime domain, including by providing sensors, communications, and network equipment. Training programs will enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities, and promote institutional and security sector reform. FMF will strengthen AFP HA/DR and PCG capacity to execute its law enforcement mandate throughout its often-contested exclusive economic zone.

Thailand ($10.0 million)

FMF will provide technical training support to Thailand, one of only two defense allies in Southeast Asia. Training will focus on operations and lifecycle support of major defense platforms purchased by Thailand from the United States. Training will not only enhance Thailand's ability to sustain U.S.-origin equipment, it will also foster in-person military engagement and training to strengthen the alliance and advance key U.S. national security objectives in the Indo-Pacific. Funds may also augment Thai officers' presence at U.S. professional military institutions, in order to further expose Thailand to U.S. doctrine, values, best practices, and culture.

Vietnam ($12.0 million)

Vietnam is a key Indo-Pacific partner. 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 ($50.0 million)

Funds will support projects that advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, which may include strategic competition priorities. Funds may also support projects to enhance maritime capabilities as well as

humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HA/DR), peacekeeping operations programs, and related training. Recipient countries may include the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Mongolia, Fiji, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea. Regional FMF 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 ($352.0 million)

Estonia ($9.8 million)

As Estonia is a frontline Eastern Flank NATO Ally facing Russian aggression, 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 ($25.0 million)

As Georgia is a frontline state facing Russian aggression, FMF will be used to continue supporting its development of forces capable of enhancing national territorial defense, including the procurement of tactical equipment, and support for ISR, counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems, multi-mission radar systems, and MDA. Funds may also support advisors to assist Georgia to reform and modernize its military institutions.

Latvia ($9.8 million)

As Latvia is a frontline Eastern Flank NATO Ally facing Russian aggression, funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. FMF will build ISR, target acquisition, and ground forces' capabilities. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Lithuania ($9.8 million)

As Lithuania is a frontline Eastern Flank NATO Ally facing Russian aggression, funds will support the provision of equipment and training to increase national territorial defense capabilities and NATO interoperability. FMF will build C2 and secure communication capabilities for the ground forces. Funds will also provide ongoing support to the Baltic Defense College.

Ukraine ($165.0 million)

Funds will strengthen Ukraine's ability to secure its borders and deter and counter threats to its sovereignty. FMF will also support Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration and the long-term modernization of Ukraine's armed forces and defense institutions. Depending on Ukraine's needs in the wake of Russia's war, funds may support the development of new naval capabilities, including a seagoing fleet of armed, fast patrol craft as well as shore-based sensors to detect and track Russian activity in the maritime domain. FMF may continue train and equip programs, including multi-national efforts, to enhance Ukraine's internal defense capabilities and institutional training capacity. Funds may also be used to procure and sustain previously provided equipment, such as counter-mortar/counter-artillery radars and

procure electronic warfare equipment and lethal military assistance that protects Ukrainian soldiers from attack by Russia-led forces.

Europe and Eurasia Regional ($132.8 million)

FMF will support projects that develop and sustain allies' and partners' capabilities to counter Russia's aggression, focusing on frontline states that are at greatest risk. EUR Regional funds will promote the ability of recipient countries to detect, deter, and defeat hybrid, cyber, and conventional threats from Russia, as well as enhance military professionalization and NATO interoperability. FMF will also afford the Department maximum flexibility to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective, such as Black Sea MDA activities. A portion of regional FMF may also be used to expand the European Recapitalization Incentive Program, which emphasizes burden-sharing by incentivizing U.S. military grant assistance for countries that commit national funds to modernize their militaries and divest Russian equipment. The Department will work with DoD on potential countries and proposals, should funding allow.

Near East ($5,309.0 million)

Bahrain ($4.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support capacity-building efforts for the Bahraini Defense Forces and Bahraini Coast Guard to interdict weapons and other illicit materiel transiting Bahrain's coast.

Egypt ($1,300.0 million)

FMF will support the modernization and sustainment of Egyptian forces to bolster Egypt's efforts to defeat extremist groups, including the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in the Sinai, and to strengthen maritime and border security, especially against the transit of foreign terrorist fighters.

Iraq ($100.0 million)

FMF is a vital instrument for developing Iraq's long-term capability and capacity to defeat threats to Iraq's sovereignty, partner with U.S. forces to pursue shared interests, and counter destabilizing influences that threaten its stability and that of the region. FMF will assist the Iraq Security Forces (ISF), including the Peshmerga, as they protect against transnational terrorist networks, maintain Iraq's sovereignty, promote regional stability, and ensure interoperability with the United States.

Israel ($3,300.0 million)

The enduring 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. This commitment to Israel's security is manifest in the United States' robust FMF program, in helping maintain Israel's Qualitative Military Edge, and in cutting-edge cooperation on missile defense. FY 2023 funds 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 2023 marks the fifth year of the 10-year, $38,000 million Memorandum of Understanding with Israel.

Jordan ($400.0 million)

Jordan is a key strategic partner and a leading member of the Coalition to Defeat ISIS. FMF will support the Jordan Armed Forces' (JAF) effort to modernize and enhance its ability to counter security 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 its 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.

Lebanon ($150.0 million)

FMF will support the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) role in defending Lebanon's security and sovereignty. The LAF has taken on additional responsibilities in response to compounding crises facing Lebanon. 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. 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. A strong and independent LAF is critical to Lebanon's stability and undermines Hizballah's false claim to legitimacy and need for weapons.

Morocco ($10.0 million)

Morocco is a Major Non-NATO Ally and a valued partner that supports U.S national security interests from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Sahel. FMF contributes to the enhancement of Morocco's ability to coordinate border security, disaster preparedness, counter illicit trafficking, and counter the influence of terrorist groups. As Morocco continues to implement its 2030 Ministry of Defense modernization plan, FMF will be used to sustain U.S.-origin equipment, refurbish Excess Defense Articles, and enhance border and maritime security capabilities. FMF will help bolster Morocco's command, control, computing, communications, and intelligence (C4-I) and cyber capabilities, to counter threats from ISIS and other extremist groups against Morocco's infrastructure.

Tunisia ($45.0 million)

Tunisia is a critical regional security partner and 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 strengthen Tunisia's role as a regional security leader, improve its ability to contribute to regional DoD operations and UN Peacekeeping missions, and help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security by augmenting Tunisian security forces' ISR and border security capabilities, as well as ensuring its aging equipment remains combat-capable, including a replacement for its F-5 fleet.

South and Central Asia ($50.0 million)

FMF is requested for the broader SCA region and may support the South Asian countries of Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and the Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The sub-regional breakouts below and in the Central Asia Regional Operating Unit represent current estimated needs for the entire region, but the Department will need maximum flexibility in FY 2023 to address effects of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan,

counter strategic competitors, and target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

Central Asia Regional ($15.0 million)

To promote stability in Central Asia and deny sanctuary to illegal armed groups from Afghanistan, regional FMF will help strengthen key capacities and build military-to-military relationships and may support strategic competition priorities. Funds may include support to bolster border security and CT capabilities, including in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, as well as training and professionalization, including facilitating Kazakhstan's defense reform and transformation efforts. Finally, regional funding will further strengthen the United States' bilateral security relationships with Central Asian partners while supporting their common interest in, and enabling their capabilities to, maintaining sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity in the face of strategic competitors and malign influence.

State South and Central Asia Regional ($35.0 million)

SCA Regional funds will support programming in South Asia that advances a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, which may include strategic competition priorities, including FMF to enhance maritime security and domain awareness and strengthen HA/DR, as well as related training. Funds may also strengthen these 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 ($73.5 million)

Colombia ($38.0 million)

U.S. security assistance will build sustained Colombian military capabilities so the government can secure and protect its sovereign territory; effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats; adopt internationally accepted human rights norms; 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.

Ecuador ($5.0 million)

Funds will support an improving U.S. security relationship with the Ecuadorian government and military. Funds will directly address the issue of illicit trafficking in the Andean region and its movement via Ecuador's Pacific Coast. FMF will support capabilities such as maritime patrol aircraft enhancement, maritime C2 capabilities, and unmanned aerial systems.

State Central America Regional ($10.5 million)

FMF in Central America will support the security component of the Administration's Root Causes Strategy. Insecurity in Central America continues to have a significant direct impact on U.S. national security interests. The desired outcome is to promote security institutions that protect communities by countering crime, including transnational organized crime, in partnership with other government

institutions, while respecting human rights and ensuring transparency. Funds will be used to target capability gaps and bolster U.S. efforts to reduce criminal activity, thereby advancing a more prosperous and stable region. Regional FMF will be focused on strengthening each country's maritime services to enable each country to conduct detection and interdiction operations to counter illicit trafficking. In addition, FMF will improve Central American partners' ability to conduct regional operations through integrated C2 systems and to monitor and secure their land borders.

State Western Hemisphere Regional ($20.0 million)

Regional FMF will be used to support the Department's efforts to build and enhance military capabilities in the WHA region, as well as to counter malign influence. This Request includes $7.5 million to continue efforts under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative to stabilize and reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean region, which threaten both U.S. and Caribbean security, and reduce illicit trafficking and movement of narcotics through the region. The Request will also support Peru's efforts to carry out operations to combat transnational organized crime and terrorism within its borders, respond to natural disasters, and improve communications capabilities along its borders. WHA Regional funds will also be leveraged in South America to blunt the advances of strategic competitors in military capabilities spaces and use FMF where it can make U.S. acquisitions more competitive and cement U.S. relationships in the region for years to come.

Other Funding ($67.5 million)

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund ($50.0 million)

The Countering People's Republic of China (PRC) Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the People's Republic of China (PRC). FMF-funded activities may include direct grant support for the procurement of equipment and services, training support, and the use of FMF as seed money to incentivize partners to commit national funds to modernizing their militaries and divesting from PRC-provided equipment. These funds will deter PRC aggression and malign influence and thereby promote a stable and open international system by ensuring coalition partners and allied governments are equipped and trained to work towards common security goals and share the burden in joint missions.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund ($17.5 million)

This funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) adopting a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. FMF will provide grant assistance for eligible partners to purchase U.S.-origin equipment and training, promoting interoperability and standardization. PSF FMF will promote U.S. interests and combat threats by ensuring partners are equipped and trained to work together in meeting common security goals.

PM - Political-Military Affairs ($70.0 million)

FMF Administrative Expenses ($70.0 million): The Request will support the operating costs required to administer security assistance programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, as well as the PM Bureau's oversight, monitoring, and evaluation activities for FMF and International Military Education and Training programs at the Department of State.

FMF Loan Authority ($4,000.0 million): FMF loan authority is an important tool, complementary to FMF grant assistance, which will enable the United States to work with creditworthy NATO and Major Non-NATO allies to access additional capital to support the purchase of major U.S. defense articles. The Request seeks $8,000.0 3illion in FMF loan and loan guarantee authority to maximize the Administration's ability to respond to new and emerging requirements; as well as interest rate flexibility for FMF direct loans to enable the United States to provide more competitive financing terms relative to foreign competitors, and authority for FMF loan guarantees to institutionalize burden-sharing by incentivizing the private sector to provide financing for defense sales by providing a partial guarantee backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S..

Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO[1]	FY 2021 Actual Total	FY 2022 Estimate Total[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
FMF Total	**5,598,615**	**576,909**	**6,175,524**	**6,150,524**	**6,175,524**	**6,057,049**
Africa	5,000	-	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
Djibouti	5,000	-	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
East Asia and Pacific	108,000	-	108,000	*	129,000	129,000
Indonesia	14,000	-	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
Mongolia	3,000	-	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
Philippines	40,000	-	40,000	*	40,000	40,000
Thailand	7,000	-	7,000	*	10,000	10,000
Vietnam	12,000	-	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	32,000	-	32,000	*	50,000	50,000
Europe and Eurasia	191,091	138,909	330,000	*	299,024	352,024
Estonia	10,000	-	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
Georgia	35,000	-	35,000	*	25,000	25,000
Latvia	10,000	-	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
Lithuania	10,000	-	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
Ukraine	115,000	-	115,000	*	115,000	165,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	11,091	138,909	150,000	*	132,774	132,774
Near East	5,123,000	370,000	5,493,000	*	5,459,000	5,309,000
Bahrain	3,000	-	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
Egypt	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	*	1,300,000	1,300,000
Iraq	-	250,000	250,000	*	250,000	100,000
Israel	3,300,000	-	3,300,000	*	3,300,000	3,300,000
Jordan	425,000	-	425,000	*	350,000	400,000
Lebanon	-	120,000	120,000	*	160,000	150,000
Morocco	10,000	-	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
Tunisia	85,000	-	85,000	*	85,000	45,000
South and Central Asia	24,599	500	25,099	*	50,000	50,000
Bangladesh	2,350	-	2,350	*	-	-
Maldives	400	-	400	*	-	-
Nepal	2,349	-	2,349	*	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	500	500	*	-	-
Central Asia Regional	10,000	-	10,000	*	15,000	15,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	9,500	-	9,500	*	35,000	35,000
Western Hemisphere	76,925	-	76,925	*	95,000	73,525
Belize	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	-
Colombia	38,525	-	38,525	*	40,000	38,025
Costa Rica	7,500	-	7,500	*	-	-
Ecuador	5,000	-	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
Mexico	6,000	-	6,000	*	-	-
Panama	2,000	-	2,000	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	-	-	*	27,500	10,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	16,900	-	16,900	*	22,500	20,000
Other Funding	-	67,500	67,500	*	67,500	67,500
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	-	50,000	50,000	*	-	-

Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO[1]	FY 2021 Actual Total	FY 2022 Estimate Total[2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	-	-	*	50,000	50,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	17,500	17,500	*	17,500	17,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	70,000	-	70,000	*	70,000	70,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	-	70,000	*	70,000	70,000

1/ Excludes enacted PY rescissions of $25.0 million in the FY 2021 Actual.
2/ The FY 2022 Estimate level includes Enduring ($5,598.615 million) and OCO ($551.909 million).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
IO&P	387,500	387,500	457,100	457,200	69,700	100

[1] *FY 2021 Actual excludes $580.0 million in Additional Funding from ARPA (P.L. 117-2).*
[2] *FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.*

The FY 2023 request for International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing international coordination as well as leveraging resources from other countries. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to advance U.S. strategic objectives that require global solutions, such as protecting the ozone layer and promoting inclusive, sustainable, and climate-friendly economic growth and development.

IO - International Organizations ($457.2 million)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) ($1.2 million)

ICAO Aviation Security Program strengthens worldwide civil aviation security by enabling ICAO to evaluate the security of national civil aviation systems around the world. The ICAO Aviation Security Program will support core activities necessary for ICAO to coordinate aviation security via the international civil aviation system. This contribution will also support the Universal Security Audit Program, which facilitates regular national audits that are essential to the maintenance and security of the international civil aviation system. U.S. funding also supports ICAO to help states and regions build capacity and maintain appropriate security measures in areas in which security measures are lacking. This contribution will also help ICAO increase the number of countries that fully comply with security standards and practices, as well as continually improve the level of compliance and the effectiveness of these practices.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO) ($0.4 million)

IDLO promotes the rule of law in developing countries through institution building and legal empowerment; sharing of knowledge of diverse legal systems; and extensive research on rights and justice. This contribution to IDLO's core budget will support its substantive goals, which include supporting well-functioning, responsive legal institutions, citizens who are empowered and aware of their rights, and legal systems that enable fair, sustainable development outcomes, helping to build confidence in the justice sector by supporting legal and institutional reforms and promoting good governance especially in countries emerging from conflict or moving towards democracy.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) ($0.3 million)

IMO supports efforts to improve the security of maritime facilities and vessels, including through audits of IMO member states. This contribution will support core activities of the organization and the Maritime Security Program (MSP). The contribution will help IMO maintain maritime security, including by

combatting piracy. The U.S. contribution will enable IMO to work with member states to improve maritime security measures that have a direct impact on the well-being of U.S. citizens. This contribution will support long-range identification and tracking of vessels, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy activities and training. This contribution will enable the IMO MSP to support a range of projects, which may include sending expert advisory missions to help maritime nations implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCCS) / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) ($21.0 million)

U.S. leadership in the IPCC, UNFCCC, Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), and Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a critical component of the global response to climate change. U.S. support for these organizations will advance assessments of climate change science and technology; help countries around the world, including major emitters, reduce emissions, accelerate technology deployment, and promote transparency; ensure effective coordination, collection, and provision of earth-observing data; and bolster national capacities to enhance resilience to climate change. Funding also supports work on key UNFCCC negotiating and related climate issues, such as UNFCCC Climate Technology Center & Network work on climate technology cooperation and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) work on tracking climate finance, private sector leverage, carbon markets, and methane.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs ($3.2 million)

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management are a global priority to protect human health. This contribution supports a range of UN Environment Program (UNEP) and multilateral environmental agreement activities and secretariats related to chemicals, waste, and ozone layer protection, including: support of the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury; the Secretariat costs of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; the Secretariat costs for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); and support for capacity building activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, the Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, the Minamata Convention, and SAICM through the UNEP Special Program and the Minamata Convention's Specific Implementation Program.

International Conservation Programs ($7.0 million)

This contribution will continue prior-year support to conventions and organizations, including activities to combat wildlife trafficking, slow deforestation, enhance food security, improve the scientific basis on which to make policy decisions, and strengthen civil society. The multilateral organizations and conventions that may receive funds include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the Food and Agriculture Organization National Forest Program Facility, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Convention on Wetlands, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the Intergovernmental Platform for Science-Policy Interface for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MLF) ($64.0 million)

The Multilateral Fund (MLF), established in 1994, is the Montreal Protocol’s financial mechanism that provides technical and financial assistance to help developing countries meet their obligations to phase

out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and phase down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which are potent greenhouse gases. The Montreal Protocol galvanizes global political will for adoption of binding commitments that are credited with turning the momentum toward a renewed ozone layer by the middle of the 21st Century. The MLF has played a critical role in achieving global participation and compliance as a structure for sharing the burden of the ODS phase-out. This contribution will support activities to assist developing countries achieve targets in their hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase-out plans toward implementation of the 2025 reduction step of a 67.5 percent reduction and 2024 HFC freeze for Parties to the Protocol's Kigali Amendment.

Organization for American States Development Assistance ($3.0 million)

This contribution will provide critical support for key Organization of American States (OAS) economic development programs. This contribution will support strategic areas of cooperation including: programs to foster sustainable economic growth and promote economic development and prosperity; institutional capacity building for the design and implementation of policies and programs designed to enhance productivity, competitiveness, innovation, entrepreneurship, women's empowerment, and public private engagement; education; energy transition and climate adaptation; port operations; and the promotion of regional trade and investment opportunities that bolster U.S. ties and leadership and support U.S. interests, including stability, in the region. Capacity building through these programs mitigates regional root causes of migration and displacement and assists in the sustainable economic development and recovery of the region.

Organization of American States Fund for Strengthening Democracy ($5.0 million)

This contribution will provide support for key OAS programs to strengthen democracy in the Americas. The funds will help support core functions of the OAS that rely almost entirely on voluntary donor support, including OAS special missions to address political crises in member states where democracy hangs in the balance; conflict resolution to preserve stable democracies; electoral observation missions to ensure free and fair elections as well as the integrity of electoral bodies and processes; and projects/initiatives to strengthen democratic institutions. This contribution will strengthen OAS's critical role in preserving regional peace and stability, consistent with the OAS Revitalization and Reform Act of 2013, this is particularly critical at a time when countries like Russia and China seek to expand their sphere of influence in the Western Hemisphere.

Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) ($0.1 million)

The U.S. contribution will support the work of the ReCAAP, which advances the Department's strategic goals of ensuring safety of international civilian shipping and supporting broader objectives of the Rebalance strategy (promoting respect for international law and norms, improving good governance, deepening relations with allies, partners, and emerging powers, and building regional maritime domain awareness and security capacity). This contribution will enable continued U.S. participation in the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center.

UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS) ($0.1 million)

This contribution supports the work of the UNCLCS which is critical to affirming the extent of sovereign rights in the ocean. A lack of funding has put the work of the UNCLCS in jeopardy. This contribution will ensure the UNCLCS is able to convene to make recommendations that have significant economic implications, including for the U.S. The U.S. has nearly completed the work necessary to determine the

outer limits of its continental shelf which will assert sovereign rights over nearly one million square kilometers of seabed.

UN Junior Professional Officers Program ($1.5 million)

The United Nations (UN) Junior Professional Officers (JPO) Program serves as a pathway to a professional career with the United Nations, enabling the U.S. to position American citizens in career paths within the UN. This contribution will support up to four American citizens for two-year JPO appointments, which may also be through JPO programs at UN agencies within the UN System. Strategic placement of qualified American citizens in entry-level positions throughout the UN System leverages the technical skills of American citizens to enhance performance and outcomes, including through reform and good governance efforts that are consistent with U.S. values and influence. Strategic competitors and allies alike are increasingly prioritizing the JPO program and other opportunities to enhance their own representation in the UN; the United States does not rank in the top ten countries that provide funding for JPOs.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ($3.5 million)

OCHA mobilizes international humanitarian assistance for more than 274 million people globally, including the most severe type of crises, recently in Ukraine. OCHA advances humanitarian reforms across numerous humanitarian and development agencies and negotiates humanitarian access in crises, including with the Taliban in Afghanistan. This contribution will support OCHA's core budget, strengthening the international humanitarian architecture. OCHA will continue to implement its strategy to cultivate new humanitarian donors and engage new governments and the private sector in international humanitarian assistance work. OCHA will also improve outreach with regional bodies to improve coordination and communication and continue to provide expert policy guidance, offer expert briefings on protection of civilians, humanitarian access, and other issues, as well as advancing disaster risk reduction efforts.

UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) ($1.0 million)

This contribution to the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund will address immediate needs in countries emerging from conflict and will address critical gaps in the peacebuilding process through support to service delivery in the very early stages of a peacebuilding process before donor conferences are organized and other funding mechanisms such as country-specific Multi-Partner Trust Funds have been established. This contribution will complement and advance the overall aims of the Global Fragility Act, which was passed by Congress in December 2019 and requested that the President implement a 10-year strategy to: 1) help stabilize conflict-affected areas, 2) address global fragility, and 3) increase U.S. capacity to be a leader in international efforts to prevent extremism and violent conflict.

UN Resident Coordinator System ($23.0 million)

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) System, which began operations in 2019 within the UN Secretariat, leads and coordinates UN development and humanitarian agencies' work in the field. This contribution will go to the Special Purpose Trust Fund set up to receive voluntary contributions to fund the RC System. The U.S. has a strong interest in working with the RC System to address efforts to undermine the integrity of the UN Development System and promote long-standing UN norms and values, including human rights in the UN's development work. The United States will continue to encourage the RC System to provide capable leaders of UN country teams and standard bearers of UN norms and standards, including the promotion and protection of human rights.

UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse ($1.5 million)

This contribution together with contributions of other donors will bolster the work of the UN Special Coordinator on Improving the UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Reducing instances of sexual exploitation and abuse is critical to the effectiveness and credibility of UN missions and teams working to promote peace, protect civilians, provide humanitarian and development assistance, and protect human rights. This contribution will support the UN's efforts to address and combat sexual exploitation and abuse in the UN, including in UN peacekeeping operations.

UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict ($1.8 million)

This contribution for the United Nations Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict supports efforts to eliminate sexual violence in conflict and will support efforts to prevent, document, and respond to the needs of survivors of sexual violence in conflict. Strategic priorities include converting cultures of impunity into cultures of justice and accountability through consistent and effective prosecution; fostering national ownership and leadership for sustainable, survivor-centered response; and addressing the root causes of conflict-related sexual violence.

UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women ($1.5 million)

This contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (Trust Fund) supports efforts to encourage governments and civil society organizations to strengthen the implementation of laws, policies, and action plans on violence against women. Trust Fund support will help prevent violence against women and girls by empowering groups especially at risk of violence and improve access to services such as legal assistance and counseling for women and girls affected by violence.

UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights ($1.2 million)

Through the Voluntary Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to help promote and protect human rights globally. This contribution will support OHCHR’s operations to provide needed technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to promote human rights worldwide. In the long term, the Voluntary Fund will sustain the UN’s activities to share expertise and best practices on human rights and integrate the issue of human rights into countries’ legal, political, and social frameworks. The Voluntary Fund will also continue to contribute to the promotion of human rights in countries hosting UN peacekeeping missions, increasing the likelihood of successful outcomes and long-term stability.

UN Women ($10.0 million)

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) works to advance women’s economic empowerment; end violence against women; promote women’s leadership and political participation; and advancing women’s role in peace and security. This contribution will support the UN Women core budget, which funds programs to implement policies that advance the status of women globally. The contribution will support women’s political participation by breaking through structural barriers and rolling back discriminatory laws and institutions that limit opportunities to run for

office, and support efforts to enforce of laws and policies against violence and help women access free or affordable essential health, police, justice, and social support services. This contribution will also support efforts to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets, and influence institutions and policies determining growth and development.

UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) ($0.7 million)

The United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN Habitat) promotes socially and environmentally sustainable urban development that provides adequate potable water, sanitation, health, economic, and social services to those living in urban areas. The contribution to UN Habitat's core budget will help address developing countries' urbanization challenges with impacts on political, economic, social, environmental, and health security. The U.S. will leverage this contribution to encourage UN Habitat to improve its management, increase accountability and transparency, and refine its new strategic focus, particularly in project planning and evaluation, and integrate programming that encourages gender balance and environmental sustainability.

UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) ($1.0 million)

UNCDF provides financing to promote economic activity, especially to small and medium-sized enterprises in least developed countries. This contribution to UNCDF's core budget helps countries gain access to financing from private sector and individual entrepreneurs through inclusive financial market programs. U.S. funding also assists in the creation of a friendly business and investment climate through local governance and infrastructure programs. UNCDF's programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF) ($3.0 million)

UNDEF provides targeted support to promote democracy, particularly in nations in which supporting such activities bilaterally is difficult. UNDEF provides small grants to non-governmental organization projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, including in priority areas such as women, youth, and free media – all critical to democratic governance. This contribution to UNDEF will advance U.S. values, global stability, security, and positive political evolution to democratic systems of governments worldwide. U.S. contributions to UNDEF will advance the Department's strategic objectives related to strengthening democratic institutions by allowing the U.S. to maintain strong influence, including through continued U.S. participation on the UNDEF Advisory Board.

UN Development Program (UNDP) ($76.6 million)

UNDP is the primary development agency of the UN, working in over 170 developing countries to address poverty, promote democratic governance, advance sustainability, and improve crisis prevention and recovery capacities and practices. UNDP is leading the UN's efforts to address the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, contributing to international community's and Department's build-back-better efforts. This contribution to UNDP's core budget will support UNDP's administrative functions and basic development programming, enabling UNDP to deliver assistance programs effectively in these areas to advance key U.S. interests and policy objectives and to ensure that UNDP operates with transparency and accountability.

UN Environment Program (UNEP) ($10.2 million)

UNEP develops international agreements and developing country capacity to implement a range of programs and activities related to natural disasters, ecosystem management, environmental governance, environmental sustainability, chemicals, waste management, air quality, earth observation systems, climate change, and resource efficiency. This contribution will support the Regional Seas Program, which supports Pacific Island States on environmental issues. The contribution will support the International Coral Reef Initiative, an international partnership to conserve and restore the world's coral reefs. This contribution will also support the Caribbean Environment Program, which serves as Secretariat for the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region, the only binding agreement to address marine pollution and the conservation of sensitive habitats and species in the region.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) ($56.0 million)

UNFPA provides voluntary family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services, which are key elements of global health, and prevention and response to gender-based violence, and contribute to achieving the health-related Sustainable Development Goals. This contribution to UNFPA's core budget will support programs that have a vital impact in expanding access to family planning and reducing global maternal and child mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where death rates are highest. UNFPA program activities focus on the following core areas with special emphasis given to poor and vulnerable populations: gender equality and women's empowerment, including gender-based violence and discrimination; maternal and reproductive health including HIV prevention; adolescent and youth services, and employing data on population dynamics to help governments base policies on demographic evidence.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) ($14.5 million)

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is responsible for advancing human rights and promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. OHCHR supports the special procedures mandates of the Human Rights Council (HRC). OHCHR also supports human rights treaty bodies other than the HRC. This contribution for OHCHR's core budget will support the office's capacity to provide technical assistance to build states' capacity to promote and protect human rights, to advocate on behalf of victims of human rights violations and abuses, and to monitor human rights situations globally. This contribution will enable OHCHR to support activities such as additional human rights monitoring missions to supplement peacekeeping missions. The U.S. contribution will help advance U.S. strategic objectives in the HRC by expanding U.S. influence through financial support for the UN's human rights mechanisms.

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) ($135.5 million)

UNICEF acts as a global champion for children, striving to ensure their survival and well-being globally. This contribution will support the core budget of UNICEF, which contributes to the development of local institutional capacity and enables the organization to provide goods and services to the worlds' most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and excluded children and their families. Core funding also supports UNICEF's efforts to coordinate and harmonize its operations with other UN agencies and to strengthen transparency and accountability, including results-based management. UNICEF has been a valuable partner for the U.S. and the international community in combatting the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the delivery of vaccines. UNICEF is also committed to helping the millions of Ukrainian children who suddenly left their home country and are faced with food, shelter, and education challenges.

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT) ($8.0 million)

UNVFVT provides funds received from voluntary contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The goals of the UNVFVT are to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The UNVFVT is widely recognized as a successful and effective mechanism for meeting the needs of victims of torture, strengthening civil society, and promoting accountability. This contribution to the UNVFVT will support direct assistance to victims of torture, address urgent humanitarian needs; advance U.S. multilateral leadership on human rights and democracy; and underscore the commitment of the United States to eliminate the practice of torture worldwide.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) ($1.0 million)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) supports technical collaboration between the 189 WMO Member states to build capacity of developing countries to produce higher quality data and forecasts related to climate, water, and weather. Climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters. This contribution will support VCP activities, such as improving the global system of data gathering, analysis, and forecasting, which has a direct benefit on the ability to address critical issues of human security in the United States and worldwide. U.S. contributions to the VCP will advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges and enhance global stability and security through strengthened response to threats to human wellbeing.

WTO Technical Assistance ($0.6 million)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) technical assistance activities build long-lasting human and institutional trade capacity and enhance ownership through training and technical cooperation for WTO members. WTO's technical assistance efforts are primarily geared towards government officials from developing and least-developed countries and acceding countries, although the audience can also include representatives from civil society, academia, and the private sector. This contribution will support assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries, underscoring U.S. continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, helping developing countries take advantage of opportunities for growth, combat poverty, and increase stability.

International Organizations and Programs

($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 ARPA Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
IO&P Total	**387,500**	**580,000**	**387,500**	**457,100**	**457,200**
IO - International Organizations	387,500	580,000	*	457,100	457,200
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	-	*	1,200	1,200
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	-	*	400	400
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	-	*	325	325
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,400	-	*	21,000	21,000
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	-	*	3,175	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	-	*	7,000	7,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	32,000	-	*	64,000	64,000
IO - OAS Development Assistance	-	-	*	-	3,000
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	-	-	*	-	5,000
IO - Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	-	75,000	*	-	-
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	-	*	50	50
IO - UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS)	-	-	*	-	100
IO - UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	-	10,000	*	-	-
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	1,500	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	-	*	3,500	3,500
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	-	*	-	1,000
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	-	*	23,000	23,000
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	-	*	1,750	1,750
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	-	*	1,150	1,150
IO - UN Women	10,000	5,000	*	10,000	10,000
IO - UN World Health Organization (WHO)	-	280,000	*	-	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	-	*	700	700
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	-	*	1,000	1,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	-	*	3,500	3,000
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	20,000	*	81,550	76,550
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,600	-	*	10,200	10,200
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	32,500	20,000	*	56,000	56,000
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	14,500	-	*	14,500	14,500
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	170,000	*	139,000	135,500
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	-	*	8,000	8,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	-	*	1,000	1,000
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	-	*	600	600

1/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2).

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual [1]	FY 2022 Estimate [2]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
FFP Title II	1,740,000	1,740,000	1,570,000	1,740,000	-	170,000

[1]FY 2021 Actual excludes $800.0 million in Additional Funding from ARPA (P.L. 117-2).
[2] FY 2022 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

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

BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance ($1,740.0 million)

The FY 2023 Title II request of $1.7 billion supports U.S. food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world as well as non-emergency Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSA) to address the root causes of food insecurity at a household level. In an emergency where people face acute food insecurity, agricultural commodities procured from the U.S. can play an important role in humanitarian response, especially in places where local and regional markets cannot sustain populations in need. In humanitarian programs designed to save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery, BHA complements Title II in-kind food with IDA-funded market-based food assistance as well as support for health, nutrition, shelter, protection, and other humanitarian sectors. The flexibility to provide an integrated package of humanitarian assistance interventions is critical to maintain USAID's global humanitarian leadership. The upcoming reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act presents an opportunity to address the logistical and operational constraints and make BHA's emergency programming more effective and efficient.

Approximately $285.0 million of the request will be used for non-emergency RFSA. An additional $80.0 million is requested in the DA account under USAID's Community Development Fund (CDF), for a total of $365.0 million. Together, Title II and CDF resources are a cornerstone of USAID's efforts to address household-level chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises. The upcoming reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act presents an opportunity to build on the legacy of successful, innovative programming approaches to improve the effectiveness of these programs, ensuring that RFSAs can utilize integrated, multi-sectoral programming strategies with a strong emphasis on sustainability.

This request reflects the importance of U.S. in-kind agricultural commodities to humanitarian response and acknowledges the opportunity to address the high administrative burden placed on partners implementing Title II resources through the upcoming reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act. The Administration is committed to supporting integrated, multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance efficiently, effectively, and with the dignity of the people we are trying to help always in mind. The FY 2023 Budget Request of $1.7 billion in Title II resources and $4.7 billion in IDA resources, coupled with the revision and reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act, will allow the United States to lead the international humanitarian system with innovative, flexible, and multi-sectoral programming in FY 2023 and beyond.

V. MANDATORY GLOBAL HEALTH FUNDING

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USAID GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS

($ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Global Health Programs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,500,000**	**6,500,000**	**6,500,000**
Global Health Programs - State	-	-	-	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	-	-	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000

The FY 2023 request includes $6,500.0 million in Global Health Programs mandatory funding for State and USAID available over five years to make transformative investments in global health security and pandemic and other biological threat preparedness in support of national biodefense and pandemic preparedness goals. This funding will strengthen the global health workforce, advance research and development capacity, and increase health security financing to help prevent, detect, and respond to future COVID variants and other biological threats.

Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness Fund ($4,500.0 million, GHP-State):

The United States, in partnership with the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO), is listening to the global experts and is leading the international community to establish a new financial intermediary fund (FIF) focused on global health security and pandemic preparedness, and response (PPR), including preparedness for future COVID variants. A well-resourced FIF housed at the World Bank would provide funding to address key gaps in the health security architecture to bolster pandemic preparedness including preparedness for future COVID variants at country, regional, and global levels. Creation of a new financial intermediary fund recognizes the urgent need to increase sustainable financing for pandemic preparedness and global health security, and that significant gaps remain in disease surveillance, country level capability required by the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR), and capacity to rapidly develop, manufacture, and administer countermeasures globally.

Building on international momentum, the United States remains focused on establishing a FIF with the broadest political support from stakeholders. These efforts seek to ensure sustainability by allowing for the inclusion of monetary resources outside of official development accounts. The World Bank and the WHO are working on the design elements of a FIF so that it can be ready to accept and deploy financing from the United States and other donors in 2022. At the President's Global COVID-19 Summit, the United States pledged $250.0 million in FY 2021 ARPA-ESF for a FIF to support efforts related to the coronavirus, which has proved pivotal in coalescing international support to establish a FIF. This is in addition to the $250.0 million included in the FY 2022 President's Budget Request. The $4.5 billion mandatory request and the $250.0 million discretionary request in FY 2023 will further build on that initial pledge, and will encourage other donor countries, private sector, and philanthropies to join us in contributing to the FIF to achieve a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats.

The G20 High Level Independent Panel on Financing the Global Commons for Pandemic Preparedness and the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response estimate that $10,000.0 to $30,000.0 million annually is needed to avoid the cycle of panic and neglect that inhibits the world's ability to

prevent, detect, and respond to health security threats. Mandatory funding in the amount requested will be essential to address gaps in the global health security architecture at the scale required. Robust U.S. financing will demonstrate our commitment to improving global health security, while catalyzing additional support from donors and partners.

Research, Development, and Delivery ($500.0 million, GHP-USAID):

The Budget includes $500.0 million over five years for a contribution to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) to support vaccine research, development, and delivery, and to develop and deploy innovative tools to build resilience for future epidemics and pandemics. Vaccine research and development activities support USAID's longer-term objectives for addressing pandemic preparedness. This funding will enable innovative tools and technologies with the potential to accelerate the development and manufacture of vaccines against previously unknown pathogens, which will be critical to prepare for future infectious disease threats.

Health Worker Initiative ($1,000.0 million; $250.0 million GHP-State and $750.0 million GHP-USAID): Well-performing health workforces need to be responsive and efficient to achieve the best health outcomes possible, given available resources and circumstances. This Budget includes $1.0 billion to build and strengthen the global health workforce as part of the Administration's newly launching Health Worker Initiative (HWI), a critical component of both the Build Back Better World Initiative and the COVID-19 Response Plan. This initiative is the global component of the Domestic Health Worker Initiative launched by the Biden Administration last year. Activities will be coordinated with other departments and agencies supporting this initiative, including the Department of Human and Health Services (HHS) and the Centers for Disease Controls (CDC). Investments will:

- Support private industry partnerships with local governments to expand the capacity of country pre- and in-service education systems to build a more diverse, inclusive and well-trained health workforce that is better equipped to serve and respond to local and global population health needs and to ensure the sustainability of health infrastructure investments.

- Advance the safety and security of health workers across facilities and communities, including by prioritizing health worker vaccinations and preventing violence, discrimination, and sexual harassment.

- Develop regional and country institutional capacity for health and other critical workforce planning and management at all levels that more effectively address health worker development and training, distribution, and retention.

- Support countries to develop and implement strategic plans to support health workers and partner with countries on projects under these plans.

- Advance availability of human resources for health (HRH) data for all levels of decision making through scaled and decentralized implementation of human resource information systems at national and sub-national levels.

- Ensure equity and women's meaningful participation (in terms of number, parity, remuneration, and decision-making power in an organization's structure) in the health workforce across several global health areas, including global health security programming. Promote fair remuneration and decent work including for paraprofessionals and community health workers, a majority of whom are women. Strengthen leadership opportunities including removing barriers for women, who represent 70 percent of the workforce but are concentrated in lower-status positions.

Emergency Reserve Fund ($500.0 million, GHP-USAID):

The Budget includes $500.0 million to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund (ERF) which is needed to ensure USAID has the ability to quickly and effectively respond to infectious disease outbreaks if the Administrator of USAID determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to respond to an emerging health threat that poses severe threats to human health. The ERF has been crucial in enabling USAID to quickly respond in past infectious disease outbreaks, including Ebola, Pneumonic Plague, and COVID-19 outbreaks. Having dedicated funding to respond to future outbreaks will enable USAID to respond quickly and effectively, while avoiding disruption to ongoing health programming.

Category and Program Area Summary
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Total	**37,701,427**	**37,511,016**	**41,219,052**	**42,906,671**
PS Peace and Security	9,153,527	*	9,564,675	9,526,393
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	373,883	*	359,807	356,476
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	289,800	*	318,650	335,350
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	449,550	*	462,042	427,485
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	292,100	*	266,098	296,335
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	90,729	*	93,444	94,743
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	345,732	*	539,850	640,450
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	233,850	*	254,850	237,050
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,732,283	*	6,759,433	6,635,108
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	345,600	*	510,501	503,396
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,306,839	*	2,842,360	2,943,448
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	739,865	*	537,714	568,866
DR.2 Good Governance	516,725	*	773,899	783,676
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	156,733	*	269,901	242,388
DR.4 Civil Society	459,825	*	601,668	665,891
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	154,781	*	239,133	251,081
DR.6 Human Rights	278,910	*	420,045	431,546
HL Health	9,998,454	*	10,629,385	11,092,062
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,235,000	*	6,260,000	6,700,545
HL.2 Tuberculosis	344,000	*	321,000	352,000
HL.3 Malaria	770,000	*	770,000	780,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	201,607	*	1,003,343	1,003,845
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	133,143	*	143,000	161,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	894,866	*	900,450	908,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	609,820	*	639,700	653,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	468,863	*	437,142	372,130
HL.9 Nutrition	341,155	*	154,750	161,042
ES Education and Social Services	1,575,624	*	1,201,245	1,253,647
ES.1 Basic Education	875,707	*	682,448	693,448
ES.2 Higher Education	297,199	*	206,168	237,766
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	26,336	*	47,211	37,809
ES.4 Social Services	342,032	*	235,418	261,124
ES.5 Social Assistance	34,350	*	30,000	23,500
EG Economic Growth	3,609,299	*	4,945,562	5,415,007
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	805,658	*	602,510	423,066
EG.2 Trade and Investment	97,069	*	261,557	413,249
EG.3 Agriculture	1,028,331	*	1,050,430	1,055,207
EG.4 Financial Sector	79,628	*	64,759	42,659
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	396,985	*	653,362	802,284
EG.6 Workforce Development	182,975	*	236,569	386,596
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	55,826	*	61,618	116,814
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	29,894	*	81,435	190,218

Category and Program Area Summary
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
EG.9 Transport Services	390	*	12,000	16,681
EG.10 Environment	497,237	*	367,798	360,996
EG.11 Adaptation	97,305	*	580,028	610,476
EG.12 Clean Energy	198,001	*	616,191	625,694
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	140,000	*	357,305	371,067
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,319,097	*	10,173,178	10,562,564
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,828,031	*	9,869,267	9,724,739
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	412,932	*	220,211	703,169
HA.3 Migration Management	78,134	*	83,700	134,656
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,738,587	*	1,862,647	2,113,550
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	3,653	*	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,727,114	*	1,862,647	2,112,950
PO.3 Evaluation	7,820	*	-	600

1/ FY 2021 levels do not include additional funding from P.L. 116-260, P.L. 117-2, P.L 117-31.

2/ FY 2022 levels do not include additional funding from P.L. 117-43, P.L. 117-70.

3/ FY 2022 Estimate levels reflect the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Note: Table excludes any prior year rescissions or proposed cancellations.

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Total	**37,701,427**	**38,904,442**	**41,219,052**	**42,906,671**
PS Peace and Security	9,153,527	*	9,564,675	9,526,393
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	373,883	*	359,807	356,476
Africa	43,700	*	52,480	54,484
Kenya	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
NADR	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
Mali	-	*	280	280
DA	-	*	280	280
Mauritania	-	*	1,000	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000	1,000
Somalia	4,500	*	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,500	*	4,000	4,000
State Africa Regional	32,700	*	39,700	37,700
ESF	4,700	*	11,700	7,700
NADR	28,000	*	28,000	30,000
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
USAID West Africa Regional	-	*	1,000	5,004
DA	-	*	1,000	5,004
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	*	13,600	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	*	1,600	1,600
NADR	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Near East	45,444	*	28,320	28,100
Egypt	1,250	*	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,250	*	1,500	1,500
Iraq	7,850	*	6,000	6,000
NADR	7,850	*	6,000	6,000
Jordan	10,000	*	6,800	6,800
NADR	10,000	*	6,800	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	*	5,000	2,500
NADR	6,060	*	5,000	2,500
Libya	-	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000	1,000
Morocco	2,000	*	-	-
NADR	2,000	*	-	-
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

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Yemen	4,600	*	2,600	2,600
NADR	4,600	*	2,600	2,600
State NEA Regional	7,143	*	2,000	4,500
NADR	7,143	*	2,000	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	41	*	420	200
DA	-	*	420	200
ESF	41	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	34,900	*	34,310	16,100
Afghanistan	25,000	*	25,000	-
NADR	25,000	*	25,000	-
Bangladesh	4,000	*	-	3,000
DA	1,000	*	-	-
NADR	3,000	*	-	3,000
Tajikistan	100	*	100	100
AEECA	100	*	100	100
Central Asia Regional	2,800	*	3,210	10,000
AEECA	1,500	*	2,010	2,000
NADR	1,300	*	1,200	8,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,000	*	6,000	3,000
NADR	3,000	*	6,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
NADR	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	200,697	*	218,647	230,247
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	116,100	*	113,100	112,100
ESF	9,000	*	15,000	9,000
NADR	107,100	*	98,100	103,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	84,597	*	105,547	118,147
NADR	84,597	*	105,547	118,147
IO - International Organizations	50	*	50	50
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	*	50	50
IO&P	50	*	50	50
Other Funding	32,697	*	10,000	10,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	25,000	*	-	-
NADR	25,000	*	-	-
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000	10,000
To Be Programmed	7,697	*	-	-
NADR	7,697	*	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	895	*	500	895
USAID Program Management Initiatives	895	*	500	895
DA	895	*	500	895
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	289,800	*	318,650	335,350

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Africa	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
State Africa Regional	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	3,870	*	3,570	3,570
Indonesia	1,500	*	700	700
NADR	1,500	*	700	700
Philippines	440	*	440	-
NADR	440	*	440	-
Thailand	500	*	500	-
NADR	500	*	500	-
Vietnam	-	*	430	-
NADR	-	*	430	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,430	*	1,500	2,870
NADR	1,430	*	1,500	2,870
Europe and Eurasia	9,200	*	5,600	6,700
Georgia	1,100	*	-	1,100
NADR	1,100	*	-	1,100
Ukraine	6,500	*	4,000	4,000
NADR	6,500	*	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
NADR	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
Near East	11,820	*	11,820	11,820
Egypt	1,750	*	2,000	2,000
NADR	1,750	*	2,000	2,000
Iraq	1,510	*	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,510	*	1,500	1,500
Jordan	3,200	*	3,200	3,200
NADR	3,200	*	3,200	3,200
Lebanon	760	*	760	760
NADR	760	*	760	760
Morocco	2,000	*	-	-
NADR	2,000	*	-	-
Tunisia	600	*	-	-
NADR	600	*	-	-
State NEA Regional	2,000	*	4,360	4,360
NADR	2,000	*	4,360	4,360
South and Central Asia	6,190	*	6,440	7,440
Afghanistan	800	*	800	-
NADR	800	*	800	-
India	800	*	800	800
NADR	800	*	800	800
Kazakhstan	800	*	800	800
NADR	800	*	800	800
Pakistan	650	*	-	650
NADR	650	*	-	650

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Tajikistan	-	*	-	500
NADR	-	*	-	500
Uzbekistan	600	*	600	500
NADR	600	*	600	500
Central Asia Regional	-	*	-	1,500
NADR	-	*	-	1,500
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,540	*	3,440	2,690
NADR	2,540	*	3,440	2,690
Western Hemisphere	2,110	*	2,110	2,110
Mexico	1,160	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,160	*	1,000	1,000
Panama	500	*	500	500
NADR	500	*	500	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	450	*	610	610
NADR	450	*	610	610
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	*	31,000	33,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	*	31,000	33,000
NADR	31,000	*	31,000	33,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	224,110	*	246,610	259,210
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	224,110	*	246,610	259,210
ESF	-	*	-	1,400
NADR	224,110	*	246,610	257,810
Other Funding	-	*	10,000	10,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	10,000	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000	10,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	449,550	*	462,042	427,485
Africa	1,000	*	850	1,100
Liberia	-	*	850	850
INCLE	-	*	850	850
Nigeria	-	*	-	250
INCLE	-	*	-	250
State Africa Regional	1,000	*	-	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,475	*	2,805	2,805
Burma	1,300	*	-	-
INCLE	1,300	*	-	-
Indonesia	950	*	875	875
INCLE	950	*	875	875
Laos	500	*	500	500
INCLE	500	*	500	500
Philippines	725	*	430	430
INCLE	725	*	430	430
Vietnam	-	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	-	*	1,000	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
South and Central Asia	38,717	*	27,997	11,517
Afghanistan	29,200	*	21,200	5,000
INCLE	29,200	*	21,200	5,000
Kazakhstan	367	*	367	367
INCLE	367	*	367	367
Pakistan	6,000	*	4,000	3,000
INCLE	6,000	*	4,000	3,000
Tajikistan	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Uzbekistan	500	*	200	200
INCLE	500	*	200	200
Central Asia Regional	1,650	*	1,230	1,950
INCLE	1,650	*	1,230	1,950
Western Hemisphere	286,638	*	306,865	277,391
Colombia	166,348	*	169,195	152,306
DA	6,000	*	5,200	-
ESF	34,848	*	31,495	36,806
INCLE	125,500	*	132,500	115,500
Mexico	35,665	*	22,000	13,000
INCLE	35,665	*	22,000	13,000
Peru	42,600	*	62,220	58,685
DA	9,000	*	18,535	16,000
INCLE	33,600	*	43,685	42,685
State Central America Regional	-	*	45,500	46,450
INCLE	-	*	45,500	46,450
State Western Hemisphere Regional	42,025	*	7,950	6,950
INCLE	42,025	*	7,950	6,950
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	118,345	*	123,525	134,672
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	18,000	*	-	-
INCLE	18,000	*	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
INCLE	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	*	17,000	19,933
INCLE	17,000	*	17,000	19,933
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	3,095	*	3,100	3,095
INCLE	3,095	*	3,100	3,095
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	47,250	*	28,400	37,400
INCLE	47,250	*	28,400	37,400
INL - Program Development and Support	18,000	*	60,025	59,244
INCLE	18,000	*	60,025	59,244
Other Funding	1,375	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	1,375	*	-	-
INCLE	1,375	*	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	292,100	*	266,098	296,335
Africa	11,550	*	10,162	7,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Nigeria	-	*	200	-
INCLE	-	*	200	-
State Africa Regional	11,550	*	9,962	7,000
INCLE	11,550	*	9,962	7,000
East Asia and Pacific	5,422	*	4,000	4,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	5,422	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	1,422	*	-	-
INCLE	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	17,654	*	16,184	20,084
Azerbaijan	-	*	500	300
AEECA	-	*	500	300
Belarus	2,645	*	-	-
AEECA	2,645	*	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	840	*	-	-
AEECA	840	*	-	-
Georgia	2,200	*	1,050	2,150
AEECA	2,200	*	1,050	2,150
Moldova	1,350	*	2,317	2,317
AEECA	1,150	*	2,117	2,117
INCLE	200	*	200	200
Ukraine	6,144	*	3,617	3,617
AEECA	6,144	*	3,617	3,617
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,475	*	8,700	11,700
AEECA	2,300	*	6,000	6,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
INCLE	2,175	*	2,700	2,700
South and Central Asia	1,833	*	959	16,283
Kazakhstan	733	*	659	733
INCLE	733	*	659	733
Central Asia Regional	1,100	*	300	15,550
AEECA	800	*	-	15,050
INCLE	300	*	300	500
Western Hemisphere	74,420	*	89,329	105,990
Argentina	100	*	-	-
INCLE	100	*	-	-
Colombia	13,000	*	5,000	11,000
INCLE	13,000	*	5,000	11,000
Ecuador	7,000	*	10,500	13,000
INCLE	7,000	*	10,500	13,000
Honduras	-	*	1,764	2,000
DA	-	*	1,764	2,000
Mexico	9,895	*	8,000	8,000
INCLE	9,895	*	8,000	8,000
Peru	3,000	*	1,500	1,500
INCLE	3,000	*	1,500	1,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
State Central America Regional	-	*	52,665	62,340
INCLE	-	*	52,665	62,340
State Western Hemisphere Regional	41,425	*	9,900	8,150
INCLE	41,425	*	9,900	8,150
CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy	-	*	-	7,000
Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	-	*	-	7,000
ESF	-	*	-	7,000
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	3,535	*	1,000	1,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	3,535	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	3,535	*	1,000	1,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	850	*	-	-
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	850	*	-	-
ESF	850	*	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	82,736	*	117,464	104,978
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	-	*	-	14,500
INCLE	-	*	-	14,500
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	*	20,000	20,000
INCLE	10,000	*	20,000	20,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	2,405	*	2,400	2,405
INCLE	2,405	*	2,400	2,405
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	*	55,225	32,575
INCLE	68,150	*	55,225	32,575
INL - Program Development and Support	2,181	*	39,839	35,498
INCLE	2,181	*	39,839	35,498
IO - International Organizations	3,250	*	-	-
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	*	-	-
IO&P	1,500	*	-	-
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	*	-	-
IO&P	1,750	*	-	-
Other Funding	83,850	*	20,000	30,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	10,000
INCLE	-	*	-	10,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	70,000	*	-	-
INCLE	70,000	*	-	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
INCLE	-	*	20,000	20,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	5,000	*	-	-
INCLE	5,000	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	8,850	*	-	-
INCLE	8,850	*	-	-
Special Representatives	7,000	*	7,000	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	7,000	*	7,000	-
ESF	7,000	*	7,000	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	90,729	*	93,444	94,743
Africa	1,800	*	1,850	1,173
Ghana	200	*	200	175
DA	200	*	200	175
Malawi	250	*	-	-
DA	250	*	-	-
Mali	100	*	100	200
DA	100	*	100	200
Nigeria	250	*	500	500
DA	250	*	500	500
State Africa Regional	700	*	700	-
INCLE	700	*	700	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	300	*	350	298
DA	300	*	350	298
East Asia and Pacific	7,700	*	5,330	8,100
Burma	600	*	-	-
DA	600	*	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Laos	1,000	*	-	2,000
DA	1,000	*	-	2,000
Philippines	700	*	500	500
DA	700	*	500	500
Thailand	700	*	1,600	1,600
DA	-	*	1,600	1,600
ESF	600	*	-	-
INCLE	100	*	-	-
Vietnam	400	*	1,000	1,500
DA	-	*	1,000	1,500
ESF	400	*	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	1,000	*	1,230	1,500
DA	1,000	*	1,230	1,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,050	*	-	-
ESF	1,050	*	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,250	*	-	-
ESF	1,250	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,465	*	3,269	2,929
Azerbaijan	200	*	200	150
AEECA	200	*	200	150
Belarus	250	*	579	579
AEECA	250	*	579	579
Bosnia and Herzegovina	300	*	1,140	1,100
AEECA	300	*	1,140	1,100
Georgia	115	*	100	100
INCLE	115	*	100	100

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Ukraine	1,600	*	1,000	1,000
AEECA	1,600	*	1,000	1,000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	-	*	250	-
AEECA	-	*	250	-
South and Central Asia	8,520	*	13,370	12,650
Afghanistan	2,000	*	2,500	4,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,500	4,000
Bangladesh	500	*	4,100	2,000
DA	500	*	4,100	2,000
Kazakhstan	900	*	900	900
AEECA	400	*	400	400
INCLE	500	*	500	500
Kyrgyz Republic	700	*	950	950
AEECA	700	*	700	700
INCLE	-	*	250	250
Nepal	1,500	*	1,200	1,000
DA	500	*	1,200	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
Sri Lanka	500	*	-	-
DA	500	*	-	-
Tajikistan	550	*	550	550
AEECA	300	*	300	300
INCLE	250	*	250	250
Turkmenistan	250	*	250	250
AEECA	250	*	250	250
Uzbekistan	1,200	*	1,500	1,500
AEECA	700	*	700	700
INCLE	500	*	800	800
Central Asia Regional	420	*	1,420	1,500
AEECA	-	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	420	*	420	500
Western Hemisphere	400	*	3,100	3,440
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	*	300	-
DA	-	*	300	-
Guatemala	200	*	2,300	1,905
DA	200	*	2,300	1,905
Peru	200	*	500	1,535
DA	200	*	500	1,535
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	3,844	*	525	451
INL - Program Development and Support	3,844	*	525	451
INCLE	3,844	*	525	451
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	66,000	*	66,000	66,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
INCLE	25,000	*	25,000	25,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	41,000	*	41,000	41,000
INCLE	41,000	*	41,000	41,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	345,732	*	539,850	640,450
Africa	20,500	*	24,150	19,723
Ethiopia	-	*	2,690	-
DA	-	*	2,690	-
Ghana	-	*	-	363
DA	-	*	-	363
Mali	1,000	*	1,960	1,860
DA	1,000	*	1,960	1,860
Nigeria	-	*	1,500	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500	1,500
South Sudan	8,000	*	8,000	6,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000	6,000
State Africa Regional	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	800	*	300	800
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	800	*	300	800
ESF	800	*	300	800
Europe and Eurasia	53,475	*	62,571	204,336
Azerbaijan	45	*	165	40
AEECA	45	*	165	40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,908	*	4,207	1,461
AEECA	2,908	*	4,207	1,461
Georgia	1,450	*	3,575	1,475
AEECA	1,450	*	3,575	1,475
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
Montenegro	1,430	*	-	-
AEECA	1,430	*	-	-
Ukraine	21,300	*	35,526	178,510
AEECA	21,300	*	35,526	178,510
Europe and Eurasia Regional	8,657	*	3,498	5,000
AEECA	8,657	*	3,498	5,000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	15,185	*	15,600	17,850
AEECA	15,185	*	15,600	17,850
Near East	84,909	*	130,400	106,118
Iraq	35,800	*	44,500	35,000
ESF	35,800	*	44,500	35,000
Libya	3,250	*	5,000	5,500
ESF	3,250	*	5,000	5,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Syria	21,000	*	60,000	45,000
ESF	21,000	*	60,000	45,000
Yemen	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,500
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	400	*	500	500
ESF	400	*	500	500
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,600	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	4,600	*	5,000	5,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	18,000	*	13,000	13,000
ESF	18,000	*	13,000	13,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,859	*	2,400	618
DA	-	*	2,400	618
ESF	1,859	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	6,370	*	11,000	25,213
Afghanistan	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
Pakistan	-	*	4,000	8,463
ESF	-	*	4,000	8,463
Central Asia Regional	6,370	*	7,000	6,750
AEECA	6,370	*	7,000	6,750
Western Hemisphere	11,135	*	35,886	23,260
Colombia	11,135	*	19,469	18,060
ESF	11,135	*	19,469	18,060
Honduras	-	*	6,417	5,200
DA	-	*	6,417	5,200
Venezuela	-	*	10,000	-
ESF	-	*	10,000	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	156,043	*	198,043	181,500
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	31,000	31,000
DA	-	*	31,000	31,000
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	75,000	48,500
CCF	-	*	60,000	40,000
DA	-	*	15,000	8,500
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	*	92,043	102,000
TI	-	*	92,043	102,000
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	156,043	*	-	-
CCF	30,000	*	-	-
DA	29,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
TI	92,043	*	-	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	*	2,500	4,500
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	2,500	*	2,500	4,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ESF	2,500	*	2,500	4,500
Other Funding	10,000	*	75,000	75,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	10,000	*	75,000	75,000
ESF	-	*	75,000	75,000
NADR	10,000	*	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	233,850	*	254,850	237,050
Africa	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
Angola	4,000	*	4,000	5,500
NADR	4,000	*	4,000	5,500
Burkina Faso	1,500	*	1,500	500
NADR	1,500	*	1,500	500
Chad	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	*	4,000	2,000
NADR	4,000	*	4,000	2,000
Malawi	-	*	-	500
NADR	-	*	-	500
Mali	1,000	*	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	*	1,000	-
Mauritania	500	*	500	500
NADR	500	*	500	500
Mozambique	-	*	-	500
NADR	-	*	-	500
Niger	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Somalia	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Sudan	-	*	-	1,000
NADR	-	*	-	1,000
Zimbabwe	1,500	*	1,500	2,500
NADR	1,500	*	1,500	2,500
State Africa Regional	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
NADR	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	67,850	*	58,000	56,900
Cambodia	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
NADR	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Laos	40,000	*	30,000	24,400
NADR	40,000	*	30,000	24,400
Vietnam	17,500	*	17,000	19,500
NADR	17,500	*	17,000	19,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,350	*	4,000	6,000
NADR	3,350	*	4,000	6,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Europe and Eurasia	15,150	*	13,950	13,750
Albania	750	*	500	500
NADR	750	*	500	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,900	*	4,650	5,250
NADR	3,900	*	4,650	5,250
Georgia	-	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000	1,000
Kosovo	1,000	*	800	-
NADR	1,000	*	800	-
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	49,550	*	61,400	61,900
Iraq	38,150	*	40,000	40,000
NADR	38,150	*	40,000	40,000
Jordan	400	*	400	400
NADR	400	*	400	400
Lebanon	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
NADR	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Libya	2,000	*	2,000	3,500
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	3,500
Syria	-	*	10,000	8,000
NADR	-	*	10,000	8,000
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Yemen	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
South and Central Asia	33,300	*	32,500	15,500
Afghanistan	20,000	*	20,000	5,000
NADR	20,000	*	20,000	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	2,000	*	2,000	1,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	1,000
Sri Lanka	8,000	*	8,000	7,000
NADR	8,000	*	8,000	7,000
Tajikistan	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
NADR	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
Uzbekistan	800	*	-	-
NADR	800	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	27,000	*	27,000	27,000
Colombia	21,000	*	21,000	10,000
NADR	21,000	*	21,000	10,000
Ecuador	-	*	-	1,000
NADR	-	*	-	1,000
Peru	1,000	*	1,000	2,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
NADR	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	2,000	5,000
NADR	-	*	2,000	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,000	*	3,000	9,000
NADR	5,000	*	3,000	9,000
Other Funding	-	*	15,000	15,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000	15,000
NADR	-	*	15,000	15,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
NADR	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,732,283	*	6,759,433	6,635,108
Africa	305,613	*	333,289	328,939
Angola	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
Benin	300	*	300	500
IMET	300	*	300	500
Botswana	600	*	600	600
IMET	600	*	600	600
Burkina Faso	550	*	550	-
IMET	550	*	550	-
Burundi	-	*	100	200
IMET	-	*	100	200
Cabo Verde	125	*	225	400
IMET	125	*	225	400
Cameroon	700	*	600	600
IMET	700	*	600	600
Central African Republic	8,150	*	5,150	150
IMET	150	*	150	150
PKO	8,000	*	5,000	-
Chad	800	*	800	800
IMET	800	*	800	800
Comoros	100	*	200	300
IMET	100	*	200	300
Cote d'Ivoire	374	*	350	500
IMET	374	*	350	500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,250	*	3,250	400
IMET	250	*	250	400
PKO	3,000	*	3,000	-
Djibouti	5,895	*	6,895	6,895
FMF	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
IMET	895	*	895	895
Equatorial Guinea	-	*	500	500
IMET	-	*	500	500
Eswatini	100	*	100	100

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
IMET	100	*	100	100
Gabon	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
Gambia, The	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
Ghana	850	*	800	800
IMET	850	*	800	800
Guinea	300	*	300	-
IMET	300	*	300	-
Guinea-Bissau	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
Kenya	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Lesotho	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
Liberia	360	*	360	360
IMET	360	*	360	360
Madagascar	200	*	200	300
IMET	200	*	200	300
Malawi	300	*	300	500
IMET	300	*	300	500
Mali	-	*	850	-
IMET	-	*	850	-
Mauritania	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
Mauritius	100	*	200	200
IMET	100	*	200	200
Mozambique	450	*	600	600
IMET	450	*	600	600
Namibia	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
Niger	800	*	800	875
IMET	800	*	800	875
Nigeria	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
Republic of the Congo	150	*	200	200
IMET	150	*	200	200
Rwanda	550	*	550	550
IMET	550	*	550	550
Sao Tome and Principe	100	*	200	200
IMET	100	*	200	200
Senegal	900	*	850	850
IMET	900	*	850	850
Seychelles	100	*	200	200
IMET	100	*	200	200

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Sierra Leone	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
Somalia	208,108	*	233,509	233,509
IMET	-	*	300	300
PKO	208,108	*	233,209	233,209
South Africa	650	*	650	650
IMET	650	*	650	650
South Sudan	20,000	*	18,000	18,000
PKO	20,000	*	18,000	18,000
Sudan	-	*	200	-
IMET	-	*	200	-
Tanzania	750	*	750	750
IMET	750	*	750	750
Togo	300	*	300	500
IMET	300	*	300	500
Uganda	700	*	700	700
IMET	700	*	700	700
Zambia	350	*	350	500
IMET	350	*	350	500
State Africa Regional	44,151	*	48,500	52,450
PKO	44,151	*	48,500	52,450
East Asia and Pacific	121,750	*	142,925	143,650
Fiji	400	*	500	500
IMET	400	*	500	500
Indonesia	16,650	*	16,525	16,700
FMF	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
IMET	2,650	*	2,525	2,700
Laos	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
Malaysia	1,100	*	1,100	1,300
IMET	1,100	*	1,100	1,300
Mongolia	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
FMF	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Papua New Guinea	300	*	400	450
IMET	300	*	400	450
Philippines	42,000	*	42,100	42,100
FMF	40,000	*	40,000	40,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,100	2,100
Samoa	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
Thailand	9,000	*	12,200	12,300
FMF	7,000	*	10,000	10,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,200	2,300
Timor-Leste	400	*	400	400

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
IMET	400	*	400	400
Tonga	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
Vietnam	14,000	*	13,800	14,000
FMF	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
IMET	2,000	*	1,800	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	32,000	*	50,000	50,000
FMF	32,000	*	50,000	50,000
Europe and Eurasia	361,000	*	325,964	376,974
Albania	900	*	900	900
IMET	900	*	900	900
Armenia	600	*	600	600
IMET	600	*	600	600
Azerbaijan	600	*	600	600
IMET	600	*	600	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	900	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	900	*	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	1,700	*	1,700	1,400
IMET	1,700	*	1,700	1,400
Croatia	850	*	850	850
IMET	850	*	850	850
Cyprus	200	*	500	500
IMET	200	*	500	500
Czech Republic	425	*	425	425
IMET	425	*	425	425
Estonia	11,100	*	9,850	10,850
FMF	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
IMET	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Georgia	37,200	*	27,200	26,750
FMF	35,000	*	25,000	25,000
IMET	2,200	*	2,200	1,750
Greece	550	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	550	*	1,000	1,000
Hungary	800	*	800	800
IMET	800	*	800	800
Kosovo	750	*	750	750
IMET	750	*	750	750
Latvia	11,100	*	9,850	10,850
FMF	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
IMET	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Lithuania	11,300	*	9,850	10,850
FMF	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
IMET	1,300	*	1,100	1,100
Malta	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Moldova	1,150	*	1,150	1,000
IMET	1,150	*	1,150	1,000
Montenegro	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
North Macedonia	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
IMET	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Poland	1,350	*	1,350	1,000
IMET	1,350	*	1,350	1,000
Romania	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
IMET	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Serbia	1,050	*	1,050	750
IMET	1,050	*	1,050	750
Slovakia	575	*	575	575
IMET	575	*	575	575
Slovenia	50	*	50	50
IMET	50	*	50	50
Turkey	1,600	*	1,940	1,450
IMET	1,600	*	1,940	1,450
Ukraine	118,000	*	118,000	168,000
FMF	115,000	*	115,000	165,000
IMET	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	155,050	*	132,774	132,824
AEECA	50	*	-	50
FMF	150,000	*	132,774	132,774
IMET	5,000	*	-	-
Near East	5,535,900	*	5,502,150	5,350,570
Algeria	1,300	*	1,300	1,000
IMET	1,300	*	1,300	1,000
Bahrain	3,700	*	4,950	4,970
FMF	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
IMET	700	*	950	970
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	251,000	*	251,000	101,000
FMF	250,000	*	250,000	100,000
IMET	1,000	*	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	429,000	*	353,800	403,800
FMF	425,000	*	350,000	400,000
IMET	4,000	*	3,800	3,800
Lebanon	123,000	*	163,500	153,500
FMF	120,000	*	160,000	150,000
IMET	3,000	*	3,500	3,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Morocco	12,000	*	12,000	11,500
FMF	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,000	1,500
Oman	1,800	*	2,000	1,500
IMET	1,800	*	2,000	1,500
Tunisia	87,300	*	87,300	47,000
FMF	85,000	*	85,000	45,000
IMET	2,300	*	2,300	2,000
Yemen	-	*	500	500
IMET	-	*	500	500
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
PKO	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
South and Central Asia	38,399	*	63,750	64,050
Afghanistan	800	*	800	-
IMET	800	*	800	-
Bangladesh	4,200	*	1,800	1,900
FMF	2,350	*	-	-
IMET	1,850	*	1,800	1,900
Bhutan	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
India	1,700	*	1,600	1,900
IMET	1,700	*	1,600	1,900
Kazakhstan	900	*	900	900
IMET	900	*	900	900
Kyrgyz Republic	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
Maldives	850	*	500	500
FMF	400	*	-	-
IMET	450	*	500	500
Nepal	3,649	*	1,400	1,750
FMF	2,349	*	-	-
IMET	1,300	*	1,400	1,750
Pakistan	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
IMET	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
Sri Lanka	1,400	*	900	1,250
FMF	500	*	-	-
IMET	900	*	900	1,250
Tajikistan	350	*	450	450
IMET	350	*	450	450
Turkmenistan	250	*	200	200
IMET	250	*	200	200
Uzbekistan	600	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	600	*	1,000	1,000
Central Asia Regional	10,000	*	15,000	15,000
FMF	10,000	*	15,000	15,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
State South and Central Asia Regional	9,500	*	35,000	35,000
FMF	9,500	*	35,000	35,000
Western Hemisphere	90,720	*	109,080	87,500
Argentina	600	*	650	650
IMET	600	*	650	650
Bahamas, The	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	700	*	700	720
IMET	700	*	700	720
Belize	1,250	*	250	250
FMF	1,000	*	-	-
IMET	250	*	250	250
Brazil	650	*	800	800
IMET	650	*	800	800
Chile	455	*	450	450
IMET	455	*	450	450
Colombia	40,375	*	41,850	39,875
FMF	38,525	*	40,000	38,025
IMET	1,850	*	1,850	1,850
Costa Rica	8,225	*	725	600
FMF	7,500	*	-	-
IMET	725	*	725	600
Dominican Republic	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
Ecuador	5,250	*	5,300	5,300
FMF	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
IMET	250	*	300	300
El Salvador	700	*	800	800
IMET	700	*	800	800
Guatemala	760	*	800	800
IMET	760	*	800	800
Guyana	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
Haiti	255	*	255	255
IMET	255	*	255	255
Honduras	750	*	800	800
IMET	750	*	800	800
Jamaica	600	*	600	600
IMET	600	*	600	600
Mexico	7,750	*	1,575	1,575
FMF	6,000	*	-	-
IMET	1,750	*	1,575	1,575
Panama	2,700	*	725	725
FMF	2,000	*	-	-
IMET	700	*	725	725

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Paraguay	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
Peru	600	*	650	650
IMET	600	*	650	650
Suriname	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
Trinidad and Tobago	300	*	300	300
IMET	300	*	300	300
Uruguay	400	*	350	350
IMET	400	*	350	350
State Central America Regional	-	*	27,500	10,500
FMF	-	*	27,500	10,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	16,900	*	22,500	20,000
FMF	16,900	*	22,500	20,000
IO - International Organizations	3,025	*	1,525	1,525
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
IO&P	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	*	325	325
IO&P	325	*	325	325
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	1,500	*	-	-
IO&P	1,500	*	-	-
Other Funding	80,000	*	80,000	80,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	50,000	*	-	-
FMF	50,000	*	-	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	50,000	50,000
FMF	-	*	50,000	50,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	30,000	*	30,000	30,000
FMF	17,500	*	17,500	17,500
PKO	12,500	*	12,500	12,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	195,876	*	200,750	201,900
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	*	70,000	70,000
FMF	70,000	*	70,000	70,000
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,950	*	10,000	13,000
PKO	5,950	*	10,000	13,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	*	71,000	71,000
PKO	71,000	*	71,000	71,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,876	*	5,500	5,500
IMET	5,876	*	5,500	5,500
PM - IMET, Women's Participation	-	*	-	3,000
IMET	-	*	-	3,000
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	5,500	*	5,750	6,000
PKO	5,500	*	5,750	6,000
PM - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-	-
PKO	3,000	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	34,550	*	38,500	33,400
PKO	34,550	*	38,500	33,400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	345,600	*	510,501	503,396
Africa	33,000	*	33,030	24,066
Central African Republic	2,050	*	1,616	1,616
INCLE	2,050	*	1,616	1,616
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,000	*	3,000	2,000
INCLE	6,000	*	3,000	2,000
Ghana	-	*	2,000	1,800
INCLE	-	*	2,000	1,800
Kenya	4,200	*	3,300	1,500
INCLE	4,200	*	3,300	1,500
Liberia	4,000	*	1,800	2,000
INCLE	4,000	*	1,800	2,000
Nigeria	3,000	*	1,500	1,950
INCLE	3,000	*	1,500	1,950
Somalia	3,000	*	1,800	1,000
INCLE	3,000	*	1,800	1,000
Sudan	-	*	3,700	-
INCLE	-	*	3,700	-
State Africa Regional	10,750	*	14,314	12,200
INCLE	10,750	*	14,314	12,200
East Asia and Pacific	27,850	*	25,491	24,791
Burma	1,000	*	-	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-	-
Indonesia	6,875	*	5,900	5,900
INCLE	6,875	*	5,900	5,900
Laos	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
INCLE	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
Mongolia	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
INCLE	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Philippines	3,275	*	3,100	3,100
INCLE	3,275	*	3,100	3,100
Thailand	1,500	*	1,600	1,600
INCLE	1,500	*	1,600	1,600
Timor-Leste	400	*	-	-
INCLE	400	*	-	-
Vietnam	4,300	*	3,700	3,700
INCLE	4,300	*	3,700	3,700
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	6,500	*	7,191	6,491
INCLE	6,500	*	7,191	6,491
Europe and Eurasia	45,140	*	46,056	45,929
Albania	2,600	*	2,600	2,000
INCLE	2,600	*	2,600	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Armenia	4,100	*	3,900	3,900
INCLE	4,100	*	3,900	3,900
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	*	3,450	1,650
INCLE	2,000	*	3,450	1,650
Georgia	3,185	*	1,555	2,300
INCLE	3,185	*	1,555	2,300
Kosovo	3,000	*	3,622	3,500
INCLE	3,000	*	3,622	3,500
Moldova	3,500	*	2,300	2,300
INCLE	3,500	*	2,300	2,300
Montenegro	2,000	*	2,175	2,000
INCLE	2,000	*	2,175	2,000
North Macedonia	1,550	*	1,809	2,309
AEECA	-	*	-	500
INCLE	1,550	*	1,809	1,809
Serbia	2,000	*	775	2,700
AEECA	-	*	-	800
INCLE	2,000	*	775	1,900
Ukraine	19,500	*	21,640	21,640
INCLE	19,500	*	21,640	21,640
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,705	*	2,230	1,630
AEECA	830	*	1,030	430
INCLE	875	*	1,200	1,200
Near East	18,525	*	62,900	52,200
Egypt	350	*	-	-
INCLE	350	*	-	-
Iraq	2,800	*	-	-
INCLE	2,800	*	-	-
Jordan	-	*	-	2,500
INCLE	-	*	-	2,500
Lebanon	8,000	*	6,500	6,700
INCLE	8,000	*	6,500	6,700
Libya	600	*	-	-
INCLE	600	*	-	-
Morocco	2,500	*	2,400	1,000
INCLE	2,500	*	2,400	1,000
Syria	-	*	10,000	10,000
INCLE	-	*	10,000	10,000
Tunisia	4,000	*	15,000	4,200
INCLE	4,000	*	15,000	4,200
West Bank and Gaza	275	*	29,000	27,800
INCLE	275	*	29,000	27,800
South and Central Asia	29,530	*	36,074	23,850
Afghanistan	-	*	10,000	-
INCLE	-	*	10,000	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Kazakhstan	1,400	*	1,974	2,000
INCLE	1,400	*	1,974	2,000
Kyrgyz Republic	650	*	650	650
INCLE	650	*	650	650
Nepal	906	*	-	500
INCLE	906	*	-	500
Pakistan	16,100	*	13,000	12,200
INCLE	16,100	*	13,000	12,200
Tajikistan	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
INCLE	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Central Asia Regional	3,480	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	3,480	*	1,000	1,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,994	*	5,450	3,500
INCLE	2,994	*	5,450	3,500
Western Hemisphere	122,325	*	122,950	145,100
Colombia	30,000	*	18,500	29,500
INCLE	30,000	*	18,500	29,500
Haiti	13,000	*	9,100	36,050
DA	-	*	-	10,050
INCLE	13,000	*	9,100	26,000
Mexico	15,000	*	11,000	20,000
INCLE	15,000	*	11,000	20,000
Peru	-	*	-	1,000
INCLE	-	*	-	1,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	70,250	49,650
INCLE	-	*	70,250	49,650
State Western Hemisphere Regional	64,325	*	14,100	8,900
INCLE	64,325	*	14,100	8,900
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	64,230	*	124,000	127,460
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	35,000	*	37,925	39,000
INCLE	35,000	*	37,925	39,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	*	3,000	3,150
INCLE	3,000	*	3,000	3,150
INL - Knowledge Management	9,500	*	13,465	11,865
INCLE	9,500	*	13,465	11,865
INL - Program Development and Support	13,730	*	69,610	73,445
INCLE	13,730	*	69,610	73,445
INL - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-	-
INCLE	3,000	*	-	-
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	*	-	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	5,000	*	-	-
INCLE	5,000	*	-	-
Other Funding	-	*	60,000	60,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	50,000	50,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
INCLE	-	*	50,000	50,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000	10,000
INCLE	-	*	10,000	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,306,839	*	2,842,360	2,943,448
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	739,865	*	537,714	568,866
Africa	46,442	*	42,338	45,424
African Union	166	*	200	200
ESF	166	*	200	200
Central African Republic	5,450	*	2,134	1,634
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
INCLE	2,450	*	2,134	1,634
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,341	*	1,444	3,500
DA	2,341	*	1,444	2,500
INCLE	-	*	-	1,000
Ethiopia	2,000	*	3,320	3,500
DA	-	*	2,000	2,500
INCLE	2,000	*	1,320	1,000
Gambia, The	-	*	1,250	-
DA	-	*	1,250	-
Ghana	-	*	1,000	1,200
INCLE	-	*	1,000	1,200
Kenya	2,800	*	2,150	1,500
INCLE	2,800	*	2,150	1,500
Liberia	2,355	*	1,900	1,875
DA	355	*	200	375
INCLE	2,000	*	1,700	1,500
Madagascar	-	*	100	100
DA	-	*	100	100
Mali	1,000	*	3,135	2,382
DA	1,000	*	3,135	2,382
Mozambique	250	*	250	6,000
DA	250	*	250	6,000
Niger	2,528	*	-	2,000
DA	528	*	-	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
Nigeria	4,000	*	3,000	1,000
INCLE	4,000	*	3,000	1,000
Rwanda	918	*	705	818
DA	918	*	705	818
Senegal	-	*	500	-
DA	-	*	500	-
Somalia	3,157	*	3,500	3,500
DA	3,157	*	3,500	3,500
South Africa	500	*	250	250
DA	500	*	250	250

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
South Sudan	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
Sudan	2,300	*	6,100	2,000
DA	2,000	*	6,100	2,000
ESF	300	*	-	-
Zimbabwe	727	*	-	1,000
DA	727	*	-	1,000
State Africa Regional	14,000	*	9,800	9,800
INCLE	14,000	*	9,800	9,800
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	*	-	1,565
DA	-	*	-	1,565
USAID Southern Africa Regional	950	*	1,600	1,600
DA	950	*	1,600	1,600
East Asia and Pacific	35,512	*	17,738	17,970
Burma	4,112	*	-	2,500
ESF	2,912	*	-	2,500
INCLE	1,200	*	-	-
China	3,000	*	-	-
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
Indonesia	4,900	*	4,600	4,600
DA	2,100	*	2,000	2,000
INCLE	2,800	*	2,600	2,600
Laos	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,000	*	2,000	2,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Mongolia	500	*	500	500
INCLE	500	*	500	500
North Korea	5,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
Philippines	3,000	*	4,395	3,670
DA	-	*	1,500	775
INCLE	3,000	*	2,895	2,895
Thailand	400	*	400	400
INCLE	400	*	400	400
Timor-Leste	8,400	*	-	-
DA	8,000	*	-	-
INCLE	400	*	-	-
Vietnam	2,700	*	1,300	1,300
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
INCLE	1,700	*	1,300	1,300
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,500	*	800	1,500
INCLE	1,500	*	800	1,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	2,743	500
DA	-	*	2,743	500
Europe and Eurasia	76,566	*	80,722	80,493

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Albania	2,400	*	2,100	2,700
INCLE	2,400	*	2,100	2,700
Armenia	3,650	*	4,150	4,150
AEECA	1,150	*	2,000	2,000
INCLE	2,500	*	2,150	2,150
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,529	*	4,478	6,150
AEECA	4,029	*	2,828	2,700
INCLE	3,500	*	1,650	3,450
Georgia	7,089	*	9,330	8,585
AEECA	4,689	*	6,585	6,585
INCLE	2,400	*	2,745	2,000
Kosovo	17,380	*	10,628	9,950
AEECA	11,880	*	5,000	4,950
INCLE	5,500	*	5,628	5,000
Moldova	10,869	*	7,984	7,984
AEECA	7,869	*	4,934	4,934
INCLE	3,000	*	3,050	3,050
Montenegro	2,500	*	2,265	2,440
INCLE	2,500	*	2,265	2,440
North Macedonia	3,981	*	3,561	3,861
AEECA	663	*	1,000	1,300
INCLE	3,318	*	2,561	2,561
Serbia	2,593	*	3,475	2,700
AEECA	1,093	*	1,050	1,400
INCLE	1,500	*	2,425	1,300
Ukraine	16,375	*	27,480	27,480
AEECA	5,875	*	21,720	21,720
INCLE	10,500	*	5,760	5,760
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,200	*	5,271	4,493
AEECA	325	*	3,671	643
INCLE	1,875	*	1,600	3,850
Near East	41,400	*	63,515	47,100
Egypt	2,700	*	3,000	4,000
ESF	2,700	*	3,000	4,000
Iraq	11,800	*	3,000	7,000
ESF	9,000	*	3,000	7,000
INCLE	2,800	*	-	-
Jordan	4,500	*	13,000	13,000
ESF	4,500	*	13,000	13,000
Lebanon	4,000	*	1,700	500
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
INCLE	2,000	*	1,700	500
Libya	-	*	1,500	1,500
ESF	-	*	1,500	1,500
Morocco	2,500	*	1,500	1,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
INCLE	2,500	*	1,500	1,500
Tunisia	9,000	*	15,555	9,800
ESF	-	*	7,755	2,000
INCLE	9,000	*	7,800	7,800
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	4,000	5,200
INCLE	-	*	4,000	5,200
Near East Regional Democracy	6,900	*	20,000	4,600
ESF	6,900	*	20,000	4,600
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	260	-
DA	-	*	260	-
South and Central Asia	80,980	*	68,350	59,700
Afghanistan	53,000	*	31,500	25,758
ESF	-	*	3,500	25,758
INCLE	53,000	*	28,000	-
Bangladesh	3,300	*	5,000	5,000
DA	3,300	*	5,000	5,000
Kazakhstan	850	*	400	400
AEECA	850	*	400	400
Kyrgyz Republic	1,980	*	3,455	3,455
AEECA	1,980	*	2,455	2,455
INCLE	-	*	1,000	1,000
Maldives	1,000	*	2,250	1,750
DA	-	*	1,250	1,250
ESF	1,000	*	1,000	500
Nepal	1,000	*	2,500	2,000
DA	1,000	*	2,500	1,500
INCLE	-	*	-	500
Pakistan	2,900	*	1,800	1,837
ESF	-	*	-	37
INCLE	2,900	*	1,800	1,800
Sri Lanka	3,000	*	7,200	4,200
DA	1,000	*	6,500	2,500
ESF	2,000	*	700	1,700
Tajikistan	750	*	750	-
INCLE	750	*	750	-
Uzbekistan	9,100	*	9,495	9,300
AEECA	6,300	*	6,295	6,100
INCLE	2,800	*	3,200	3,200
Central Asia Regional	-	*	-	1,000
INCLE	-	*	-	1,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	4,100	*	4,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	2,500
INCLE	4,100	*	4,000	2,500
Western Hemisphere	168,134	*	176,299	184,255
Colombia	20,500	*	38,263	27,200

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	19,263	8,200
INCLE	20,500	*	19,000	19,000
El Salvador	10,765	*	6,500	6,500
DA	10,765	*	6,500	6,500
Guatemala	1,128	*	1,450	-
DA	1,128	*	1,450	-
Haiti	2,000	*	5,490	6,000
DA	2,000	*	2,490	3,000
INCLE	-	*	3,000	3,000
Honduras	788	*	4,945	4,730
DA	788	*	4,945	4,730
Mexico	44,081	*	32,641	32,000
ESF	4,641	*	9,641	9,000
INCLE	39,440	*	23,000	23,000
Nicaragua	-	*	2,000	-
DA	-	*	2,000	-
Paraguay	2,140	*	1,860	1,000
DA	2,140	*	1,860	1,000
Peru	2,400	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	2,400	*	1,000	1,000
Venezuela	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	60,212	89,225
ESF	-	*	8,962	28,000
INCLE	-	*	51,250	61,225
State Western Hemisphere Regional	78,332	*	21,938	16,600
ESF	22,707	*	10,938	4,600
INCLE	55,625	*	11,000	12,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	*	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	*	-	-
DA	2,500	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	3,550	*	26,475	31,210
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	3,550	*	26,475	31,210
DF	1,711	*	2,250	-
DA	1,839	*	24,225	31,210
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	250,725	*	11,500	26,500
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	250,725	*	11,500	26,500
DF	190,450	*	11,000	13,000
ESF	60,275	*	500	13,500
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	14,056	*	34,777	62,214
INL - Fighting Corruption	-	*	-	25,000
INCLE	-	*	-	25,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	-	*	-	1,500
INCLE	-	*	-	1,500
INL - Knowledge Management	1,500	*	2,500	3,100
INCLE	1,500	*	2,500	3,100
INL - Program Development and Support	12,556	*	32,277	32,614
INCLE	12,556	*	32,277	32,614
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	*	-	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	5,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J)	-	*	-	10,000
Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J)	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
Other Funding	15,000	*	16,000	4,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	15,000	*	-	-
ESF	15,000	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	516,725	*	773,899	783,676
Africa	60,367	*	90,369	97,955
African Union	249	*	300	300
ESF	249	*	300	300
Burkina Faso	2,000	*	1,500	1,500
DA	2,000	*	1,500	1,500
Central African Republic	3,000	*	3,000	6,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,183	*	3,000	10,000
DA	9,183	*	3,000	10,000
Ethiopia	-	*	3,269	3,500
DA	-	*	3,269	3,500
Gambia, The	1,143	*	750	1,000
DA	1,143	*	750	1,000
Ghana	1,500	*	2,700	2,700
DA	1,500	*	2,700	2,700
Guinea	1,250	*	1,300	1,300
DA	1,250	*	1,300	1,300
Kenya	750	*	7,000	11,798
DA	750	*	7,000	11,798
Liberia	4,235	*	7,765	5,210
DA	4,235	*	7,765	5,210
Madagascar	-	*	1,666	1,400
DA	-	*	1,666	1,400
Malawi	2,000	*	8,000	8,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	2,000	*	8,000	8,000
Mali	2,153	*	2,070	2,388
DA	2,153	*	2,070	2,388
Mozambique	2,090	*	4,210	-
DA	2,090	*	4,210	-
Niger	1,455	*	3,000	2,000
DA	1,455	*	3,000	2,000
Nigeria	-	*	8,000	8,000
DA	-	*	8,000	8,000
Rwanda	574	*	590	574
DA	574	*	590	574
Senegal	-	*	3,000	2,000
DA	-	*	3,000	2,000
Sierra Leone	-	*	700	700
DA	-	*	700	700
Somalia	13,543	*	9,500	10,500
DA	13,543	*	9,500	10,500
South Africa	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	500	500
Sudan	2,200	*	1,710	-
DA	1,500	*	1,710	-
ESF	700	*	-	-
Tanzania	400	*	400	400
DA	400	*	400	400
Uganda	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
Zambia	1,550	*	1,560	5,500
DA	1,550	*	1,560	5,500
Zimbabwe	4,275	*	2,000	1,500
DA	4,275	*	2,000	1,500
State Africa Regional	2,300	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	2,300	*	3,000	3,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	*	4,135	4,185
DA	1,700	*	4,135	4,185
ESF	800	*	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,017	*	3,744	3,000
DA	2,017	*	3,744	3,000
USAID West Africa Regional	-	*	1,000	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	41,535	*	55,221	54,935
Burma	1,100	*	-	2,000
ESF	1,100	*	-	2,000
Cambodia	5,289	*	4,278	1,040
DA	5,289	*	4,278	1,040
China	2,846	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	2,846	*	-	-
Indonesia	5,500	*	8,600	8,000
DA	5,500	*	8,600	8,000
Laos	7,000	*	7,000	8,000
DA	7,000	*	7,000	8,000
Marshall Islands	450	*	225	225
DA	450	*	225	225
Micronesia	450	*	225	225
DA	450	*	225	225
Papua New Guinea	-	*	750	750
DA	-	*	750	750
Philippines	6,000	*	6,500	9,295
DA	6,000	*	6,500	9,295
Thailand	400	*	1,000	750
DA	-	*	1,000	750
ESF	400	*	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	*	6,200	6,200
DA	-	*	6,200	6,200
Vietnam	8,500	*	9,500	9,500
DA	6,500	*	9,500	9,500
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	500	*	2,000	2,000
DA	500	*	2,000	2,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,500	*	6,200	6,200
ESF	3,500	*	6,200	6,200
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	2,743	750
DA	-	*	2,743	750
Europe and Eurasia	89,552	*	93,109	84,645
Armenia	3,550	*	2,700	2,600
AEECA	3,550	*	2,700	2,600
Azerbaijan	428	*	600	600
AEECA	428	*	600	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,155	*	3,700	3,550
AEECA	4,155	*	3,700	3,550
Georgia	10,145	*	10,323	10,323
AEECA	10,145	*	10,323	10,323
Kosovo	6,930	*	9,880	10,090
AEECA	6,930	*	9,880	10,090
Moldova	6,822	*	2,539	2,539
AEECA	6,822	*	2,539	2,539
North Macedonia	2,932	*	3,900	1,500
AEECA	2,932	*	3,900	1,500
Serbia	2,186	*	2,180	1,400
AEECA	2,186	*	2,180	1,400
Ukraine	50,329	*	51,025	51,025

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	50,329	*	51,025	51,025
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,075	*	6,262	1,018
AEECA	-	*	4,012	1,018
INCLE	2,075	*	2,250	-
Near East	88,423	*	122,667	118,067
Egypt	9,400	*	14,000	17,000
ESF	9,400	*	14,000	17,000
Iraq	9,697	*	26,000	32,000
ESF	9,697	*	26,000	32,000
Jordan	16,430	*	17,420	17,420
ESF	16,430	*	17,420	17,420
Lebanon	6,015	*	13,310	15,310
ESF	6,015	*	13,310	15,310
Libya	5,250	*	8,550	7,500
ESF	5,250	*	8,550	7,500
Morocco	6,519	*	6,500	6,000
DA	500	*	-	-
ESF	6,019	*	6,500	6,000
Syria	-	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000	10,000
Tunisia	32,274	*	13,937	5,000
DA	22,958	*	-	-
ESF	9,316	*	13,937	5,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	5,000	-
ESF	-	*	5,000	-
Yemen	-	*	5,500	4,000
ESF	-	*	5,500	4,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	2,000	*	1,590	1,187
ESF	2,000	*	1,590	1,187
State NEA Regional	-	*	-	1,250
ESF	-	*	-	1,250
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	838	*	860	1,400
DA	-	*	860	1,400
ESF	838	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	61,835	*	126,811	35,637
Afghanistan	33,959	*	89,350	-
ESF	33,959	*	89,350	-
Bangladesh	7,000	*	9,000	9,000
DA	7,000	*	9,000	9,000
Bhutan	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
India	3,000	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	*	500	400

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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
INCLE	-	*	500	400
Kyrgyz Republic	2,630	*	1,490	1,720
AEECA	1,630	*	1,490	1,720
INCLE	1,000	*	-	-
Maldives	-	*	1,250	1,750
DA	-	*	1,250	1,250
ESF	-	*	-	500
Nepal	2,250	*	8,000	5,500
DA	-	*	8,000	5,500
ESF	2,250	*	-	-
Pakistan	6,931	*	4,500	6,746
ESF	6,931	*	4,500	6,746
Sri Lanka	-	*	2,500	300
DA	-	*	2,500	-
ESF	-	*	-	300
Tajikistan	1,071	*	2,071	2,071
AEECA	1,071	*	2,071	2,071
Turkmenistan	648	*	650	650
AEECA	648	*	650	650
Uzbekistan	3,546	*	3,300	3,500
AEECA	2,346	*	2,500	2,700
INCLE	1,200	*	800	800
Central Asia Regional	800	*	700	-
AEECA	800	*	200	-
INCLE	-	*	500	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	2,500	-
ESF	-	*	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	156,424	*	194,597	225,605
Colombia	12,343	*	14,425	33,028
DA	-	*	14,425	33,028
ESF	12,343	*	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	*	-	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
Ecuador	1,000	*	1,520	2,000
DA	1,000	*	1,520	2,000
El Salvador	15,510	*	17,500	28,000
DA	15,510	*	17,500	28,000
Guatemala	6,872	*	10,500	11,107
DA	6,872	*	10,500	11,107
Haiti	1,500	*	1,890	4,000
DA	1,500	*	1,890	4,000
Honduras	14,728	*	8,800	16,947
DA	14,728	*	8,800	16,947
Mexico	9,462	*	12,462	13,000
ESF	9,462	*	12,462	13,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Nicaragua	-	*	2,500	3,000
DA	-	*	2,500	3,000
Paraguay	1,860	*	2,140	3,000
DA	1,860	*	2,140	3,000
Peru	5,000	*	3,500	3,500
DA	5,000	*	3,500	3,500
Venezuela	2,500	*	-	3,000
ESF	2,500	*	-	3,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	100,869	82,000
ESF	-	*	100,869	82,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	85,649	*	6,391	8,908
ESF	84,149	*	6,391	8,908
INCLE	1,500	*	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	11,350	10,615
DA	-	*	11,350	10,615
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	*	750	2,000
DA	-	*	750	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	2,250	2,250
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	2,250	2,250
DA	-	*	2,250	2,250
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	750	*	-	-
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	750	*	-	-
DA	750	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	7,020	*	28,375	131,208
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	6,722	*	28,375	131,208
DF	1,706	*	2,250	-
DA	3,154	*	26,125	131,208
ESF	1,862	*	-	-
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	260	*	-	-
DA	260	*	-	-
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	38	*	-	-
ESF	38	*	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	*	10,150	19,700
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	-	*	10,150	19,700
DF	-	*	9,150	5,700
ESF	-	*	1,000	14,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	850	1,150
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	850	1,150
ESF	-	*	850	1,150
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	9,819	*	33,500	6,024
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	*	30,000	-
INCLE	7,000	*	30,000	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	1,500	*	1,500	-
INCLE	1,500	*	1,500	-
INL - Program Development and Support	1,319	*	2,000	6,024
INCLE	1,319	*	2,000	6,024
IO - International Organizations	-	*	-	2,500
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	-	*	-	2,500
IO&P	-	*	-	2,500
Other Funding	-	*	16,000	4,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	*	-	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	1,000	*	-	-
DA	1,000	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	156,733	*	269,901	242,388
Africa	29,637	*	25,946	26,903
African Union	249	*	300	300
ESF	249	*	300	300
Benin	1,000	*	-	300
DA	1,000	*	-	300
Cote d'Ivoire	1,250	*	750	1,500
DA	1,250	*	750	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,169	*	800	2,500
DA	1,169	*	800	2,500
Guinea	150	*	1,000	1,000
DA	150	*	1,000	1,000
Kenya	2,440	*	1,300	-
DA	2,440	*	1,300	-
Liberia	1,720	*	1,100	1,620
DA	1,720	*	1,100	1,620
Malawi	-	*	2,500	2,500
DA	-	*	2,500	2,500
Mali	1,847	*	-	983
DA	1,847	*	-	983
Nigeria	2,922	*	2,456	3,000
DA	2,922	*	2,456	3,000
Senegal	1,250	*	1,500	1,000
DA	1,250	*	1,500	1,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
Sudan	3,500	*	5,100	-
DA	3,500	*	5,100	-
Tanzania	300	*	400	400
DA	300	*	400	400
Uganda	-	*	-	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	-	1,000
Zambia	-	*	440	2,500
DA	-	*	440	2,500
Zimbabwe	3,840	*	2,000	2,000
DA	3,840	*	2,000	2,000
State Africa Regional	4,000	*	4,300	4,300
ESF	4,000	*	4,300	4,300
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	-	*	6,200	2,000
Burma	-	*	4,700	2,000
ESF	-	*	4,700	2,000
Philippines	-	*	1,500	-
DA	-	*	1,500	-
Europe and Eurasia	32,364	*	32,205	26,130
Armenia	1,900	*	1,200	1,300
AEECA	1,900	*	1,200	1,300
Belarus	1,100	*	2,508	2,508
AEECA	1,100	*	2,508	2,508
Bosnia and Herzegovina	455	*	1,050	1,000
AEECA	455	*	1,050	1,000
Georgia	3,226	*	4,607	4,607
AEECA	3,226	*	4,607	4,607
Kosovo	-	*	2,000	-
AEECA	-	*	2,000	-
Moldova	15	*	2,535	2,535
AEECA	15	*	2,535	2,535
North Macedonia	160	*	155	165
AEECA	160	*	155	165
Serbia	2,515	*	2,700	1,900
AEECA	2,515	*	2,700	1,900
Ukraine	18,950	*	10,450	10,450
AEECA	18,950	*	10,450	10,450
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,308	*	3,000	1,665
AEECA	2,308	*	3,000	1,665
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	1,735	*	2,000	-
AEECA	1,735	*	2,000	-
Near East	14,838	*	55,465	30,793
Iraq	10,738	*	31,500	7,000
ESF	10,738	*	31,500	7,000
Jordan	1,500	*	5,030	5,030
ESF	1,500	*	5,030	5,030

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Libya	2,600	*	2,900	4,400
ESF	2,600	*	2,900	4,400
Syria	-	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000	10,000
Tunisia	-	*	2,745	3,000
ESF	-	*	2,745	3,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	3,290	-
ESF	-	*	3,290	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	-	1,363
DA	-	*	-	1,363
South and Central Asia	15,916	*	18,880	17,168
Afghanistan	-	*	6,900	-
ESF	-	*	6,900	-
Bangladesh	6,000	*	4,000	6,000
DA	6,000	*	4,000	6,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,375	*	1,280	1,300
AEECA	1,375	*	1,280	1,300
Nepal	3,000	*	4,000	4,500
DA	-	*	4,000	4,500
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
Pakistan	2,511	*	2,700	2,268
ESF	2,511	*	2,700	2,268
Sri Lanka	3,000	*	-	3,100
DA	3,000	*	-	3,100
Central Asia Regional	30	*	-	-
AEECA	30	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	11,531	*	11,180	22,186
Colombia	271	*	-	-
DA	271	*	-	-
Ecuador	-	*	180	-
DA	-	*	180	-
El Salvador	-	*	1,500	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500	1,500
Guatemala	1,000	*	1,050	1,786
DA	1,000	*	1,050	1,786
Haiti	2,500	*	3,030	10,000
DA	2,500	*	3,030	10,000
Honduras	10	*	1,020	900
DA	10	*	1,020	900
Nicaragua	2,000	*	1,500	2,000
DA	2,000	*	1,500	2,000
Venezuela	5,750	*	2,900	6,000
ESF	5,750	*	2,900	6,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	7,750	*	1,500	8,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	1,500	8,000
DA	-	*	1,500	8,000
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	7,750	*	-	-
DA	750	*	-	-
ESF	7,000	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	44,697	*	62,975	71,208
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	42,685	*	62,975	71,208
DF	40,846	*	38,750	40,000
DA	1,839	*	24,225	31,208
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	2,012	*	-	-
DF	2,012	*	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	*	55,550	38,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	-	*	55,550	38,000
DF	-	*	55,550	37,000
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	459,825	*	601,668	665,891
Africa	73,738	*	70,729	81,100
Burundi	500	*	2,000	2,000
DA	500	*	2,000	2,000
Cameroon	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Chad	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
Cote d'Ivoire	2,250	*	5,250	4,500
DA	2,250	*	5,250	4,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,885	*	1,580	2,312
DA	4,702	*	1,580	2,312
FFP	1,183	*	-	-
Djibouti	600	*	4,000	4,000
DA	600	*	4,000	4,000
Ethiopia	-	*	1,000	1,200
DA	-	*	1,000	1,200
Gambia, The	500	*	-	500
DA	500	*	-	500
Ghana	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Guinea	400	*	350	350
DA	400	*	350	350
Kenya	1,675	*	3,000	4,128
DA	1,675	*	3,000	4,128
Liberia	5,460	*	3,450	5,360
DA	5,460	*	3,450	5,360

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Madagascar	1,565	*	234	500
DA	-	*	234	500
FFP	1,565	*	-	-
Malawi	-	*	1,500	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500	1,500
Mali	1,000	*	2,330	1,136
DA	1,000	*	2,330	1,136
Mozambique	-	*	50	-
DA	-	*	50	-
Niger	1,344	*	-	500
DA	1,000	*	-	500
FFP	344	*	-	-
Nigeria	1,500	*	2,000	1,456
DA	1,500	*	2,000	1,456
Rwanda	608	*	705	608
DA	608	*	705	608
Senegal	3,750	*	500	3,000
DA	3,750	*	500	3,000
Sierra Leone	-	*	800	800
DA	-	*	800	800
Somalia	4,300	*	4,000	5,000
DA	4,300	*	4,000	5,000
South Africa	500	*	250	250
DA	500	*	250	250
South Sudan	15,000	*	15,000	7,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000	7,000
Sudan	2,500	*	1,980	10,500
DA	2,500	*	1,980	10,500
Tanzania	2,300	*	2,700	2,700
DA	2,300	*	2,700	2,700
Uganda	1,500	*	2,000	2,000
DA	1,500	*	2,000	2,000
Zambia	450	*	-	300
DA	450	*	-	300
Zimbabwe	5,651	*	3,000	3,500
DA	4,026	*	3,000	3,500
FFP	1,625	*	-	-
State Africa Regional	4,000	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	4,000	*	2,000	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,050	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,050	2,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,000	1,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
East Asia and Pacific	52,072	*	59,166	56,722
Burma	19,162	*	20,500	23,700
DA	-	*	7,000	7,000
ESF	19,162	*	13,500	16,700
Cambodia	8,456	*	11,805	9,481
DA	8,456	*	11,805	9,481
China	8,654	*	-	-
DA	2,154	*	-	-
ESF	6,500	*	-	-
Indonesia	5,000	*	7,000	6,500
DA	5,000	*	7,000	6,500
Laos	1,000	*	1,000	-
DA	1,000	*	1,000	-
Marshall Islands	-	*	225	225
DA	-	*	225	225
Micronesia	-	*	225	225
DA	-	*	225	225
Mongolia	1,200	*	1,750	1,250
DA	1,200	*	1,750	1,250
Papua New Guinea	-	*	750	750
DA	-	*	750	750
Philippines	3,000	*	4,700	3,380
DA	3,000	*	4,700	3,380
Timor-Leste	-	*	3,300	3,300
DA	-	*	3,300	3,300
Vietnam	5,100	*	5,911	5,911
DA	3,500	*	5,911	5,911
ESF	1,600	*	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	500	*	2,000	2,000
DA	500	*	2,000	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	104,794	*	87,776	94,526
Albania	2,290	*	2,250	1,760
AEECA	2,290	*	2,250	1,760
Armenia	2,905	*	3,200	3,100
AEECA	2,905	*	3,200	3,100
Azerbaijan	3,222	*	2,150	2,150
AEECA	3,222	*	2,150	2,150
Belarus	2,150	*	5,022	5,022
AEECA	2,150	*	5,022	5,022
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,868	*	3,622	3,480
AEECA	2,868	*	3,622	3,480
Georgia	8,950	*	9,385	9,385
AEECA	8,950	*	9,385	9,385
Kosovo	2,550	*	3,770	2,910
AEECA	2,550	*	3,770	2,910

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Moldova	7,337	*	6,099	6,099
AEECA	7,337	*	6,099	6,099
Montenegro	-	*	615	615
AEECA	-	*	615	615
North Macedonia	1,514	*	1,100	1,810
AEECA	1,514	*	1,100	1,810
Serbia	4,800	*	5,070	4,500
AEECA	4,800	*	5,070	4,500
Ukraine	35,986	*	27,607	27,607
AEECA	35,986	*	27,607	27,607
Europe and Eurasia Regional	30,222	*	17,886	26,088
AEECA	30,222	*	17,886	26,088
Near East	95,256	*	145,482	148,442
Iraq	25,050	*	15,000	24,000
ESF	25,050	*	15,000	24,000
Jordan	14,646	*	34,050	34,050
ESF	14,646	*	34,050	34,050
Lebanon	3,685	*	6,627	4,627
ESF	3,685	*	6,627	4,627
Libya	2,650	*	4,150	4,000
ESF	2,650	*	4,150	4,000
Morocco	3,981	*	4,000	4,500
ESF	3,981	*	4,000	4,500
Syria	3,000	*	15,000	15,000
ESF	3,000	*	15,000	15,000
Tunisia	10,226	*	12,425	8,727
DA	6,542	*	-	-
ESF	3,684	*	12,425	8,727
West Bank and Gaza	7,500	*	10,000	15,000
ESF	7,500	*	10,000	15,000
Yemen	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	2,500	*	11,870	4,388
ESF	2,500	*	11,870	4,388
Near East Regional Democracy	16,350	*	18,250	18,650
ESF	16,350	*	18,250	18,650
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	5,500	*	13,000	13,000
ESF	5,500	*	13,000	13,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	168	*	1,110	1,000
DA	-	*	1,110	1,000
ESF	168	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	37,269	*	48,830	40,503
Afghanistan	6,041	*	10,250	5,000
ESF	6,041	*	10,250	5,000
Bangladesh	458	*	9,185	8,685

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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	9,185	8,685
FFP	458	*	-	-
India	-	*	5,000	2,000
DA	-	*	5,000	2,000
Kazakhstan	757	*	700	700
AEECA	757	*	700	700
Kyrgyz Republic	3,775	*	4,165	4,000
AEECA	3,775	*	4,165	4,000
Maldives	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	500	500
Nepal	2,900	*	4,000	4,500
DA	-	*	4,000	4,500
ESF	2,900	*	-	-
Pakistan	1,235	*	2,300	1,518
ESF	1,235	*	2,300	1,518
Sri Lanka	10,900	*	3,800	6,000
DA	10,900	*	3,800	6,000
Tajikistan	582	*	1,500	1,500
AEECA	582	*	1,500	1,500
Turkmenistan	1,146	*	1,350	1,350
AEECA	1,146	*	1,350	1,350
Uzbekistan	3,475	*	3,795	3,500
AEECA	3,475	*	3,795	3,500
Central Asia Regional	3,500	*	2,285	1,250
AEECA	3,500	*	2,285	1,250
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	69,555	*	70,960	98,360
Colombia	10,048	*	19,400	10,347
DA	9,548	*	19,400	10,347
ESF	500	*	-	-
Cuba	9,685	*	9,980	10,915
ESF	9,685	*	9,980	10,915
Ecuador	-	*	300	-
DA	-	*	300	-
El Salvador	4,225	*	2,500	6,400
DA	4,225	*	2,500	6,400
Guatemala	-	*	-	3,190
DA	-	*	-	3,190
Haiti	-	*	-	6,000
DA	-	*	-	6,000
Honduras	3,234	*	4,310	4,698
DA	3,234	*	4,310	4,698
Mexico	5,618	*	5,618	5,000
ESF	5,618	*	5,618	5,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Nicaragua	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
Venezuela	14,950	*	14,500	18,000
ESF	14,950	*	14,500	18,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	3,700	17,000
ESF	-	*	3,700	17,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	11,795	*	4,652	8,560
ESF	11,795	*	4,652	8,560
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	*	1,000	3,250
DA	5,000	*	1,000	1,250
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	1,750	1,750
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	1,750	1,750
DA	-	*	1,750	1,750
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	27,141	*	45,475	56,208
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	25,475	*	45,475	54,208
DF	20,696	*	21,250	23,000
DA	1,839	*	24,225	31,208
ESF	2,940	*	-	-
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	1,666	*	-	2,000
DA	1,666	*	-	2,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	*	54,800	83,730
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	-	*	54,800	83,730
DF	-	*	41,550	66,480
ESF	-	*	13,250	17,250
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	700	550
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	700	550
ESF	-	*	700	550
Other Funding	-	*	16,000	4,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	154,781	*	239,133	251,081
Africa	9,178	*	7,354	14,073
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,815	*	654	1,000
DA	2,815	*	654	1,000
Gambia, The	357	*	-	500
DA	357	*	-	500
Guinea	200	*	350	350
DA	200	*	350	350
Kenya	-	*	1,000	500
DA	-	*	1,000	500
Liberia	1,230	*	1,750	1,700
DA	1,230	*	1,750	1,700

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Mali	-	*	-	323
DA	-	*	-	323
Mozambique	1,660	*	990	-
DA	1,660	*	990	-
Senegal	-	*	500	-
DA	-	*	500	-
Sierra Leone	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	500	500
South Sudan	-	*	-	8,000
DA	-	*	-	8,000
Sudan	500	*	610	-
DA	500	*	610	-
Zambia	500	*	1,000	700
DA	500	*	1,000	700
Zimbabwe	416	*	-	500
DA	416	*	-	500
State Africa Regional	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	8,852	*	13,070	17,041
Burma	4,410	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	4,410	*	10,000	10,000
Cambodia	1,892	*	900	2,291
DA	1,892	*	900	2,291
China	1,750	*	-	-
ESF	1,750	*	-	-
Indonesia	-	*	2,000	3,000
DA	-	*	2,000	3,000
Mongolia	300	*	-	500
DA	300	*	-	500
Philippines	500	*	-	750
DA	500	*	-	750
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	170	500
DA	-	*	170	500
Europe and Eurasia	73,850	*	66,875	69,504
Albania	300	*	740	740
AEECA	300	*	740	740
Armenia	4,105	*	1,800	1,800
AEECA	4,105	*	1,800	1,800
Azerbaijan	695	*	1,300	1,300
AEECA	695	*	1,300	1,300
Belarus	1,800	*	2,967	2,967
AEECA	1,800	*	2,967	2,967
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,035	*	2,413	2,310
AEECA	3,035	*	2,413	2,310
Georgia	5,290	*	5,410	5,410

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	5,290	*	5,410	5,410
Kosovo	300	*	550	2,050
AEECA	300	*	550	2,050
Moldova	4,935	*	5,793	5,793
AEECA	4,935	*	5,793	5,793
Montenegro	-	*	635	635
AEECA	-	*	635	635
North Macedonia	231	*	641	225
AEECA	231	*	641	225
Serbia	3,164	*	4,000	3,800
AEECA	3,164	*	4,000	3,800
Ukraine	25,900	*	19,208	19,208
AEECA	25,900	*	19,208	19,208
Europe and Eurasia Regional	24,095	*	21,418	23,266
AEECA	24,095	*	21,418	21,266
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
Near East	23,750	*	30,760	30,600
Iraq	-	*	500	-
ESF	-	*	500	-
Jordan	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Libya	-	*	1,400	1,100
ESF	-	*	1,400	1,100
Syria	2,000	*	8,000	8,000
ESF	2,000	*	8,000	8,000
Yemen	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	16,750	*	16,750	16,750
ESF	16,750	*	16,750	16,750
State NEA Regional	-	*	-	750
ESF	-	*	-	750
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	110	-
DA	-	*	110	-
South and Central Asia	11,825	*	13,564	14,705
Bangladesh	2,000	*	2,000	1,500
DA	2,000	*	2,000	1,500
Kazakhstan	321	*	300	300
AEECA	321	*	300	300
Kyrgyz Republic	2,085	*	2,020	2,020
AEECA	2,085	*	2,020	2,020
Nepal	850	*	500	3,000
DA	-	*	500	3,000
ESF	850	*	-	-
Pakistan	-	*	-	206
ESF	-	*	-	206

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Sri Lanka	-	*	2,800	3,000
DA	-	*	2,300	3,000
ESF	-	*	500	-
Tajikistan	125	*	429	429
AEECA	125	*	429	429
Uzbekistan	2,249	*	1,000	1,250
AEECA	2,249	*	1,000	1,250
Central Asia Regional	4,195	*	4,515	3,000
AEECA	4,195	*	4,515	3,000
Western Hemisphere	12,190	*	13,030	16,875
Cuba	3,940	*	4,780	5,625
ESF	3,940	*	4,780	5,625
Nicaragua	3,000	*	2,000	3,000
DA	3,000	*	2,000	3,000
Venezuela	5,250	*	6,000	7,000
ESF	5,250	*	6,000	7,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	*	250	1,250
DA	-	*	250	250
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	15,136	*	33,475	39,208
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	15,136	*	33,475	39,208
DF	13,297	*	9,250	8,000
DA	1,839	*	24,225	31,208
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	*	43,705	43,775
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	-	*	43,705	43,775
DF	-	*	23,930	19,000
ESF	-	*	19,775	24,775
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	1,300	1,300
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	1,300	1,300
ESF	-	*	1,300	1,300
Other Funding	-	*	16,000	4,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	278,910	*	420,045	431,546
Africa	11,501	*	14,579	19,471
African Union	336	*	200	200
ESF	336	*	200	200
Benin	-	*	-	700
DA	-	*	-	700
Burkina Faso	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	500	500
Burundi	500	*	1,000	1,000
DA	500	*	1,000	1,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Democratic Republic of the Congo	790	*	288	1,000
DA	790	*	288	1,000
Ethiopia	-	*	1,000	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000	1,000
Kenya	335	*	1,270	2,248
DA	335	*	1,270	2,248
Mali	-	*	-	323
DA	-	*	-	323
Mozambique	-	*	500	-
DA	-	*	500	-
Nigeria	2,274	*	-	-
DA	2,274	*	-	-
Sudan	-	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
Zimbabwe	716	*	1,000	500
DA	716	*	1,000	500
State Africa Regional	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
ESF	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	500	*	1,821	2,000
DA	500	*	1,821	2,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,050	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,050	*	1,000	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	28,291	*	36,761	40,188
Burma	11,978	*	20,000	15,000
ESF	11,978	*	20,000	15,000
Cambodia	7,363	*	6,017	10,188
DA	7,363	*	6,017	10,188
China	750	*	-	-
ESF	750	*	-	-
Indonesia	200	*	3,000	3,100
DA	200	*	3,000	3,100
Laos	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
Thailand	6,000	*	4,400	4,650
DA	2,000	*	4,400	4,650
ESF	4,000	*	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	3,344	7,250
DA	-	*	3,344	7,250
Europe and Eurasia	13,637	*	16,053	14,113
Armenia	-	*	100	200
AEECA	-	*	100	200
Azerbaijan	400	*	150	150
AEECA	400	*	150	150
Belarus	600	*	1,333	1,333
AEECA	600	*	1,333	1,333

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	1,000	960
AEECA	-	*	1,000	960
Georgia	4,279	*	4,690	4,690
AEECA	4,279	*	4,690	4,690
Moldova	250	*	100	100
AEECA	250	*	100	100
Ukraine	6,000	*	3,990	3,990
AEECA	6,000	*	3,990	3,990
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,108	*	4,690	2,690
AEECA	2,108	*	4,690	2,690
Near East	66,709	*	35,695	51,679
Egypt	12,900	*	13,948	9,948
ESF	12,900	*	13,948	9,948
Iraq	18,715	*	9,000	15,000
ESF	18,715	*	9,000	15,000
Jordan	6,750	*	3,500	3,500
ESF	6,750	*	3,500	3,500
Libya	1,500	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,500	*	1,000	1,000
Syria	8,000	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	8,000	*	2,000	2,000
Tunisia	-	*	3,137	1,500
ESF	-	*	3,137	1,500
Yemen	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
Near East Regional Democracy	15,000	*	-	15,000
ESF	15,000	*	-	15,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,844	*	110	731
DA	-	*	110	731
ESF	1,844	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,723	*	9,985	7,665
Bangladesh	5,000	*	5,000	4,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000	4,000
India	-	*	2,000	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000	2,000
Kazakhstan	-	*	200	200
AEECA	-	*	200	200
Kyrgyz Republic	400	*	375	290
AEECA	400	*	375	290
Pakistan	4,323	*	1,500	225
ESF	4,323	*	1,500	225
Sri Lanka	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	-	500
ESF	-	*	500	-
Uzbekistan	-	*	410	450

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	-	*	410	450
Western Hemisphere	49,363	*	50,484	72,709
Colombia	13,670	*	5,987	7,500
DA	7,670	*	5,987	7,500
ESF	6,000	*	-	-
Cuba	6,375	*	5,240	3,460
ESF	6,375	*	5,240	3,460
Dominican Republic	-	*	-	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
El Salvador	500	*	7,000	4,600
DA	500	*	7,000	4,600
Guatemala	-	*	-	5,417
DA	-	*	-	5,417
Haiti	500	*	590	2,000
DA	500	*	590	2,000
Honduras	-	*	-	1,800
DA	-	*	-	1,800
Mexico	8,279	*	9,279	10,000
ESF	8,279	*	9,279	10,000
Nicaragua	-	*	2,000	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000	2,000
Venezuela	3,550	*	6,600	6,000
ESF	3,550	*	6,600	6,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	9,469	16,000
ESF	-	*	9,469	16,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	13,689	*	319	7,432
ESF	13,689	*	319	7,432
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	4,000	5,000
DA	-	*	4,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	2,800	*	-	-
DA	2,800	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	87,186	*	157,576	127,309
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	19,132	*	49,475	54,208
DF	13,862	*	20,250	23,000
DA	1,840	*	29,225	31,208
ESF	3,430	*	-	-
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	1,553	*	-	-
AEECA	90	*	-	-
DF	240	*	-	-
DA	453	*	-	-
ESF	770	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	54,256	*	97,851	47,851
AEECA	4,500	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	16,366	*	82,851	47,851
ESF	33,390	*	15,000	-
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	10,245	*	10,250	25,250
DF	5,880	*	6,000	6,000
DA	4,365	*	4,250	19,250
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	2,000	*	-	-
DA	1,850	*	-	-
ESF	150	*	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	*	75,020	69,020
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	-	*	75,020	69,020
DF	-	*	49,520	49,520
ESF	-	*	25,500	19,500
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,500	*	-	-
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	*	-	-
INCLE	2,500	*	-	-
IO - International Organizations	-	*	1,750	4,250
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	-	*	-	2,500
IO&P	-	*	-	2,500
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	-	*	1,750	1,750
IO&P	-	*	1,750	1,750
Other Funding	-	*	16,000	4,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
Special Representatives	10,000	*	6,142	21,142
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	*	6,142	21,142
ESF	10,000	*	6,142	21,142
HL Health	9,998,454	*	10,629,385	11,092,062
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,235,000	*	6,260,000	6,700,545
Africa	3,893,853	*	3,850,100	3,830,400
Angola	11,466	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-STATE	11,466	*	10,000	10,000
Benin	6,000	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	6,000	*	-	-
Botswana	49,230	*	50,000	50,000
GHP-STATE	49,230	*	50,000	50,000
Burkina Faso	10,065	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	10,065	*	-	-
Burundi	29,791	*	23,000	23,000
GHP-STATE	29,791	*	23,000	23,000
Cameroon	81,828	*	75,000	75,000
GHP-STATE	81,828	*	75,000	75,000
Cote d'Ivoire	94,673	*	85,000	85,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-STATE	94,673	*	85,000	85,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	97,688	*	94,100	102,000
GHP-STATE	97,688	*	94,100	102,000
Eswatini	64,129	*	62,500	62,500
GHP-STATE	64,129	*	62,500	62,500
Ethiopia	102,464	*	85,000	85,000
GHP-STATE	102,464	*	85,000	85,000
Ghana	11,227	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	11,227	*	-	-
Kenya	342,394	*	320,000	320,000
GHP-STATE	307,394	*	285,000	287,500
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000	32,500
Lesotho	67,240	*	60,000	60,000
GHP-STATE	67,240	*	60,000	60,000
Liberia	9,731	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,731	*	-	-
Malawi	165,085	*	160,000	160,000
GHP-STATE	165,085	*	160,000	160,000
Mali	9,860	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,860	*	-	-
Mozambique	388,951	*	390,000	390,000
GHP-STATE	388,951	*	390,000	390,000
Namibia	77,069	*	70,000	67,000
GHP-STATE	77,069	*	70,000	67,000
Nigeria	416,253	*	380,000	378,000
GHP-STATE	366,253	*	330,000	332,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	*	50,000	46,000
Rwanda	67,258	*	55,000	55,000
GHP-STATE	67,258	*	55,000	55,000
Senegal	6,902	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	6,902	*	-	-
Sierra Leone	8,117	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,117	*	-	-
South Africa	384,915	*	415,000	413,000
GHP-STATE	334,915	*	365,000	367,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	*	50,000	46,000
South Sudan	39,800	*	39,800	39,800
GHP-STATE	39,800	*	39,800	39,800
Tanzania	401,166	*	447,400	430,500
GHP-STATE	366,166	*	412,400	398,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000	32,500
Togo	11,800	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	11,800	*	-	-
Uganda	376,038	*	392,700	390,700
GHP-STATE	336,038	*	352,700	353,700

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	40,000	*	40,000	37,000
Zambia	362,113	*	397,600	395,900
GHP-STATE	337,113	*	372,600	372,600
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000	23,300
Zimbabwe	198,750	*	170,000	170,000
GHP-STATE	198,750	*	170,000	170,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,850	*	68,000	68,000
GHP-STATE	1,850	*	68,000	68,000
East Asia and Pacific	84,319	*	113,000	95,000
Burma	10,627	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	10,627	*	-	-
Cambodia	4,522	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	4,522	*	-	-
Indonesia	9,111	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,111	*	-	-
Laos	1,939	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,939	*	-	-
Papua New Guinea	3,900	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	3,900	*	-	-
Philippines	9,600	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,600	*	-	-
Thailand	8,258	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,258	*	-	-
Vietnam	32,086	*	30,000	30,000
GHP-STATE	32,086	*	30,000	30,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,276	*	83,000	65,000
GHP-STATE	4,276	*	83,000	65,000
Europe and Eurasia	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
Ukraine	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
GHP-STATE	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
Near East	-	*	-	545
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	-	545
ESF	-	*	-	545
South and Central Asia	30,232	*	15,000	35,000
India	14,064	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	14,064	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,936	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,936	*	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,664	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,664	*	-	-
Nepal	10,400	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	10,400	*	-	-
Tajikistan	2,168	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	2,168	*	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	15,000	35,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-STATE	-	*	15,000	35,000
Western Hemisphere	195,020	*	190,000	190,000
Brazil	1,800	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,800	*	-	-
Colombia	1,747	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,747	*	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,345	*	20,000	20,000
GHP-STATE	23,345	*	20,000	20,000
El Salvador	8,090	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,090	*	-	-
Guatemala	18,639	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	18,639	*	-	-
Haiti	99,822	*	100,000	100,000
GHP-STATE	99,822	*	100,000	100,000
Honduras	8,252	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,252	*	-	-
Jamaica	15,471	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	15,471	*	-	-
Nicaragua	1,592	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,592	*	-	-
Panama	8,569	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,569	*	-	-
Peru	1,900	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,900	*	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2,574	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	2,574	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	43,600	43,600
GHP-STATE	-	*	43,600	43,600
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,219	*	26,400	26,400
GHP-STATE	3,219	*	26,400	26,400
GH - Global Health	955	*	955	18,655
Global Health - Core	955	*	955	18,655
GHP-USAID	955	*	955	18,655
GH - International Partnerships	94,045	*	94,045	94,045
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335	20,335
GHP-USAID	20,335	*	20,335	20,335
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	28,710	28,710
GHP-USAID	28,710	*	28,710	28,710
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000	45,000
GHP-USAID	45,000	*	45,000	45,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,899,520	*	1,956,900	2,396,900
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	185,628	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	185,628	*	-	-
S/GAC, Centrally Supported Systems	53,581	*	-	50,000
GHP-STATE	53,581	*	-	50,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
S/GAC, HQ Support Mechanisms	25,777	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	25,777	*	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,605,000	*	1,605,000	2,045,000
GHP-STATE	1,605,000	*	1,605,000	2,045,000
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	-	*	301,900	301,900
GHP-STATE	-	*	301,900	301,900
S/GAC, Technical Leadership and Support	29,534	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	29,534	*	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	-	*	50,000	-
GHP-STATE	-	*	50,000	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	344,000	*	321,000	352,000
Africa	102,500	*	102,500	115,300
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,000	*	14,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	16,000
Ethiopia	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
Kenya	7,000	*	7,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	10,000
Malawi	4,000	*	4,000	4,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	4,500
Mozambique	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Nigeria	14,000	*	14,000	18,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	18,000
South Africa	15,000	*	15,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	16,000
Tanzania	7,000	*	7,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	8,000
Uganda	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Zambia	6,000	*	6,000	6,800
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,800
Zimbabwe	6,000	*	6,000	6,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,500
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000	1,500
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000	1,500
USAID East Africa Regional	500	*	500	-
GHP-USAID	500	*	500	-
East Asia and Pacific	59,505	*	59,505	68,500
Burma	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
Cambodia	6,505	*	6,505	6,500
GHP-USAID	6,505	*	6,505	6,500
Indonesia	17,000	*	17,000	20,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	17,000	*	17,000	20,000
Philippines	17,000	*	17,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	*	17,000	20,000
Vietnam	7,000	*	7,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	10,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,700	*	9,700	9,700
Ukraine	8,500	*	8,500	8,500
GHP-USAID	8,500	*	8,500	8,500
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
South and Central Asia	61,500	*	59,500	76,500
Afghanistan	4,000	*	2,000	6,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	-	4,000
Bangladesh	18,000	*	17,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	17,000	20,000
India	15,000	*	15,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	20,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Pakistan	4,000	*	5,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	5,000	9,000
Tajikistan	6,000	*	6,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	7,000
Uzbekistan	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Central Asia Regional	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GH - Global Health	47,811	*	47,811	47,000
Global Health - Core	47,811	*	47,811	47,000
GHP-USAID	47,811	*	47,811	47,000
GH - International Partnerships	37,984	*	41,984	35,000
GH/IP - MDR Financing	22,984	*	26,984	20,000
GHP-USAID	22,984	*	26,984	20,000
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	25,000	*	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	25,000	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	25,000	*	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	770,000	*	770,000	780,000
Africa	682,000	*	682,000	692,000
Angola	19,000	*	19,000	19,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	*	19,000	19,000
Benin	16,500	*	16,500	17,000
GHP-USAID	16,500	*	16,500	17,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Burkina Faso	27,500	*	27,500	27,500
GHP-USAID	27,500	*	27,500	27,500
Burundi	7,500	*	7,500	12,000
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500	12,000
Cameroon	22,500	*	22,500	24,000
GHP-USAID	22,500	*	22,500	24,000
Cote d'Ivoire	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	54,500	*	54,500	54,500
GHP-USAID	54,500	*	54,500	54,500
Ethiopia	36,000	*	36,000	36,000
GHP-USAID	36,000	*	36,000	36,000
Ghana	28,000	*	28,000	28,000
GHP-USAID	28,000	*	28,000	28,000
Guinea	15,000	*	15,000	17,500
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	17,500
Kenya	33,500	*	33,500	33,500
GHP-USAID	33,500	*	33,500	33,500
Liberia	14,000	*	14,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	15,000
Madagascar	26,000	*	26,000	26,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	*	26,000	26,000
Malawi	24,000	*	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	*	24,000	24,000
Mali	26,500	*	26,500	26,500
GHP-USAID	26,500	*	26,500	26,500
Mozambique	29,000	*	29,000	29,000
GHP-USAID	29,000	*	29,000	29,000
Niger	19,000	*	19,000	19,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	*	19,000	19,000
Nigeria	74,000	*	74,000	74,000
GHP-USAID	74,000	*	74,000	74,000
Rwanda	19,500	*	19,500	19,500
GHP-USAID	19,500	*	19,500	19,500
Senegal	25,500	*	25,500	25,500
GHP-USAID	25,500	*	25,500	25,500
Sierra Leone	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
Tanzania	42,000	*	42,000	42,000
GHP-USAID	42,000	*	42,000	42,000
Uganda	34,000	*	34,000	34,000
GHP-USAID	34,000	*	34,000	34,000
Zambia	30,000	*	30,000	30,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	*	30,000	30,000
Zimbabwe	15,000	*	15,000	15,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
Burma	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
Cambodia	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	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	60,000	*	60,000	60,000
Global Health - Core	60,000	*	60,000	60,000
GHP-USAID	60,000	*	60,000	60,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	201,607	*	1,003,343	1,003,845
Africa	-	*	-	193,000
Benin	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
Burkina Faso	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
Cameroon	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
Cote d'Ivoire	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	-	14,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	14,000
Ethiopia	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Ghana	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
Guinea	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Kenya	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
Liberia	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
Madagascar	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Malawi	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
Mali	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Mozambique	-	*	-	9,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Niger	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
Nigeria	-	*	-	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	10,000
Rwanda	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Senegal	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Sierra Leone	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
South Africa	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
South Sudan	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
Tanzania	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Uganda	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Zambia	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
East Asia and Pacific	-	*	-	49,500
Cambodia	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Indonesia	-	*	-	11,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	11,000
Laos	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Philippines	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Thailand	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Vietnam	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
Pacific Islands Regional	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
Europe and Eurasia	750	*	-	16,300
Georgia	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Serbia	-	*	-	800
AEECA	-	*	-	800
Ukraine	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
Europe and Eurasia Regional	750	*	-	2,000
AEECA	750	*	-	2,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Near East	10,857	*	8,343	17,045
Egypt	2,000	*	3,000	6,000
ESF	2,000	*	3,000	-
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
Jordan	5,300	*	2,343	7,500
ESF	5,300	*	2,343	2,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Tunisia	3,300	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	3,300	*	3,000	3,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	257	*	-	545
ESF	257	*	-	545
South and Central Asia	-	*	-	59,000
Bangladesh	-	*	-	11,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	11,000
India	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
Kazakhstan	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Nepal	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Pakistan	-	*	-	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	10,000
Tajikistan	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
Uzbekistan	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Western Hemisphere	-	*	-	42,000
Brazil	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Colombia	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
El Salvador	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Guatemala	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
Honduras	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
Jamaica	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Peru	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
GH - International Partnerships	190,000	*	745,000	377,000
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	*	-	90,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	90,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	190,000	*	745,000	37,000
GHP-USAID	190,000	*	745,000	37,000
GH/IP - Multilateral Organizations	-	*	-	250,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	250,000
Other Funding	-	*	-	250,000
Global Health Security Financial Intermediary Fund	-	*	-	250,000
GHP-STATE	-	*	-	250,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	-	*	250,000	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	-	*	250,000	-
GHP-STATE	-	*	250,000	-
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	133,143	*	143,000	161,000
Near East	15,643	*	28,000	28,000
Jordan	-	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	3,000
West Bank and Gaza	15,500	*	25,000	25,000
ESF	15,500	*	25,000	25,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	143	*	-	-
ESF	143	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	-	*	-	6,000
Afghanistan	-	*	-	6,000
ESF	-	*	-	6,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	15,000	*	12,500	2,500
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	300	*	-	-
DA	300	*	-	-
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	14,700	*	12,500	2,500
DA	14,700	*	12,500	2,500
GH - International Partnerships	102,500	*	102,500	124,500
GH/IP - Health Resilience Fund	-	*	-	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	10,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	*	102,500	114,500
GHP-USAID	102,500	*	102,500	114,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	894,866	*	900,450	908,500
Africa	376,043	*	373,300	371,350
Benin	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Burkina Faso	10,892	*	8,000	9,500
FFP	2,892	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	9,500
Burundi	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
Central African Republic	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Cote d'Ivoire	5,500	*	8,000	8,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	8,000	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	39,565	*	35,000	32,000
FFP	4,565	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000	32,000
Ethiopia	38,650	*	40,000	40,000
GHP-USAID	38,650	*	40,000	40,000
Ghana	11,000	*	11,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	11,000	*	11,000	10,000
Guinea	7,000	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	8,000	8,000
Kenya	13,500	*	13,500	13,500
GHP-USAID	13,500	*	13,500	13,500
Liberia	10,000	*	10,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	11,000
Madagascar	19,944	*	18,000	18,000
FFP	1,944	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	18,000	18,000
Malawi	18,000	*	18,000	19,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	18,000	19,000
Mali	22,000	*	22,000	22,000
GHP-USAID	22,000	*	22,000	22,000
Mozambique	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
GHP-USAID	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
Niger	9,251	*	8,000	11,000
FFP	1,251	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	11,000
Nigeria	32,000	*	32,000	32,000
GHP-USAID	32,000	*	32,000	32,000
Rwanda	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
Senegal	12,000	*	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	13,000	13,000
Sierra Leone	7,000	*	7,000	11,150
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	11,150
Somalia	1,500	*	3,600	1,500
GHP-USAID	1,500	*	3,600	1,500
South Sudan	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
Sudan	2,000	*	5,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	5,000	2,000
Tanzania	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
Uganda	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
Zambia	8,000	*	10,000	10,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	10,000	10,000
Zimbabwe	11,041	*	6,000	3,000
FFP	8,041	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	6,000	3,000
USAID Africa Regional	7,700	*	7,700	7,700
GHP-USAID	7,700	*	7,700	7,700
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	30,530	*	30,500	29,000
Burma	5,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	7,000	7,000
Cambodia	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Indonesia	14,500	*	14,500	13,000
GHP-USAID	14,500	*	14,500	13,000
Laos	6,030	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	6,030	*	4,000	4,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Near East	28,277	*	31,000	29,000
Jordan	20,277	*	21,000	21,000
ESF	20,277	*	21,000	21,000
Yemen	8,000	*	10,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	10,000	8,000
South and Central Asia	64,069	*	59,500	65,500
Afghanistan	13,250	*	8,000	16,000
ESF	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	13,250	*	8,000	8,000
Bangladesh	21,319	*	20,000	20,000
FFP	396	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,923	*	20,000	20,000
India	9,500	*	9,500	9,500
GHP-USAID	9,500	*	9,500	9,500
Nepal	15,000	*	15,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	13,000
Pakistan	3,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	5,000	5,000
Tajikistan	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Western Hemisphere	26,970	*	30,000	37,500
Colombia	1,970	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	1,970	*	5,000	5,000
Guatemala	3,000	*	3,000	4,500
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	4,500
Haiti	14,000	*	14,000	20,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	20,000
Venezuela	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
USAID Asia Regional	3,750	*	4,000	4,000
USAID Asia Regional	3,750	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	3,750	*	4,000	4,000
GH - Global Health	75,227	*	82,150	82,150
Global Health - Core	75,227	*	82,150	82,150
GHP-USAID	75,227	*	82,150	82,150
GH - International Partnerships	290,000	*	290,000	290,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	*	290,000	290,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	*	290,000	290,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	609,820	*	639,700	653,000
Africa	344,960	*	350,140	368,000
Angola	3,000	*	3,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	8,000
Benin	6,000	*	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	8,000
Burkina Faso	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
Burundi	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
Cote d'Ivoire	7,500	*	7,500	9,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500	9,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21,320	*	20,000	20,000
FFP	1,320	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
Ethiopia	31,000	*	31,000	31,000
GHP-USAID	31,000	*	31,000	31,000
Ghana	13,140	*	13,140	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,140	*	13,140	13,000
Guinea	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Kenya	20,500	*	22,500	22,500
GHP-USAID	20,500	*	22,500	22,500
Liberia	6,000	*	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	8,000
Madagascar	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
Malawi	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
Mali	15,000	*	13,500	16,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	13,500	16,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Mozambique	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
Niger	11,960	*	8,000	9,000
FFP	1,000	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	10,960	*	8,000	9,000
Nigeria	25,000	*	25,000	27,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000	27,000
Rwanda	9,000	*	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	*	9,000	9,000
Senegal	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
Sierra Leone	4,000	*	5,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	5,000	4,000
South Sudan	4,000	*	7,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	7,000	10,000
Sudan	-	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	4,000	4,000
Tanzania	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
Uganda	27,000	*	27,000	27,000
GHP-USAID	27,000	*	27,000	27,000
Zambia	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
Zimbabwe	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	3,500	*	3,500	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	*	3,500	5,000
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,040	*	7,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,040	*	7,000	5,000
USAID West Africa Regional	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
East Asia and Pacific	17,000	*	17,000	16,000
Cambodia	3,000	*	3,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	2,000
Philippines	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Near East	37,050	*	17,000	12,000
Egypt	11,050	*	7,000	6,000
ESF	11,050	*	7,000	6,000
Jordan	26,000	*	10,000	4,000
ESF	26,000	*	10,000	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Yemen	-	*	-	2,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	2,000
South and Central Asia	61,310	*	74,010	68,000
Afghanistan	14,000	*	16,700	15,000
ESF	14,000	*	16,700	15,000
Bangladesh	20,000	*	22,000	22,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	22,000	22,000
India	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
Nepal	17,310	*	17,310	15,000
GHP-USAID	17,310	*	17,310	15,000
Pakistan	-	*	8,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	8,000	6,000
Western Hemisphere	16,500	*	16,500	22,000
Guatemala	5,500	*	5,500	7,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	5,500	7,000
Haiti	8,000	*	8,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	12,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
USAID Asia Regional	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
USAID Asia Regional	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
GH - Global Health	96,500	*	104,050	106,000
Global Health - Core	96,500	*	104,050	106,000
GHP-USAID	96,500	*	104,050	106,000
IO - International Organizations	32,500	*	56,000	56,000
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	32,500	*	56,000	56,000
IO&P	32,500	*	56,000	56,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	468,863	*	437,142	372,130
Africa	239,420	*	154,432	131,612
Burkina Faso	1,803	*	-	-
FFP	1,803	*	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	25,295	*	18,249	22,012
DA	22,000	*	18,249	22,012
FFP	3,295	*	-	-
Ethiopia	21,500	*	5,000	-
DA	21,500	*	5,000	-
Ghana	11,000	*	9,500	6,635
DA	11,000	*	9,500	6,635
Kenya	19,500	*	16,825	14,344
DA	19,500	*	16,825	14,344
Liberia	15,000	*	13,850	13,850
DA	15,000	*	13,850	13,850
Madagascar	10,501	*	9,000	6,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	9,000	*	9,000	6,500
FFP	1,501	*	-	-
Malawi	6,000	*	-	1,000
DA	6,000	*	-	1,000
Mali	7,000	*	4,000	1,500
DA	7,000	*	4,000	1,500
Mozambique	17,262	*	17,500	14,500
DA	17,262	*	17,500	14,500
Niger	10,240	*	-	-
DA	2,254	*	-	-
FFP	7,986	*	-	-
Nigeria	9,000	*	6,620	4,143
DA	9,000	*	6,620	4,143
Rwanda	4,700	*	4,500	4,500
DA	4,700	*	4,500	4,500
Senegal	11,000	*	6,500	6,023
DA	11,000	*	6,500	6,023
South Sudan	8,500	*	7,500	7,500
DA	8,500	*	7,500	7,500
Sudan	13,638	*	-	-
DA	4,638	*	-	-
ESF	9,000	*	-	-
Tanzania	7,038	*	5,600	3,300
DA	7,038	*	5,600	3,300
Uganda	8,500	*	6,000	2,908
DA	8,500	*	6,000	2,908
Zambia	5,634	*	5,500	3,000
DA	5,634	*	5,500	3,000
Zimbabwe	6,673	*	-	-
FFP	6,673	*	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,890	*	5,200	5,200
DA	3,890	*	5,200	5,200
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,746	*	2,088	4,407
DA	4,746	*	2,088	4,407
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,000	*	6,000	5,290
DA	6,000	*	6,000	5,290
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
East Asia and Pacific	15,500	*	8,900	14,900
Cambodia	500	*	500	2,500
DA	500	*	500	2,500
Indonesia	9,500	*	5,400	9,400
DA	9,500	*	5,400	9,400
Philippines	4,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	4,000	*	3,000	3,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Pacific Islands Regional	1,500	*	-	-
DA	1,500	*	-	-
Near East	154,950	*	208,210	162,518
Egypt	-	*	13,000	4,000
ESF	-	*	13,000	4,000
Jordan	120,800	*	142,000	115,500
ESF	120,800	*	142,000	115,500
Lebanon	12,350	*	23,000	15,000
ESF	12,350	*	23,000	15,000
West Bank and Gaza	21,100	*	25,000	25,000
ESF	21,100	*	25,000	25,000
Yemen	-	*	3,000	2,500
ESF	-	*	3,000	2,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	700	*	2,210	518
DA	-	*	2,210	518
ESF	700	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	26,343	*	28,200	25,200
Afghanistan	12,000	*	12,600	12,000
ESF	12,000	*	12,600	12,000
Bangladesh	1,643	*	4,000	1,000
DA	650	*	4,000	1,000
FFP	993	*	-	-
India	4,700	*	6,000	6,000
DA	4,700	*	6,000	6,000
Nepal	5,000	*	3,600	3,600
DA	1,000	*	3,600	3,600
ESF	4,000	*	-	-
Tajikistan	3,000	*	2,000	2,600
AEECA	3,000	*	2,000	2,600
Western Hemisphere	11,750	*	16,000	16,500
Dominican Republic	900	*	1,000	1,000
DA	900	*	1,000	1,000
Guatemala	1,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	1,000	*	4,000	4,000
Haiti	9,850	*	11,000	11,500
DA	9,850	*	11,000	11,500
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	*	2,500	2,500
OES/ECW Water	2,000	*	2,500	2,500
ESF	2,000	*	2,500	2,500
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	18,900	*	18,900	18,900
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	18,900	*	18,900	18,900
DA	18,900	*	18,900	18,900
HL.9 Nutrition	341,155	*	154,750	161,042
Africa	282,296	*	101,500	101,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Burkina Faso	10,016	*	4,000	5,000
FFP	6,016	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	5,000
Central African Republic	1,549	*	-	-
FFP	1,549	*	-	-
Chad	8,300	*	-	-
FFP	8,300	*	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	59,326	*	7,000	7,000
FFP	52,326	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Djibouti	1,563	*	-	-
FFP	1,563	*	-	-
Ethiopia	32,024	*	13,000	13,000
FFP	19,024	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
Ghana	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
Kenya	28,681	*	4,000	3,825
FFP	24,681	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	3,825
Madagascar	9,155	*	3,000	3,000
FFP	6,155	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
Malawi	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Mali	10,100	*	7,500	7,500
FFP	2,600	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500	7,500
Mozambique	7,500	*	7,500	7,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500	7,500
Niger	8,133	*	4,000	5,000
FFP	2,883	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,250	*	4,000	5,000
Nigeria	27,652	*	7,000	7,000
FFP	20,652	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Republic of the Congo	1,035	*	-	-
FFP	1,035	*	-	-
Rwanda	4,000	*	4,000	3,800
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	3,800
Senegal	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Somalia	4,699	*	-	-
FFP	4,699	*	-	-
South Sudan	25,634	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
FFP	25,634	*	-	-
Sudan	889	*	-	-
FFP	889	*	-	-
Tanzania	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Uganda	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
Zambia	2,375	*	2,375	2,375
GHP-USAID	2,375	*	2,375	2,375
Zimbabwe	2,790	*	-	-
FFP	2,790	*	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,750	*	4,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	2,750	*	4,000	3,000
USAID West Africa Regional	625	*	625	-
GHP-USAID	625	*	625	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
Cambodia	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Laos	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
Near East	7,714	*	4,000	4,000
Jordan	2,823	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	2,823	*	4,000	4,000
Yemen	4,891	*	-	-
FFP	4,891	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	23,145	*	21,250	27,542
Afghanistan	-	*	-	6,292
ESF	-	*	-	6,292
Bangladesh	12,645	*	10,000	10,000
FFP	2,645	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	750	750
AEECA	-	*	750	750
Nepal	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
Tajikistan	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
Western Hemisphere	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Guatemala	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
GHP-USAID	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
Haiti	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GH - Global Health	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
Global Health - Core	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	14,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GH - International Partnerships	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	1,575,624	*	1,201,245	1,253,647
ES.1 Basic Education	875,707	*	682,448	693,448
Africa	267,350	*	249,346	252,846
Burkina Faso	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31,800	*	28,000	28,000
DA	31,800	*	28,000	28,000
Djibouti	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
Ethiopia	14,000	*	6,500	-
DA	14,000	*	6,500	-
Ghana	17,100	*	17,500	17,500
DA	17,100	*	17,500	17,500
Kenya	14,450	*	15,000	15,000
DA	14,450	*	15,000	15,000
Liberia	22,000	*	22,700	22,700
DA	22,000	*	22,700	22,700
Madagascar	900	*	-	4,000
DA	900	*	-	4,000
Malawi	22,000	*	14,000	21,000
DA	22,000	*	14,000	21,000
Mali	16,900	*	16,565	16,565
DA	16,900	*	16,565	16,565
Mozambique	17,000	*	18,000	18,000
DA	17,000	*	18,000	18,000
Niger	7,500	*	3,000	2,000
DA	7,500	*	3,000	2,000
Nigeria	14,100	*	14,000	14,000
DA	14,100	*	14,000	14,000
Rwanda	12,000	*	13,000	13,000
DA	12,000	*	13,000	13,000
Senegal	18,100	*	20,000	20,000
DA	18,100	*	20,000	20,000
Somalia	16,000	*	10,000	10,000
DA	16,000	*	10,000	10,000
South Africa	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
South Sudan	10,500	*	12,681	12,681
DA	10,500	*	12,681	12,681
Tanzania	8,000	*	10,400	10,400
DA	8,000	*	10,400	10,400
Uganda	7,000	*	9,000	9,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	7,000	*	9,000	9,000
Zambia	4,800	*	5,000	5,000
DA	4,800	*	5,000	5,000
USAID Africa Regional	4,200	*	4,000	4,000
DA	4,200	*	4,000	4,000
East Asia and Pacific	52,100	*	24,100	24,100
Burma	15,600	*	4,000	4,000
DA	1,500	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	14,100	*	-	-
Cambodia	8,500	*	4,100	4,100
DA	8,500	*	4,100	4,100
Laos	10,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	10,000	*	4,000	4,000
Philippines	18,000	*	12,000	12,000
DA	18,000	*	12,000	12,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,597	*	3,800	3,800
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
Georgia	3,627	*	3,720	3,626
AEECA	3,627	*	3,720	3,626
North Macedonia	300	*	-	-
AEECA	300	*	-	-
Serbia	80	*	80	80
AEECA	80	*	80	80
Ukraine	590	*	-	94
AEECA	590	*	-	94
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
Near East	199,700	*	135,620	135,620
Egypt	19,500	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	19,500	*	10,000	10,000
Iraq	5,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
Jordan	135,000	*	80,000	80,000
DA	85,000	*	-	-
ESF	50,000	*	80,000	80,000
Lebanon	24,700	*	22,000	22,000
ESF	24,700	*	22,000	22,000
Morocco	6,500	*	5,500	5,500
DA	6,500	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	5,500	5,500
Syria	6,000	*	8,000	8,000
ESF	6,000	*	8,000	8,000
Yemen	-	*	7,000	7,000
ESF	-	*	7,000	7,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	3,000	*	3,120	3,120
DA	-	*	3,120	3,120
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	100,275	*	89,403	96,903
Afghanistan	20,000	*	33,000	40,500
ESF	20,000	*	33,000	40,500
Bangladesh	11,825	*	15,000	15,000
DA	11,825	*	15,000	15,000
India	13,300	*	3,000	3,000
DA	10,900	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	2,400	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,500	*	695	695
AEECA	1,500	*	695	695
Kyrgyz Republic	5,000	*	4,000	4,000
AEECA	5,000	*	4,000	4,000
Nepal	19,000	*	10,000	10,000
DA	19,000	*	10,000	10,000
Pakistan	7,500	*	5,233	5,233
ESF	7,500	*	5,233	5,233
Tajikistan	7,150	*	7,200	7,200
AEECA	7,150	*	7,200	7,200
Turkmenistan	1,000	*	775	775
AEECA	1,000	*	775	775
Uzbekistan	11,000	*	8,000	8,000
AEECA	11,000	*	8,000	8,000
Central Asia Regional	3,000	*	2,500	2,500
AEECA	3,000	*	2,500	2,500
Western Hemisphere	67,485	*	68,929	68,929
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
Colombia	2,900	*	-	-
ESF	2,900	*	-	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	*	4,800	4,800
DA	3,000	*	4,800	4,800
El Salvador	17,600	*	15,000	15,000
DA	17,600	*	15,000	15,000
Guatemala	10,920	*	12,000	12,000
DA	10,920	*	12,000	12,000
Haiti	9,700	*	6,500	6,500
DA	9,700	*	6,500	6,500
Honduras	13,000	*	19,629	19,629
DA	13,000	*	19,629	19,629
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	9,365	*	10,000	9,000
DA	9,365	*	10,000	9,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,200	*	1,250	1,250

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
USAID Asia Regional	2,200	*	1,250	1,250
DA	2,200	*	1,250	1,250
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	180,000	*	110,000	110,000
DDI - Center for Education	167,500	*	105,000	105,000
DA	167,500	*	105,000	105,000
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	740	*	-	-
DA	500	*	-	-
ESF	240	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	11,760	*	5,000	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	11,760	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	297,199	*	206,168	237,766
Africa	29,200	*	20,300	27,300
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	1,800	1,800
DA	-	*	1,800	1,800
Djibouti	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
Ethiopia	2,500	*	3,000	-
DA	2,500	*	3,000	-
Kenya	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
Liberia	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
Malawi	10,000	*	2,000	2,000
DA	10,000	*	2,000	2,000
Rwanda	500	*	500	500
DA	500	*	500	500
Uganda	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
USAID Africa Regional	10,000	*	10,000	20,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000	20,000
East Asia and Pacific	37,800	*	29,000	29,000
Burma	11,000	*	-	-
DA	10,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
Laos	-	*	2,000	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000	2,000
Philippines	8,800	*	9,000	9,000
DA	8,800	*	9,000	9,000
Vietnam	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
Europe and Eurasia	5,844	*	9,630	9,630

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Armenia	-	*	250	500
AEECA	-	*	250	500
Azerbaijan	-	*	25	60
AEECA	-	*	25	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	60	-
AEECA	-	*	60	-
Georgia	460	*	460	1,100
AEECA	460	*	460	1,100
Kosovo	1,417	*	2,010	1,530
AEECA	1,417	*	2,010	1,530
Moldova	-	*	-	1,000
AEECA	-	*	-	1,000
Montenegro	-	*	700	100
AEECA	-	*	700	100
North Macedonia	440	*	450	440
AEECA	440	*	450	440
Serbia	527	*	450	400
AEECA	527	*	450	400
Ukraine	1,000	*	-	2,000
AEECA	1,000	*	-	2,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,000	*	5,225	2,500
AEECA	2,000	*	3,225	1,500
ESF	-	*	2,000	1,000
Near East	149,750	*	55,905	77,268
Egypt	40,000	*	20,000	20,000
ESF	40,000	*	20,000	20,000
Iraq	20,000	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	20,000	*	10,000	10,000
Jordan	7,250	*	-	-
ESF	7,250	*	-	-
Lebanon	51,000	*	13,000	13,000
ESF	51,000	*	13,000	13,000
Tunisia	3,000	*	2,905	2,905
ESF	3,000	*	2,905	2,905
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000	10,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	20,000	*	-	20,000
ESF	20,000	*	-	20,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	8,500	*	-	1,363
DA	8,000	*	-	1,363
ESF	500	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	18,605	*	25,754	29,004
Afghanistan	16,000	*	17,000	20,000
ESF	16,000	*	17,000	20,000
Kazakhstan	410	*	400	400

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	410	*	400	400
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	250	250
AEECA	-	*	250	250
Pakistan	-	*	7,304	7,304
ESF	-	*	7,304	7,304
Tajikistan	195	*	200	200
AEECA	195	*	200	200
Uzbekistan	-	*	-	250
AEECA	-	*	-	250
Central Asia Regional	2,000	*	600	600
AEECA	2,000	*	600	600
Western Hemisphere	10,665	*	10,929	10,929
Colombia	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
El Salvador	3,400	*	3,429	3,429
DA	3,400	*	3,429	3,429
Guatemala	1,430	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,430	*	3,000	3,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,835	*	4,500	4,500
DA	4,835	*	4,500	3,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	600	*	600	600
USAID Asia Regional	600	*	600	600
DA	600	*	600	600
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	42,500	*	51,800	51,800
DDI - Center for Education	9,800	*	16,800	16,800
DA	9,800	*	16,800	16,800
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	850	*	-	-
DA	850	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	-	*	5,000	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000	5,000
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	17,150	*	17,500	17,500
DA	17,150	*	17,500	17,500
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	14,700	*	12,500	12,500
DA	14,700	*	12,500	12,500
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	150	-
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	-	*	150	-
ESF	-	*	150	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,235	*	2,100	2,235
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,235	*	2,100	2,235
DA	2,235	*	2,100	2,235
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	26,336	*	47,211	37,809
Western Hemisphere	11,836	*	15,711	6,309
Colombia	11,836	*	14,211	5,309

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	10,479	*	-	-
ESF	1,357	*	14,211	5,309
Ecuador	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
Peru	-	*	1,500	-
DA	-	*	1,500	-
IO - International Organizations	14,500	*	14,500	14,500
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	14,500	*	14,500	14,500
IO&P	14,500	*	14,500	14,500
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	-	*	17,000	17,000
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	-	*	17,000	17,000
DA	-	*	17,000	17,000
ES.4 Social Services	342,032	*	235,418	261,124
East Asia and Pacific	14,500	*	13,000	13,000
Vietnam	14,500	*	13,000	13,000
DA	14,500	*	13,000	13,000
Europe and Eurasia	148	*	2,262	9,668
Belarus	148	*	1,000	1,000
AEECA	148	*	1,000	1,000
Moldova	-	*	1,000	1,000
AEECA	-	*	1,000	1,000
Ukraine	-	*	262	7,668
AEECA	-	*	262	7,668
Near East	6,974	*	10,000	20,500
Jordan	1,774	*	-	10,500
ESF	1,774	*	-	10,500
West Bank and Gaza	5,200	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	5,200	*	10,000	10,000
South and Central Asia	16,000	*	10,000	10,000
Afghanistan	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
India	6,000	*	-	-
ESF	6,000	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	12,000	*	8,056	9,356
Colombia	12,000	*	4,000	7,300
DA	10,652	*	-	-
ESF	1,348	*	4,000	7,300
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	4,056	2,056
ESF	-	*	4,056	2,056
USAID Asia Regional	8,000	*	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	8,000	*	-	-
ESF	8,000	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	67,700	*	40,000	50,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	1,358	*	-	-
DA	938	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	420	*	-	-
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	66,342	*	40,000	50,000
DA	45,762	*	19,000	29,000
GHP-USAID	20,580	*	21,000	21,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	850	*	-	-
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	850	*	-	-
ESF	850	*	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
GH/IP - Blind Children	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
IO - International Organizations	147,700	*	148,100	144,600
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	-	*	400	400
IO&P	-	*	400	400
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	*	700	700
IO&P	700	*	700	700
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	*	139,000	135,500
IO&P	139,000	*	139,000	135,500
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
IO&P	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
Other Funding	64,160	*	-	-
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	30,000	*	-	-
ESF	30,000	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	34,160	*	-	-
ESF	34,160	*	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	34,350	*	30,000	23,500
Africa	4,300	*	2,000	2,000
Burkina Faso	625	*	-	-
FFP	625	*	-	-
Niger	1,675	*	-	-
FFP	1,675	*	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	2,500	*	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
Near East	-	*	7,000	7,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000	5,000
Yemen	-	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
South and Central Asia	11,000	*	6,000	-
Bangladesh	11,000	*	6,000	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	11,000	*	6,000	-
IO - International Organizations	16,550	*	15,000	14,500
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	*	-	-
IO&P	400	*	-	-
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
IO&P	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	*	-	-
IO&P	1,150	*	-	-
IO - UN Women	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
IO&P	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	*	3,500	3,000
IO&P	3,500	*	3,500	3,000
EG Economic Growth	3,609,299	*	4,945,562	5,415,007
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	805,658	*	602,510	423,066
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	-	666
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	-	666
AEECA	-	*	-	666
Near East	796,138	*	549,285	372,850
Jordan	791,100	*	526,705	350,000
ESF	791,100	*	526,705	350,000
Libya	3,950	*	5,100	6,350
ESF	3,950	*	5,100	6,350
Syria	-	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000	5,000
Tunisia	-	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	6,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	6,000	5,000
Yemen	1,000	*	4,000	4,500
ESF	1,000	*	4,000	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	88	*	480	-
DA	-	*	480	-
ESF	88	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,071	*	1,625	1,550
Uzbekistan	1,071	*	1,625	1,550
AEECA	1,071	*	1,625	1,550
Western Hemisphere	-	*	1,000	10,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	1,449	*	5,000	-
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	1,449	*	5,000	-
DA	1,449	*	5,000	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	7,000	*	5,000	5,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	7,000	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	7,000	*	5,000	5,000
Office of Foreign Assistance	-	*	600	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	-	*	600	-
ESF	-	*	600	-
Other Funding	-	*	40,000	33,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000	8,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	15,000	4,000
Global Concessional Financing	-	*	25,000	25,000
ESF	-	*	25,000	25,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	97,069	*	261,557	413,249
Africa	36,000	*	87,200	133,700
African Union	-	*	200	200
ESF	-	*	200	200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	-	500
DA	-	*	-	500
State Africa Regional	6,000	*	-	6,000
ESF	6,000	*	-	6,000
USAID Africa Regional	21,000	*	77,000	100,000
DA	21,000	*	77,000	100,000
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	*	3,333	9,000
DA	3,000	*	3,333	9,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	*	3,333	9,000
DA	3,000	*	3,333	9,000
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	*	3,334	9,000
DA	3,000	*	3,334	9,000
East Asia and Pacific	7,253	*	30,000	50,550
Indonesia	-	*	1,000	3,000
DA	-	*	1,000	3,000
Philippines	-	*	500	-
DA	-	*	500	-
Vietnam	2,500	*	5,000	4,750
DA	-	*	5,000	4,750
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,753	*	23,500	40,800
ESF	4,753	*	23,500	40,800
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	20,515	*	34,157	36,363
Albania	250	*	-	490
AEECA	250	*	-	490
Armenia	700	*	500	500
AEECA	700	*	500	500

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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Azerbaijan	988	*	1,118	760
AEECA	988	*	1,118	760
Belarus	300	*	-	-
AEECA	300	*	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,570	*	6,261	9,050
AEECA	2,570	*	6,261	9,050
Georgia	3,224	*	2,232	2,100
AEECA	3,224	*	2,232	2,100
Kosovo	3,310	*	2,950	2,900
AEECA	3,310	*	2,950	2,900
Moldova	720	*	5,716	5,927
AEECA	720	*	5,716	5,927
Ukraine	6,303	*	9,580	6,336
AEECA	6,303	*	9,580	6,336
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,150	*	5,800	8,300
AEECA	2,150	*	5,800	5,800
ESF	-	*	-	2,500
Near East	14,123	*	15,205	20,709
Algeria	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
Egypt	500	*	1,000	500
ESF	500	*	1,000	500
Iraq	500	*	500	-
ESF	500	*	500	-
Libya	-	*	1,175	1,100
ESF	-	*	1,175	1,100
Tunisia	1,907	*	1,000	1,868
DA	250	*	-	-
ESF	1,657	*	1,000	1,868
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	5,000	12,000
ESF	-	*	5,000	12,000
Yemen	500	*	3,000	2,000
ESF	500	*	3,000	2,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	10,350	*	-	-
ESF	10,350	*	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	366	*	2,530	2,241
DA	-	*	2,530	2,241
ESF	366	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	8,710	*	26,795	31,790
Afghanistan	-	*	-	3,750
ESF	-	*	-	3,750
Kazakhstan	150	*	805	805
AEECA	150	*	805	805
Kyrgyz Republic	340	*	-	1,015
AEECA	340	*	-	1,015

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Nepal	-	*	2,000	4,000
DA	-	*	2,000	4,000
Pakistan	300	*	4,500	4,000
ESF	300	*	4,500	4,000
Sri Lanka	-	*	1,000	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	1,000	-
Tajikistan	100	*	200	200
AEECA	100	*	200	200
Turkmenistan	320	*	240	70
AEECA	320	*	240	70
Uzbekistan	1,000	*	2,400	1,450
AEECA	1,000	*	2,400	1,450
Central Asia Regional	3,000	*	4,250	10,000
AEECA	3,000	*	4,250	10,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,500	*	11,400	5,000
ESF	3,500	*	11,400	5,000
Western Hemisphere	1,950	*	26,000	38,237
Ecuador	-	*	-	2,150
DA	-	*	-	2,150
El Salvador	1,950	*	10,000	12,000
DA	1,950	*	10,000	12,000
Guatemala	-	*	-	4,250
DA	-	*	-	4,250
Honduras	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	-	4,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	-	337
ESF	-	*	-	337
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	16,000	13,000
DA	-	*	16,000	13,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	*	-	500
DA	-	*	-	500
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	500	200
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	500	200
DA	-	*	500	200
CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy	-	*	-	5,000
Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	7,918	*	25,000	30,000
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	-	*	15,000	-
DA	-	*	15,000	-
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	7,678	*	10,000	30,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	7,678	*	10,000	30,000
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	240	*	-	-
DA	240	*	-	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	-	*	1,000	-
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	-	*	1,000	-
ESF	-	*	1,000	-
IO - International Organizations	600	*	600	3,700
IO - OAS Development Assistance	-	*	-	3,000
IO&P	-	*	-	3,000
IO - UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS)	-	*	-	100
IO&P	-	*	-	100
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	*	600	600
IO&P	600	*	600	600
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	-	*	100	-
OES/OP Other Programs	-	*	100	-
ESF	-	*	100	-
Other Funding	-	*	15,000	63,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	*	-	35,000
ESF	-	*	-	35,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000	18,000
DA	-	*	-	6,500
ESF	-	*	15,000	11,500
EG.3 Agriculture	1,028,331	*	1,050,430	1,055,207
Africa	399,650	*	482,400	440,050
Burkina Faso	3,372	*	-	-
FFP	3,372	*	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27,085	*	18,422	21,876
DA	20,200	*	18,422	21,876
FFP	6,885	*	-	-
Ethiopia	44,000	*	52,041	27,500
DA	44,000	*	52,041	27,500
Ghana	22,100	*	31,250	33,727
DA	22,100	*	31,250	33,727
Kenya	28,350	*	36,505	38,982
DA	28,350	*	36,505	38,982
Liberia	8,000	*	9,000	9,000
DA	8,000	*	9,000	9,000
Madagascar	8,136	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
FFP	8,136	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Malawi	13,750	*	16,000	19,000
DA	13,750	*	16,000	19,000
Mali	20,000	*	21,560	21,560
DA	20,000	*	21,560	21,560
Mozambique	16,338	*	16,500	17,500
DA	16,338	*	16,500	17,500
Niger	18,499	*	19,500	22,737
DA	13,500	*	19,500	22,737
ESF	4,000	*	-	-
FFP	999	*	-	-
Nigeria	19,200	*	22,124	24,601
DA	19,200	*	22,124	24,601
Rwanda	15,765	*	18,500	18,500
DA	15,765	*	18,500	18,500
Senegal	21,400	*	24,000	26,477
DA	21,400	*	24,000	26,477
Somalia	18,000	*	16,000	18,000
DA	18,000	*	16,000	18,000
South Sudan	5,500	*	10,519	10,519
DA	5,500	*	10,519	10,519
Sudan	11,662	*	56,000	-
DA	11,662	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	56,000	-
Tanzania	4,000	*	5,000	8,000
DA	4,000	*	5,000	8,000
Uganda	24,500	*	33,257	35,349
DA	24,500	*	33,257	35,349
Zambia	5,000	*	9,741	11,241
DA	5,000	*	9,741	11,241
Zimbabwe	12,756	*	8,000	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
FFP	4,756	*	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
USAID East Africa Regional	16,133	*	19,800	19,800
DA	16,133	*	19,800	19,800
USAID Sahel Regional Program	9,000	*	10,681	16,681
DA	9,000	*	10,681	16,681
USAID Southern Africa Regional	9,104	*	10,000	10,000
DA	9,104	*	10,000	10,000
USAID West Africa Regional	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
DA	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
East Asia and Pacific	39,138	*	29,400	30,400
Burma	26,438	*	15,000	15,000
DA	16,100	*	15,000	15,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ESF	10,338	*	-	-
Cambodia	7,900	*	10,900	10,900
DA	7,900	*	10,900	10,900
Timor-Leste	4,800	*	3,500	4,500
DA	4,800	*	3,500	4,500
Europe and Eurasia	23,483	*	10,920	8,920
Azerbaijan	600	*	500	500
AEECA	600	*	500	500
Georgia	7,481	*	4,800	2,800
AEECA	7,481	*	4,800	2,800
Moldova	7,530	*	3,000	3,000
AEECA	7,530	*	3,000	3,000
North Macedonia	200	*	-	-
AEECA	200	*	-	-
Ukraine	7,672	*	2,620	2,620
AEECA	7,672	*	2,620	2,620
Near East	14,000	*	4,500	5,277
Egypt	12,000	*	4,500	4,500
ESF	12,000	*	4,500	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,000	*	-	777
DA	-	*	-	777
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	114,235	*	120,200	148,200
Afghanistan	22,450	*	46,200	61,200
ESF	22,450	*	46,200	61,200
Bangladesh	46,215	*	36,000	48,000
DA	45,850	*	36,000	48,000
FFP	365	*	-	-
India	400	*	-	-
DA	400	*	-	-
Nepal	26,800	*	23,000	24,000
DA	16,800	*	23,000	24,000
ESF	10,000	*	-	-
Pakistan	5,750	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	5,750	*	5,000	5,000
Tajikistan	12,620	*	10,000	10,000
AEECA	12,620	*	10,000	10,000
Western Hemisphere	88,907	*	68,900	87,950
Colombia	23,982	*	5,000	12,000
DA	-	*	5,000	-
ESF	23,982	*	-	12,000
Guatemala	21,000	*	23,350	23,350
DA	21,000	*	23,350	23,350
Haiti	15,450	*	13,000	15,450
DA	15,450	*	13,000	15,450

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Honduras	20,975	*	27,150	27,150
DA	20,975	*	27,150	27,150
Peru	5,500	*	-	4,000
DA	5,500	*	-	4,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	-	4,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	*	400	2,000
DA	2,000	*	400	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,950	*	1,650	1,950
USAID Asia Regional	1,950	*	1,650	1,950
DA	1,950	*	1,650	1,950
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	31,008	*	16,500	16,500
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	3,254	*	1,500	1,500
DA	3,254	*	1,500	1,500
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	566	*	-	-
DA	66	*	-	-
ESF	500	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	27,008	*	15,000	15,000
DA	-	*	-	15,000
ESF	27,008	*	15,000	-
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	180	*	-	-
DA	180	*	-	-
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	315,960	*	315,960	315,960
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	315,960	*	315,960	315,960
DA	315,960	*	315,960	315,960
EG.4 Financial Sector	79,628	*	64,759	42,659
Africa	10,578	*	1,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,544	*	-	-
FFP	3,544	*	-	-
Niger	3,511	*	-	-
FFP	3,511	*	-	-
Somalia	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
Zimbabwe	3,523	*	-	-
FFP	3,523	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	12,722	*	21,869	14,709
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,430	*	2,700	3,150
AEECA	4,430	*	2,700	3,150
Georgia	953	*	888	888
AEECA	953	*	888	888
Kosovo	-	*	185	420
AEECA	-	*	185	420
Moldova	919	*	2,417	2,417

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	919	*	2,417	2,417
Ukraine	6,420	*	15,679	7,834
AEECA	6,420	*	15,679	7,834
Near East	5,088	*	6,000	16,000
Egypt	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
Tunisia	-	*	6,000	6,000
ESF	-	*	6,000	6,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	3,500	*	-	10,000
ESF	3,500	*	-	10,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	88	*	-	-
ESF	88	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	590	*	890	2,450
Afghanistan	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,500
Uzbekistan	590	*	890	950
AEECA	590	*	890	950
Western Hemisphere	-	*	3,000	1,500
Guatemala	-	*	3,000	-
DA	-	*	3,000	-
Honduras	-	*	-	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	-	*	17,000	-
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	-	*	15,000	-
DA	-	*	15,000	-
DDI - Private Sector Engagement Hub (PSE)	-	*	2,000	-
DA	-	*	2,000	-
Other Funding	49,150	*	15,000	8,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000	8,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	15,000	4,000
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	*	-	-
ESF	25,000	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	24,150	*	-	-
ESF	24,150	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	396,985	*	653,362	802,284
Africa	3,722	*	10,913	3,900
African Union	68	*	150	150
ESF	68	*	150	150
Burkina Faso	2,637	*	-	-
FFP	2,637	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Burundi	500	*	-	-
DA	500	*	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	2,763	750
DA	-	*	2,763	750
Malawi	-	*	5,000	1,000
DA	-	*	5,000	1,000
Niger	517	*	-	-
FFP	517	*	-	-
Somalia	-	*	1,000	2,000
DA	-	*	1,000	2,000
State Africa Regional	-	*	2,000	-
ESF	-	*	2,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,475	*	27,132	22,569
Burma	-	*	4,800	4,800
DA	-	*	-	4,800
ESF	-	*	4,800	-
Cambodia	-	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
Indonesia	1,000	*	2,000	3,000
DA	1,000	*	2,000	3,000
Laos	2,000	*	6,000	2,000
DA	2,000	*	6,000	2,000
Marshall Islands	-	*	550	1,000
DA	-	*	550	1,000
Micronesia	-	*	550	1,000
DA	-	*	550	1,000
Mongolia	-	*	750	750
DA	-	*	750	750
Papua New Guinea	-	*	364	1,280
DA	-	*	364	1,280
Philippines	-	*	3,400	1,400
DA	-	*	3,400	1,400
Timor-Leste	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Vietnam	1,000	*	3,339	3,339
DA	-	*	3,339	3,339
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
Pacific Islands Regional	-	*	4,379	-
DA	-	*	4,379	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	475	*	-	-
ESF	475	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	99,066	*	82,967	98,540
Armenia	2,885	*	6,055	5,555
AEECA	2,885	*	6,055	5,555
Azerbaijan	1,752	*	1,900	2,900

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	1,752	*	1,900	2,900
Belarus	1,201	*	1,551	1,591
AEECA	1,201	*	1,551	1,591
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,530	*	-	-
AEECA	1,530	*	-	-
Georgia	25,561	*	22,174	23,035
AEECA	25,561	*	22,174	23,035
Kosovo	4,823	*	3,465	6,000
AEECA	4,823	*	3,465	6,000
Moldova	8,388	*	10,000	10,089
AEECA	8,388	*	10,000	10,089
Montenegro	150	*	-	600
AEECA	150	*	-	600
North Macedonia	1,435	*	1,347	2,120
AEECA	1,435	*	1,347	2,120
Serbia	5,326	*	5,789	4,875
AEECA	5,326	*	5,789	4,875
Ukraine	34,660	*	20,089	31,178
AEECA	34,660	*	20,089	31,178
Europe and Eurasia Regional	11,355	*	10,597	10,597
AEECA	6,355	*	8,597	8,597
ESF	5,000	*	2,000	2,000
Near East	107,034	*	180,521	301,832
Egypt	10,950	*	9,500	16,552
ESF	10,950	*	9,500	16,552
Iraq	10,000	*	9,000	13,000
ESF	10,000	*	9,000	13,000
Jordan	35,500	*	35,127	155,000
ESF	35,500	*	35,127	155,000
Lebanon	12,750	*	34,563	42,563
ESF	12,750	*	34,563	42,563
Libya	-	*	5,000	2,400
ESF	-	*	5,000	2,400
Morocco	2,900	*	3,400	4,000
DA	2,900	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	3,400	4,000
Syria	-	*	3,000	17,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	17,000
Tunisia	11,084	*	12,661	9,000
DA	2,240	*	-	-
ESF	8,844	*	12,661	9,000
West Bank and Gaza	12,000	*	32,000	19,000
ESF	12,000	*	32,000	19,000
Yemen	500	*	2,500	2,000
ESF	500	*	2,500	2,000

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FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	*	9,300	938
ESF	1,000	*	9,300	938
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	10,350	*	24,000	14,000
ESF	10,350	*	24,000	14,000
State NEA Regional	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	470	3,379
DA	-	*	470	879
ESF	-	*	-	2,500
South and Central Asia	17,953	*	34,722	38,920
Afghanistan	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
Bangladesh	4,904	*	4,500	2,000
DA	3,000	*	4,500	2,000
FFP	1,904	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	*	600	600
AEECA	-	*	600	600
Kyrgyz Republic	3,400	*	3,515	2,500
AEECA	3,400	*	3,515	2,500
Nepal	-	*	6,000	4,000
DA	-	*	6,000	4,000
Pakistan	3,350	*	6,000	4,000
ESF	3,350	*	6,000	4,000
Sri Lanka	2,700	*	6,200	2,700
DA	2,700	*	4,400	2,003
ESF	-	*	1,800	697
Tajikistan	1,200	*	3,000	2,000
AEECA	1,200	*	3,000	2,000
Turkmenistan	260	*	185	185
AEECA	260	*	185	185
Uzbekistan	1,139	*	3,422	3,400
AEECA	1,139	*	3,422	3,400
Central Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,300	5,535
AEECA	1,000	*	1,300	5,535
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	-	2,000
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
Western Hemisphere	18,730	*	127,310	107,344
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	*	1,000	2,000
DA	-	*	1,000	2,000
Ecuador	-	*	1,150	-
DA	-	*	1,150	-
El Salvador	10,990	*	22,000	25,000
DA	10,990	*	22,000	25,000
Guatemala	3,000	*	18,450	19,000
DA	3,000	*	18,450	19,000

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FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Honduras	4,740	*	9,660	6,096
DA	4,740	*	9,660	6,096
Mexico	-	*	-	17,000
ESF	-	*	-	17,000
Venezuela	-	*	7,000	7,000
ESF	-	*	7,000	7,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	5,500	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,500	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	1,300	763
ESF	-	*	1,300	763
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	21,650	22,885
DA	-	*	21,650	22,885
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	*	39,600	2,600
DA	-	*	4,600	2,600
ESF	-	*	35,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	*	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	130,105	*	166,735	145,000
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	-	*	20,000	-
DA	-	*	20,000	-
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	2,373	*	5,000	-
DA	2,373	*	5,000	-
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	2,836	*	-	-
DA	2,766	*	-	-
ESF	70	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	5,500	*	33,525	35,000
DA	-	*	18,525	35,000
ESF	5,500	*	15,000	-
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	34,626	*	27,500	27,500
DA	34,626	*	27,500	27,500
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	73,010	*	62,710	52,500
DA	73,010	*	62,710	52,500
DDI - Private Sector Engagement Hub (PSE)	11,760	*	18,000	30,000
DA	11,760	*	18,000	30,000
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	*	1,000	1,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
IO - International Organizations	1,100	*	3,650	3,650
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO&P	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	-	*	1,150	1,150

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FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
IO&P	-	*	1,150	1,150
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	*	1,000	1,000
IO&P	1,100	*	1,000	1,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	-	*	450	-
OES/OP Other Programs	-	*	450	-
ESF	-	*	450	-
Other Funding	12,800	*	15,000	68,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	20,000
ESF	-	*	-	20,000
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	*	-	40,000
ESF	-	*	-	40,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000	8,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	15,000	4,000
To Be Programmed	12,800	*	-	-
DA	12,800	*	-	-
Special Representatives	-	*	1,858	9,429
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	*	1,858	9,429
ESF	-	*	1,858	9,429
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,104	2,100
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,104	2,100
DA	-	*	1,104	2,100
EG.6 Workforce Development	182,975	*	236,569	386,596
Africa	532	*	250	12,250
African Union	532	*	250	250
ESF	532	*	250	250
South Sudan	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	-	*	-	10,000
DA	-	*	-	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	7,000	*	6,500	-
Cambodia	5,000	*	5,500	-
DA	5,000	*	5,500	-
Timor-Leste	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	*	-	-
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	11,078	*	11,898	13,635
Armenia	700	*	1,250	1,050
AEECA	700	*	1,250	1,050
Azerbaijan	-	*	532	230
AEECA	-	*	532	230
Georgia	3,990	*	3,256	4,485

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	3,990	*	3,256	4,485
Kosovo	1,000	*	1,990	2,000
AEECA	1,000	*	1,990	2,000
Ukraine	4,388	*	3,381	3,381
AEECA	4,388	*	3,381	3,381
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	*	1,489	2,489
AEECA	1,000	*	1,489	1,489
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
Near East	19,079	*	52,460	146,287
Algeria	-	*	1,000	500
ESF	-	*	1,000	500
Egypt	-	*	14,000	16,500
ESF	-	*	14,000	16,500
Jordan	3,750	*	625	111,300
ESF	3,750	*	625	111,300
Libya	-	*	2,650	2,300
ESF	-	*	2,650	2,300
Morocco	100	*	600	-
DA	100	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	600	-
Syria	-	*	4,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	4,000	5,000
Tunisia	6,125	*	17,435	-
DA	5,009	*	-	-
ESF	1,116	*	17,435	-
West Bank and Gaza	6,600	*	11,000	10,000
ESF	6,600	*	11,000	10,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	*	1,150	687
ESF	-	*	1,150	687
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	2,300	*	-	-
ESF	2,300	*	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	204	*	-	-
ESF	204	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	12,337	*	9,313	8,020
Afghanistan	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
Bangladesh	3,500	*	4,500	1,000
DA	3,500	*	4,500	1,000
Pakistan	7,767	*	1,463	-
ESF	7,767	*	1,463	-
Sri Lanka	-	*	2,900	800
DA	-	*	1,400	800
ESF	-	*	1,500	-
Tajikistan	-	*	-	900
AEECA	-	*	-	900

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Turkmenistan	70	*	450	320
AEECA	70	*	450	320
Uzbekistan	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	9,060	*	28,020	57,715
El Salvador	5,060	*	9,571	13,571
DA	5,060	*	9,571	13,571
Guatemala	3,000	*	12,000	16,500
DA	3,000	*	12,000	16,500
Honduras	-	*	3,305	11,000
DA	-	*	3,305	11,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	2,500	4,000
ESF	-	*	2,500	4,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	*	644	12,644
ESF	1,000	*	644	12,644
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	19,339	*	19,000	37,210
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	494	*	-	-
AEECA	110	*	-	-
DA	14	*	-	-
ESF	370	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	15,842	*	17,000	35,000
AEECA	5,300	*	-	-
DA	-	*	12,000	35,000
ESF	10,542	*	5,000	-
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	807	*	-	-
DA	807	*	-	-
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	2,196	*	2,000	2,210
DA	2,196	*	2,000	2,210
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	*	1,000	1,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
IO - International Organizations	104,550	*	106,050	101,050
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO&P	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
IO&P	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	*	81,550	76,550
IO&P	81,550	*	81,550	76,550
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	-	*	78	-
OES/OP Other Programs	-	*	78	-
ESF	-	*	78	-
Special Representatives	-	*	2,000	9,429

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	*	2,000	9,429
ESF	-	*	2,000	9,429
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	55,826	*	61,618	116,814
Africa	-	*	6,500	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	3,000	-
DA	-	*	3,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	-	*	3,500	-
DA	-	*	3,500	-
East Asia and Pacific	2,000	*	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	*	-	-
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	39,343	*	40,543	40,464
Armenia	2,690	*	2,500	1,530
AEECA	2,690	*	2,500	1,530
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,270	*	430	740
AEECA	2,270	*	430	740
Georgia	-	*	730	940
AEECA	-	*	730	940
Kosovo	3,100	*	4,620	2,000
AEECA	3,100	*	4,620	2,000
Moldova	-	*	240	300
AEECA	-	*	240	300
North Macedonia	835	*	533	920
AEECA	835	*	533	920
Serbia	1,136	*	336	-
AEECA	1,136	*	336	-
Ukraine	20,988	*	15,080	13,080
AEECA	20,988	*	15,080	13,080
Europe and Eurasia Regional	8,324	*	16,074	20,954
AEECA	8,324	*	14,324	16,454
ESF	-	*	1,750	4,500
Near East	6,800	*	11,575	74,850
Iraq	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
Jordan	6,000	*	4,000	62,000
ESF	6,000	*	4,000	62,000
Libya	800	*	1,575	2,850
ESF	800	*	1,575	2,850
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	6,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	6,000	5,000
South and Central Asia	7,683	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	350	*	-	-
AEECA	350	*	-	-
Pakistan	5,333	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ESF	5,333	*	-	-
Tajikistan	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
Central Asia Regional	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	-	*	-	1,000
Honduras	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ENR - Energy Resources	-	*	3,000	500
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	*	3,000	500
ESF	-	*	3,000	500
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	29,894	*	81,435	190,218
Africa	-	*	-	4,200
USAID Africa Regional	-	*	-	4,200
DA	-	*	-	4,200
East Asia and Pacific	3,000	*	11,307	15,390
Papua New Guinea	-	*	1,566	640
DA	-	*	1,566	640
Philippines	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	*	1,741	3,850
DA	-	*	1,741	3,850
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	*	5,000	5,900
ESF	-	*	5,000	5,900
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
Near East	-	*	3,000	4,500
Egypt	-	*	3,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	2,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	-	2,500
ESF	-	*	-	2,500
South and Central Asia	-	*	3,000	2,000
India	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
Western Hemisphere	5,000	*	-	2,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
Honduras	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	*	-	-
DA	5,000	*	-	-
CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy	-	*	-	25,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	-	*	-	25,000
ESF	-	*	-	25,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	14,129	*	34,128	79,128
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	-	*	5,000	-
DA	-	*	5,000	-
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	14,129	*	29,128	79,128
DA	13,299	*	29,128	79,128
ESF	830	*	-	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	6,465	*	15,000	-
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	6,465	*	15,000	-
ESF	6,465	*	15,000	-
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	1,300	*	-	-
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	1,300	*	-	-
ESF	1,300	*	-	-
Other Funding	-	*	15,000	58,000
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	*	-	50,000
ESF	-	*	-	50,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000	8,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	15,000	4,000
EG.9 Transport Services	390	*	12,000	16,681
Near East	-	*	10,000	15,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	10,000	15,000
ESF	-	*	10,000	15,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	390	*	1,000	681
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	380	*	1,000	681
DA	380	*	1,000	681
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	10	*	-	-
DA	10	*	-	-
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	-	*	1,000	1,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
EG.10 Environment	497,237	*	367,798	360,996
Africa	138,164	*	107,450	92,418
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24	*	-	750
DA	-	*	-	750
FFP	24	*	-	-
Ethiopia	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
Ghana	2,000	*	1,950	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,950	1,000
Kenya	12,000	*	8,900	10,000
DA	12,000	*	8,900	10,000

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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Liberia	5,500	*	5,000	5,000
DA	5,500	*	5,000	5,000
Madagascar	7,676	*	6,000	4,500
DA	7,250	*	6,000	4,500
FFP	426	*	-	-
Malawi	3,000	*	3,000	500
DA	3,000	*	3,000	500
Mozambique	7,000	*	5,000	7,000
DA	7,000	*	5,000	7,000
Niger	77	*	-	-
FFP	77	*	-	-
Nigeria	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
Senegal	2,000	*	2,000	-
DA	2,000	*	2,000	-
South Sudan	2,500	*	2,300	2,300
DA	2,500	*	2,300	2,300
Tanzania	7,500	*	4,000	3,300
DA	7,500	*	4,000	3,300
Uganda	4,500	*	1,000	2,000
DA	4,500	*	1,000	2,000
Zambia	3,000	*	3,000	1,500
DA	3,000	*	3,000	1,500
Zimbabwe	5,337	*	-	-
DA	500	*	-	-
FFP	4,837	*	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,050	*	4,800	4,800
DA	6,050	*	4,800	4,800
USAID Central Africa Regional	43,000	*	43,000	43,000
DA	43,000	*	43,000	43,000
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	*	2,000	1,003
DA	5,000	*	2,000	1,003
USAID Southern Africa Regional	10,000	*	7,500	5,765
DA	10,000	*	7,500	5,765
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	*	8,000	-
DA	8,000	*	8,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	98,600	*	59,504	56,564
Cambodia	5,700	*	5,600	4,900
DA	5,700	*	5,600	4,900
Indonesia	23,000	*	7,000	-
DA	23,000	*	7,000	-
Laos	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
Papua New Guinea	-	*	3,490	3,500
DA	-	*	3,490	3,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Philippines	17,000	*	10,500	10,500
DA	17,000	*	10,500	10,500
Vietnam	34,000	*	29,250	29,000
DA	15,000	*	14,250	14,000
ESF	19,000	*	15,000	15,000
Pacific Islands Regional	11,000	*	2,800	4,800
DA	11,000	*	2,800	4,800
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,900	*	864	1,864
DA	3,000	*	864	1,864
ESF	4,900	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,624	*	10,210	7,686
Belarus	31	*	40	-
AEECA	31	*	40	-
Georgia	-	*	1,870	1,801
AEECA	-	*	1,870	1,801
Serbia	1,093	*	1,100	2,000
AEECA	1,093	*	1,100	2,000
Ukraine	500	*	1,050	1,050
AEECA	500	*	1,050	1,050
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	6,150	2,835
AEECA	-	*	1,500	835
ESF	-	*	4,650	2,000
Near East	4,154	*	9,272	6,500
Egypt	-	*	3,052	1,500
ESF	-	*	3,052	1,500
Jordan	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	154	*	1,220	-
DA	-	*	1,220	-
ESF	154	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	40,375	*	12,740	24,900
Bangladesh	9,875	*	2,500	5,600
DA	9,875	*	2,500	5,600
India	10,500	*	6,500	7,500
DA	3,000	*	6,500	7,500
ESF	7,500	*	-	-
Maldives	1,000	*	-	-
DA	1,000	*	-	-
Nepal	8,000	*	-	3,100
DA	-	*	-	3,100
ESF	8,000	*	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,000	*	-	1,000
DA	3,000	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
Central Asia Regional	4,000	*	1,740	4,000

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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	4,000	*	1,740	4,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	4,000	*	2,000	3,700
ESF	4,000	*	2,000	3,700
Western Hemisphere	93,925	*	78,050	85,550
Brazil	17,000	*	17,000	17,000
DA	17,000	*	17,000	17,000
Colombia	19,750	*	20,850	20,750
DA	4,250	*	725	5,000
ESF	15,500	*	20,125	15,750
Ecuador	7,000	*	4,000	2,000
DA	7,000	*	4,000	2,000
Guatemala	6,600	*	6,100	6,000
DA	6,600	*	6,100	6,000
Haiti	-	*	-	8,000
DA	-	*	-	8,000
Honduras	6,075	*	-	5,000
DA	6,075	*	-	5,000
Peru	15,500	*	6,000	7,000
DA	15,500	*	6,000	7,000
Venezuela	-	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	3,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	*	-	200
ESF	-	*	-	200
USAID Caribbean Development Program	8,500	*	5,000	5,000
DA	8,500	*	5,000	5,000
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	*	6,000	-
DA	2,000	*	6,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	*	1,500	3,000
DA	1,000	*	1,500	2,000
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
USAID South America Regional	10,500	*	8,600	8,600
DA	10,500	*	8,600	8,600
USAID Asia Regional	1,750	*	1,000	1,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,750	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,750	*	1,000	1,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	54,870	*	40,575	26,053
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	54,182	*	26,100	26,053
DA	49,282	*	26,100	26,053
ESF	4,900	*	-	-
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	688	*	-	-
DA	588	*	-	-
ESF	100	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	-	*	14,475	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	14,475	-
IO - International Organizations	27,175	*	20,375	20,375
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,400	*	-	-
IO&P	6,400	*	-	-
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	*	3,175	3,175
IO&P	3,175	*	3,175	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
IO&P	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,600	*	10,200	10,200
IO&P	10,600	*	10,200	10,200
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	36,600	*	28,622	32,950
OES/ OMC South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF)	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
ESF	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
OES/ECW Lacey	1,750	*	1,750	1,750
ESF	1,750	*	1,750	1,750
OES/ENV Mercury and Air Quality	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
ESF	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
OES/OP Other Programs	10,350	*	2,372	6,700
ESF	10,350	*	2,372	6,700
Other Funding	-	*	-	7,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	7,000
ESF	-	*	-	7,000
EG.11 Adaptation	97,305	*	580,028	610,476
Africa	20,242	*	31,500	84,250
Ethiopia	-	*	2,500	2,500
DA	-	*	2,500	2,500
Ghana	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
Kenya	-	*	500	3,500
DA	-	*	500	3,500
Madagascar	-	*	-	5,500
DA	-	*	-	5,500
Malawi	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
Mali	1,000	*	1,000	3,500
DA	1,000	*	1,000	3,500
Mozambique	1,000	*	-	10,500
DA	1,000	*	-	10,500
Niger	1,600	*	5,500	5,500
DA	1,000	*	5,500	5,500
FFP	600	*	-	-
Nigeria	-	*	1,000	3,000
DA	-	*	1,000	3,000

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($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Rwanda	-	*	1,500	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500	1,500
Senegal	1,000	*	1,500	3,500
DA	1,000	*	1,500	3,500
South Africa	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
Tanzania	-	*	2,000	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000	2,000
Uganda	-	*	3,000	4,000
DA	-	*	3,000	4,000
Zimbabwe	11,142	*	2,000	5,500
DA	-	*	2,000	5,500
FFP	11,142	*	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,500	*	500	10,750
DA	1,500	*	500	10,750
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	*	2,000	2,500
DA	1,000	*	2,000	2,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,000	*	4,500	4,500
DA	1,000	*	4,500	4,500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	*	1,000	4,000
DA	-	*	1,000	4,000
USAID West Africa Regional	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
East Asia and Pacific	12,550	*	30,580	49,230
Cambodia	2,000	*	2,000	3,200
DA	2,000	*	2,000	3,200
Indonesia	1,000	*	6,000	9,000
DA	1,000	*	6,000	9,000
Marshall Islands	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
Micronesia	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	-	*	-	5,330
DA	-	*	-	5,330
Philippines	2,000	*	4,000	5,500
DA	2,000	*	4,000	5,500
Timor-Leste	2,200	*	1,000	1,000
DA	2,200	*	1,000	1,000
Vietnam	2,000	*	3,000	4,000
DA	2,000	*	3,000	4,000
Pacific Islands Regional	3,000	*	11,580	20,000
DA	3,000	*	11,580	20,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	350	*	1,000	1,200
DA	-	*	1,000	1,200
ESF	350	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	-	2,500
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	-	2,500
AEECA	-	*	-	2,500
Near East	7,333	*	5,000	60,800
Algeria	-	*	-	500
ESF	-	*	-	500
Egypt	2,500	*	3,000	9,500
ESF	2,500	*	3,000	9,500
Iraq	-	*	1,000	4,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	4,000
Jordan	-	*	-	35,000
ESF	-	*	-	35,000
Morocco	-	*	-	800
ESF	-	*	-	800
Tunisia	4,083	*	-	-
ESF	4,083	*	-	-
State NEA Regional	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	750	*	1,000	6,000
DA	-	*	1,000	6,000
ESF	750	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	8,020	*	17,263	29,300
Bangladesh	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
India	-	*	3,000	9,000
DA	-	*	3,000	9,000
Maldives	2,200	*	2,200	2,200
DA	1,200	*	2,200	2,200
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
Nepal	1,700	*	5,300	7,000
DA	1,700	*	5,300	7,000
Pakistan	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
Sri Lanka	2,000	*	1,400	2,000
DA	2,000	*	1,400	2,000
Tajikistan	-	*	500	950
AEECA	-	*	500	950
Turkmenistan	-	*	-	150
AEECA	-	*	-	150
Uzbekistan	120	*	363	500
AEECA	120	*	363	500
Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,500	1,500
AEECA	-	*	1,500	1,500
Western Hemisphere	20,285	*	32,285	85,363
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	*	1,000	10,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	1,000	*	1,000	10,000
Brazil	-	*	-	8,000
DA	-	*	-	8,000
Colombia	6,000	*	8,000	5,000
ESF	6,000	*	8,000	5,000
Dominican Republic	1,000	*	2,200	8,200
DA	1,000	*	2,200	8,200
El Salvador	-	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
Guatemala	-	*	-	6,000
DA	-	*	-	6,000
Haiti	3,835	*	1,000	11,500
DA	3,835	*	1,000	11,500
Honduras	1,450	*	8,000	10,000
DA	1,450	*	8,000	10,000
Jamaica	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Peru	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	*	7,085	14,585
DA	3,000	*	7,085	14,585
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	*	2,000	2,078
DA	1,000	*	2,000	78
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	2,110	*	5,250	25,616
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	2,070	*	5,250	5,616
DA	2,070	*	5,250	5,616
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	40	*	-	-
DA	40	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	-	*	-	20,000
DA	-	*	-	20,000
IO - International Organizations	1,000	*	11,500	11,500
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	-	*	10,500	10,500
IO&P	-	*	10,500	10,500
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
IO&P	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	3,000	*	429,400	187,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
OES/CC Climate Change	-	*	-	187,000
ESF	-	*	-	187,000
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	3,000	*	429,400	-
ESF	3,000	*	429,400	-
Other Funding	18,500	*	-	46,667
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	*	-	41,667
ESF	-	*	-	41,667
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	18,500	*	-	-
DA	18,202	*	-	-
ESF	298	*	-	-
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	2,265	*	15,250	18,250
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	2,265	*	15,250	18,250
DA	2,265	*	15,250	18,250
Special Representatives	-	*	-	8,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	*	-	8,000
ESF	-	*	-	8,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	198,001	*	616,191	625,694
Africa	57,500	*	55,000	114,000
Malawi	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
Senegal	-	*	1,000	2,000
DA	-	*	1,000	2,000
South Africa	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
Zambia	-	*	-	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
USAID Africa Regional	57,500	*	54,000	100,000
DA	57,500	*	54,000	100,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	*	-	5,500
DA	-	*	-	5,500
East Asia and Pacific	20,600	*	46,510	67,800
Indonesia	4,600	*	8,000	8,000
DA	4,600	*	8,000	8,000
Laos	3,000	*	5,000	8,000
DA	3,000	*	5,000	8,000
Mongolia	1,500	*	3,500	3,500
DA	1,500	*	3,500	3,500
Papua New Guinea	-	*	10,690	12,000
DA	-	*	10,690	12,000
Philippines	5,000	*	5,500	6,500
DA	5,000	*	5,500	6,500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Vietnam	4,000	*	5,000	10,000
DA	4,000	*	5,000	10,000
Pacific Islands Regional	2,500	*	5,820	6,000
DA	2,500	*	5,820	6,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	3,000	13,800
DA	-	*	3,000	13,800
Europe and Eurasia	3,500	*	24,547	41,112
Armenia	-	*	1,600	3,020
AEECA	-	*	1,600	3,020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	1,590	1,500
AEECA	-	*	1,590	1,500
Georgia	2,500	*	2,270	2,500
AEECA	2,500	*	2,270	2,500
Kosovo	-	*	630	2,200
AEECA	-	*	630	2,200
Moldova	-	*	1,360	-
AEECA	-	*	1,360	-
North Macedonia	500	*	667	813
AEECA	500	*	667	813
Serbia	500	*	700	500
AEECA	500	*	700	500
Ukraine	-	*	12,600	26,600
AEECA	-	*	12,600	26,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	3,130	3,979
AEECA	-	*	3,130	3,979
Near East	18,501	*	3,000	12,500
Egypt	-	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	3,000
Iraq	5,500	*	-	4,000
ESF	5,500	*	-	4,000
Tunisia	13,001	*	-	-
DA	8,001	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	-	4,000
State NEA Regional	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,500
South and Central Asia	16,700	*	37,650	54,765
Bangladesh	3,200	*	4,500	4,500
DA	3,200	*	4,500	4,500
India	5,100	*	19,500	26,000
DA	-	*	19,500	26,000
ESF	5,100	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	*	500	500
AEECA	-	*	500	500

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Nepal	3,000	*	3,000	6,300
DA	-	*	3,000	6,300
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
Pakistan	-	*	3,000	6,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	6,000
Sri Lanka	4,400	*	1,200	4,400
DA	4,400	*	1,200	4,400
Tajikistan	-	*	950	500
AEECA	-	*	950	500
Turkmenistan	-	*	-	150
AEECA	-	*	-	150
Uzbekistan	-	*	-	600
AEECA	-	*	-	600
Central Asia Regional	-	*	4,000	4,815
AEECA	-	*	4,000	4,815
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	25,000	*	29,428	46,850
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
Colombia	7,200	*	6,500	6,000
ESF	7,200	*	6,500	6,000
Ecuador	500	*	1,850	1,850
DA	500	*	1,850	1,850
Guatemala	4,000	*	5,550	6,000
DA	4,000	*	5,550	6,000
Honduras	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
Jamaica	1,000	*	-	1,000
DA	1,000	*	-	1,000
Mexico	5,000	*	2,000	7,000
ESF	5,000	*	2,000	7,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
USAID Caribbean Development Program	4,800	*	5,000	7,000
DA	4,800	*	5,000	7,000
USAID Central America Regional	-	*	7,000	7,000
DA	-	*	7,000	7,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	*	1,528	2,000
DA	2,500	*	1,528	-
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	6,000	*	48,000	47,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	5,880	*	39,000	39,000
DA	5,880	*	39,000	39,000
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	120	*	-	-
DA	120	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	-	*	9,000	8,000
DA	-	*	9,000	8,000
ENR - Energy Resources	6,000	*	27,500	30,000
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	6,000	*	27,500	30,000
ESF	6,000	*	27,500	30,000
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	*	2,000	2,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	-	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
IO - International Organizations	32,000	*	74,500	74,500
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	-	*	10,500	10,500
IO&P	-	*	10,500	10,500
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	32,000	*	64,000	64,000
IO&P	32,000	*	64,000	64,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,400	*	266,556	85,000
OES/CC Climate Change	-	*	-	85,000
ESF	-	*	-	85,000
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	1,400	*	266,556	-
ESF	1,400	*	266,556	-
Other Funding	9,300	*	-	46,667
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	*	-	41,667
ESF	-	*	-	41,667
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	9,300	*	-	-
ESF	9,300	*	-	-
Special Representatives	-	*	-	2,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	-	*	-	2,000
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	140,000	*	357,305	371,067
Africa	10,700	*	24,500	51,435
Kenya	-	*	500	2,500
DA	-	*	500	2,500
Liberia	-	*	-	685
DA	-	*	-	685
Madagascar	1,000	*	2,500	4,000
DA	1,000	*	2,500	4,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Malawi	2,000	*	5,000	5,000
DA	2,000	*	5,000	5,000
Senegal	-	*	2,000	1,000
DA	-	*	2,000	1,000
Uganda	-	*	1,000	2,000
DA	-	*	1,000	2,000
Zambia	1,500	*	2,500	2,500
DA	1,500	*	2,500	2,500
USAID Africa Regional	1,700	*	1,500	10,750
DA	1,700	*	1,500	10,750
USAID Central Africa Regional	3,000	*	6,000	11,000
DA	3,000	*	6,000	11,000
USAID East Africa Regional	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	*	500	2,000
DA	-	*	500	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,500	*	3,000	8,000
DA	1,500	*	3,000	8,000
East Asia and Pacific	32,300	*	34,690	48,450
Burma	1,800	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,800	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	-
Cambodia	4,400	*	5,400	5,400
DA	4,400	*	5,400	5,400
Indonesia	8,100	*	8,000	17,000
DA	8,100	*	8,000	17,000
Papua New Guinea	-	*	2,640	4,000
DA	-	*	2,640	4,000
Philippines	4,000	*	5,200	5,200
DA	4,000	*	5,200	5,200
Vietnam	4,500	*	5,000	7,000
DA	4,500	*	5,000	7,000
Pacific Islands Regional	5,000	*	3,450	4,850
DA	5,000	*	3,450	4,850
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,500	*	4,000	4,000
DA	2,000	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	-	1,000
Serbia	-	*	-	1,000
AEECA	-	*	-	1,000
Near East	-	*	-	1,000
State NEA Regional	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	8,500	*	10,515	13,122
Bangladesh	2,500	*	3,915	3,915

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	2,500	*	3,915	3,915
Bhutan	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
India	6,000	*	5,000	7,500
DA	6,000	*	5,000	7,500
Tajikistan	-	*	500	-
AEECA	-	*	500	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	100	707
ESF	-	*	100	707
Western Hemisphere	51,200	*	64,000	96,400
Brazil	-	*	-	10,000
DA	-	*	-	10,000
Colombia	15,000	*	18,500	24,000
DA	7,000	*	-	7,925
ESF	8,000	*	18,500	16,075
Ecuador	3,000	*	4,000	7,000
DA	3,000	*	4,000	7,000
Guatemala	5,500	*	5,850	8,900
DA	5,500	*	5,850	8,900
Haiti	5,665	*	11,500	11,000
DA	5,665	*	11,500	11,000
Honduras	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
Mexico	12,000	*	11,000	14,000
ESF	12,000	*	11,000	14,000
Peru	5,835	*	7,000	8,000
DA	5,835	*	7,000	8,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	*	2,650	3,000
DA	2,500	*	2,650	2,000
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
USAID South America Regional	1,700	*	3,500	3,500
DA	1,700	*	3,500	3,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	8,000	*	56,000	47,000
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	7,840	*	42,000	42,000
DA	7,840	*	42,000	42,000
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	160	*	-	-
DA	160	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	-	*	14,000	5,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	14,000	5,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	7,000	*	166,100	69,494
OES/CC Climate Change	-	*	-	69,494
ESF	-	*	-	69,494
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	7,000	*	166,100	-
ESF	7,000	*	166,100	-
Other Funding	20,800	*	-	41,666
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	*	-	41,666
ESF	-	*	-	41,666
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	20,800	*	-	-
ESF	20,800	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,319,097	*	10,173,178	10,562,564
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,828,031	*	9,869,267	9,724,739
Africa	794,150	*	-	-
Burkina Faso	15,318	*	-	-
FFP	15,318	*	-	-
Burundi	6,742	*	-	-
FFP	6,742	*	-	-
Cameroon	18,376	*	-	-
FFP	18,376	*	-	-
Central African Republic	26,432	*	-	-
FFP	26,432	*	-	-
Chad	22,898	*	-	-
FFP	22,898	*	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	122,580	*	-	-
FFP	122,580	*	-	-
Djibouti	2,187	*	-	-
FFP	2,187	*	-	-
Ethiopia	219,940	*	-	-
FFP	219,940	*	-	-
Kenya	9,906	*	-	-
FFP	9,906	*	-	-
Madagascar	16,969	*	-	-
FFP	16,969	*	-	-
Mali	13,689	*	-	-
FFP	13,689	*	-	-
Niger	10,715	*	-	-
FFP	10,715	*	-	-
Nigeria	1,842	*	-	-
FFP	1,842	*	-	-
Republic of the Congo	2,674	*	-	-
FFP	2,674	*	-	-
Somalia	32,620	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
FFP	32,620	*	-	-
South Sudan	117,422	*	-	-
FFP	117,422	*	-	-
Sudan	125,193	*	-	-
FFP	125,193	*	-	-
Tanzania	2,354	*	-	-
FFP	2,354	*	-	-
Uganda	1,324	*	-	-
FFP	1,324	*	-	-
Zimbabwe	24,969	*	-	-
FFP	24,969	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,125	*	65	130
Armenia	2,020	*	-	-
AEECA	2,020	*	-	-
Ukraine	105	*	65	130
AEECA	105	*	65	130
Near East	374,976	*	20,000	18,000
West Bank and Gaza	6,500	*	20,000	18,000
ESF	6,500	*	20,000	18,000
Yemen	368,476	*	-	-
FFP	368,476	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	3,110	*	-	-
Haiti	3,110	*	-	-
FFP	3,110	*	-	-
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	4,271,499	*	6,052,362	5,747,265
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	4,271,499	*	6,052,362	5,747,265
FFP	135,507	*	1,570,000	1,435,076
IDA	4,135,992	*	4,482,362	4,312,189
IO - International Organizations	3,500	*	3,500	4,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
IO&P	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	*	-	1,000
IO&P	-	*	-	1,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,378,671	*	3,793,340	3,954,844
PRM, Administrative Expenses	46,201	*	60,140	67,844
MRA	46,201	*	60,140	67,844
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	*	100	100,000
ERMA	100	*	100	100,000
PRM, OA - Africa	902,500	*	797,600	848,300
MRA	902,500	*	797,600	848,300
PRM, OA - East Asia	209,600	*	221,700	247,500
MRA	209,600	*	221,700	247,500
PRM, OA - Europe	93,200	*	80,000	80,000
MRA	93,200	*	80,000	80,000

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PRM, OA - Near East	1,177,770	*	1,145,100	1,048,000
MRA	1,177,770	*	1,145,100	1,048,000
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	339,700	*	496,200	257,700
MRA	339,700	*	496,200	257,700
PRM, OA - South Asia	68,400	*	74,400	85,000
MRA	68,400	*	74,400	85,000
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	308,300	*	368,100	398,000
MRA	308,300	*	368,100	398,000
PRM, Refugee Admissions	232,900	*	550,000	822,500
MRA	232,900	*	550,000	822,500
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	412,932	*	220,211	703,169
Africa	139,509	*	5,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,516	*	-	-
FFP	4,516	*	-	-
Ethiopia	112,116	*	5,000	-
DA	-	*	5,000	-
FFP	112,116	*	-	-
Kenya	8,000	*	-	-
FFP	8,000	*	-	-
Madagascar	4,068	*	-	-
FFP	4,068	*	-	-
Niger	3,081	*	-	-
FFP	3,081	*	-	-
Uganda	7,728	*	-	-
FFP	7,728	*	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	-	*	-	1,100
Marshall Islands	-	*	-	550
DA	-	*	-	550
Micronesia	-	*	-	550
DA	-	*	-	550
Europe and Eurasia	615	*	611	972
Armenia	175	*	250	250
AEECA	175	*	250	250
Moldova	150	*	-	-
AEECA	150	*	-	-
Ukraine	290	*	361	722
AEECA	290	*	361	722
Near East	600	*	5,000	7,000
West Bank and Gaza	600	*	5,000	7,000
ESF	600	*	5,000	7,000
South and Central Asia	4,838	*	8,900	2,000
Bangladesh	4,838	*	-	2,000
DA	4,000	*	-	2,000
FFP	838	*	-	-
Nepal	-	*	8,900	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	8,900	-
Western Hemisphere	8,000	*	700	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,000	*	700	-
DA	5,000	*	700	-
Dominican Republic	660	*	-	-
DA	660	*	-	-
Haiti	1,000	*	-	-
DA	1,000	*	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,340	*	-	-
DA	1,340	*	-	-
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	259,370	*	200,000	692,097
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	259,370	*	200,000	692,097
FFP	-	*	-	304,924
IDA	259,370	*	200,000	387,173
HA.3 Migration Management	78,134	*	83,700	134,656
Africa	1,688	*	-	-
Burkina Faso	1,688	*	-	-
FFP	1,688	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	90	305
Georgia	-	*	-	125
AEECA	-	*	-	125
Ukraine	-	*	90	180
AEECA	-	*	90	180
Western Hemisphere	23,017	*	31,850	77,195
Colombia	23,017	*	18,700	33,700
DA	14,130	*	-	-
ESF	8,887	*	18,700	33,700
Guatemala	-	*	5,050	5,595
DA	-	*	5,050	5,595
Haiti	-	*	-	12,000
DA	-	*	-	12,000
Peru	-	*	-	10,000
DA	-	*	-	10,000
USAID South America Regional	-	*	8,100	15,900
DA	-	*	8,100	15,900
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	53,429	*	51,760	57,156
PRM, Administrative Expenses	1,429	*	1,860	2,156
MRA	1,429	*	1,860	2,156
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
MRA	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
PRM, OA - Migration	47,000	*	44,900	50,000
MRA	47,000	*	44,900	50,000
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,738,587	*	1,862,647	2,113,550
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	3,653	*	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	3,653	*	-	-

Category and Program Area by Operating Unit and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	3,653	*	-	-
DA	3,653	*	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,727,114	*	1,862,647	2,112,950
Western Hemisphere	3,700	*	-	-
Mexico	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,200	*	-	-
ESF	1,200	*	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	9,867	*	-	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	9,867	*	-	-
DA	9,867	*	-	-
USAID Management	1,711,447	*	1,862,647	2,112,950
USAID Capital Investment Fund	258,200	*	258,200	289,100
USAID Admin	258,200	*	258,200	289,100
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	75,500	*	76,500	80,500
USAID Admin	75,500	*	76,500	80,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,377,747	*	1,527,947	1,743,350
USAID Admin	1,377,747	*	1,527,947	1,743,350
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,100	*	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,100	*	-	-
DA	2,100	*	-	-
PO.3 Evaluation	7,820	*	-	600
East Asia and Pacific	1,500	*	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,500	*	-	-
Mexico	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
Office of Foreign Assistance	500	*	-	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	500	*	-	600
ESF	500	*	-	600
Other Funding	3,290	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Ex Post Evaluations	3,290	*	-	-
ESF	3,290	*	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	30	*	-	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	30	*	-	-
DA	30	*	-	-

1/ FY 2021 levels do not include additional funding (P.L. 116-260), (P.L. 117-2), (P.L. 117-31).

2/ FY 2022 levels do not include additional funding (P.L. 117-43), (P.L. 117-70).

3/ FY 2022 Estimate levels reflect the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Note: Tables excludes prior year rescissions or proposed cancellations.

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Total	**37,701,427**	**38,904,442**	**41,219,052**	**42,906,671**
Africa	8,506,883	*	7,428,957	7,767,422
African Union	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	166	*	200	200
ESF	166	*	200	200
DR.2 Good Governance	249	*	300	300
ESF	249	*	300	300
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	249	*	300	300
ESF	249	*	300	300
DR.6 Human Rights	336	*	200	200
ESF	336	*	200	200
EG Economic Growth	600	*	600	600
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	200	200
ESF	-	*	200	200
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	68	*	150	150
ESF	68	*	150	150
EG.6 Workforce Development	532	*	250	250
ESF	532	*	250	250
Angola	37,966	*	36,500	43,000
PS Peace and Security	4,500	*	4,500	6,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	*	4,000	5,500
NADR	4,000	*	4,000	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
HL Health	33,466	*	32,000	37,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	11,466	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-STATE	11,466	*	10,000	10,000
HL.3 Malaria	19,000	*	19,000	19,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	*	19,000	19,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	*	3,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	8,000
Benin	35,800	*	28,800	38,500
PS Peace and Security	300	*	300	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	300	*	300	500
IMET	300	*	300	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	-	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	-	300
DA	1,000	*	-	300
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	-	700
DA	-	*	-	700
HL Health	34,500	*	28,500	37,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,000	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	6,000	*	-	-

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.3 Malaria	16,500	*	16,500	17,000
GHP-USAID	16,500	*	16,500	17,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	*	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	8,000
Botswana	49,830	*	50,600	50,600
PS Peace and Security	600	*	600	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	600	*	600	600
IMET	600	*	600	600
HL Health	49,230	*	50,000	50,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	49,230	*	50,000	50,000
GHP-STATE	49,230	*	50,000	50,000
Burkina Faso	99,966	*	55,550	65,000
PS Peace and Security	2,050	*	2,050	500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,500	*	1,500	500
NADR	1,500	*	1,500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	550	*	550	-
IMET	550	*	550	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	1,500	1,500
DA	2,000	*	1,500	1,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	500	500
HL Health	68,276	*	47,500	58,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,065	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	10,065	*	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	27,500	*	27,500	27,500
GHP-USAID	27,500	*	27,500	27,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,892	*	8,000	9,500
FFP	2,892	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	9,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,803	*	-	-
FFP	1,803	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	10,016	*	4,000	5,000
FFP	6,016	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	4,625	*	4,000	4,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	625	*	-	-
FFP	625	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	6,009	*	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	3,372	*	-	-
FFP	3,372	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,637	*	-	-
FFP	2,637	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	17,006	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,318	*	-	-
FFP	15,318	*	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	1,688	*	-	-
FFP	1,688	*	-	-
Burundi	55,533	*	43,600	48,200
PS Peace and Security	-	*	100	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	100	200
IMET	-	*	100	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	500	*	2,000	2,000
DA	500	*	2,000	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	500	*	1,000	1,000
DA	500	*	1,000	1,000
HL Health	47,291	*	40,500	45,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	29,791	*	23,000	23,000
GHP-STATE	29,791	*	23,000	23,000
HL.3 Malaria	7,500	*	7,500	12,000
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500	12,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	500	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	*	-	-
DA	500	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	6,742	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,742	*	-	-
FFP	6,742	*	-	-
Cabo Verde	125	*	225	400
PS Peace and Security	125	*	225	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	125	*	225	400
IMET	125	*	225	400
Cameroon	127,404	*	102,100	112,100
PS Peace and Security	700	*	600	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	700	*	600	600

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
IMET	700	*	600	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
HL Health	104,328	*	97,500	107,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	81,828	*	75,000	75,000
GHP-STATE	81,828	*	75,000	75,000
HL.3 Malaria	22,500	*	22,500	24,000
GHP-USAID	22,500	*	22,500	24,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	18,376	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,376	*	-	-
FFP	18,376	*	-	-
Central African Republic	48,631	*	13,900	11,400
PS Peace and Security	10,200	*	6,766	1,766
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,150	*	5,150	150
IMET	150	*	150	150
PKO	8,000	*	5,000	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,050	*	1,616	1,616
INCLE	2,050	*	1,616	1,616
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,450	*	5,134	7,634
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,450	*	2,134	1,634
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
INCLE	2,450	*	2,134	1,634
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	3,000	6,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000	6,000
HL Health	3,549	*	2,000	2,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
HL.9 Nutrition	1,549	*	-	-
FFP	1,549	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	26,432	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	26,432	*	-	-
FFP	26,432	*	-	-
Chad	34,498	*	4,800	4,800
PS Peace and Security	1,800	*	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	800	*	800	800
IMET	800	*	800	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,500	*	3,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
HL Health	8,300	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	8,300	*	-	-
FFP	8,300	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	22,898	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	22,898	*	-	-
FFP	22,898	*	-	-
Comoros	100	*	200	300
PS Peace and Security	100	*	200	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	200	300
IMET	100	*	200	300
Cote d'Ivoire	136,547	*	131,850	142,500
PS Peace and Security	374	*	350	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	374	*	350	500
IMET	374	*	350	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,500	*	6,000	6,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	*	750	1,500
DA	1,250	*	750	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,250	*	5,250	4,500
DA	2,250	*	5,250	4,500
HL Health	132,673	*	125,500	136,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	94,673	*	85,000	85,000
GHP-STATE	94,673	*	85,000	85,000
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,500	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	8,000	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	7,500	*	7,500	9,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500	9,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	536,676	*	314,850	345,900
PS Peace and Security	13,250	*	10,250	4,400
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	*	4,000	2,000
NADR	4,000	*	4,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,250	*	3,250	400
IMET	250	*	250	400
PKO	3,000	*	3,000	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	6,000	*	3,000	2,000
INCLE	6,000	*	3,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	22,183	*	7,766	20,312
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,341	*	1,444	3,500

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2021 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, FY 2022 Request, FY 2023 Request
($ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	2,341	*	1,444	2,500
INCLE	-	*	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	9,183	*	3,000	10,000
DA	9,183	*	3,000	10,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,169	*	800	2,500
DA	1,169	*	800	2,500
DR.4 Civil Society	5,885	*	1,580	2,312
DA	4,702	*	1,580	2,312
FFP	1,183	*	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,815	*	654	1,000
DA	2,815	*	654	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	790	*	288	1,000
DA	790	*	288	1,000
HL Health	311,694	*	242,849	267,512
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	97,688	*	94,100	102,000
GHP-STATE	97,688	*	94,100	102,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,000	*	14,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	16,000
HL.3 Malaria	54,500	*	54,500	54,500
GHP-USAID	54,500	*	54,500	54,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	14,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	14,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	39,565	*	35,000	32,000
FFP	4,565	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000	32,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	21,320	*	20,000	20,000
FFP	1,320	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	25,295	*	18,249	22,012
DA	22,000	*	18,249	22,012
FFP	3,295	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	59,326	*	7,000	7,000
FFP	52,326	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	31,800	*	29,800	29,800
ES.1 Basic Education	31,800	*	28,000	28,000
DA	31,800	*	28,000	28,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	1,800	1,800
DA	-	*	1,800	1,800
EG Economic Growth	30,653	*	24,185	23,876
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	500
DA	-	*	-	500
EG.3 Agriculture	27,085	*	18,422	21,876
DA	20,200	*	18,422	21,876
FFP	6,885	*	-	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,544	*	-	-
FFP	3,544	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	2,763	750
DA	-	*	2,763	750
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	3,000	-
DA	-	*	3,000	-
EG.10 Environment	24	*	-	750
DA	-	*	-	750
FFP	24	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	127,096	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	122,580	*	-	-
FFP	122,580	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	4,516	*	-	-
FFP	4,516	*	-	-
Djibouti	14,445	*	15,895	15,895
PS Peace and Security	5,895	*	6,895	6,895
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,895	*	6,895	6,895
FMF	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
IMET	895	*	895	895
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	600	*	4,000	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	600	*	4,000	4,000
DA	600	*	4,000	4,000
HL Health	1,563	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	1,563	*	-	-
FFP	1,563	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	4,200	*	5,000	5,000
ES.1 Basic Education	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,187	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,187	*	-	-
FFP	2,187	*	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	*	500	500
PS Peace and Security	-	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	500	500
IMET	-	*	500	500
Eswatini	64,229	*	62,600	62,600
PS Peace and Security	100	*	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
HL Health	64,129	*	62,500	62,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	64,129	*	62,500	62,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-STATE	64,129	*	62,500	62,500
Ethiopia	672,194	*	304,320	267,200
PS Peace and Security	-	*	2,690	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	2,690	-
DA	-	*	2,690	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	8,589	9,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	*	3,320	3,500
DA	-	*	2,000	2,500
INCLE	2,000	*	1,320	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	3,269	3,500
DA	-	*	3,269	3,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	1,000	1,200
DA	-	*	1,000	1,200
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	1,000	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000	1,000
HL Health	275,638	*	224,000	228,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	102,464	*	85,000	85,000
GHP-STATE	102,464	*	85,000	85,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
HL.3 Malaria	36,000	*	36,000	36,000
GHP-USAID	36,000	*	36,000	36,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	38,650	*	40,000	40,000
GHP-USAID	38,650	*	40,000	40,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	31,000	*	31,000	31,000
GHP-USAID	31,000	*	31,000	31,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	21,500	*	5,000	-
DA	21,500	*	5,000	-
HL.9 Nutrition	32,024	*	13,000	13,000
FFP	19,024	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
ES Education and Social Services	16,500	*	9,500	-
ES.1 Basic Education	14,000	*	6,500	-
DA	14,000	*	6,500	-
ES.2 Higher Education	2,500	*	3,000	-
DA	2,500	*	3,000	-
EG Economic Growth	46,000	*	54,541	30,000
EG.3 Agriculture	44,000	*	52,041	27,500
DA	44,000	*	52,041	27,500
EG.10 Environment	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	2,500	2,500
DA	-	*	2,500	2,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HA Humanitarian Assistance	332,056	*	5,000	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	219,940	*	-	-
FFP	219,940	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	112,116	*	5,000	-
DA	-	*	5,000	-
FFP	112,116	*	-	-
Gabon	400	*	400	400
PS Peace and Security	400	*	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
Gambia, The	2,200	*	2,200	2,200
PS Peace and Security	200	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	1,250	-
DA	-	*	1,250	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,143	*	750	1,000
DA	1,143	*	750	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	500	*	-	500
DA	500	*	-	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	357	*	-	500
DA	357	*	-	500
Ghana	124,617	*	125,540	132,400
PS Peace and Security	1,050	*	3,000	3,138
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	*	200	175
DA	200	*	200	175
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	-	363
DA	-	*	-	363
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	850	*	800	800
IMET	850	*	800	800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,000	1,800
INCLE	-	*	2,000	1,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	*	4,700	4,900
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	1,000	1,200
INCLE	-	*	1,000	1,200
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	2,700	2,700
DA	1,500	*	2,700	2,700
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
HL Health	79,867	*	67,140	71,135
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	11,227	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	11,227	*	-	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.3 Malaria	28,000	*	28,000	28,000
GHP-USAID	28,000	*	28,000	28,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	11,000	*	11,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	11,000	*	11,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,140	*	13,140	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,140	*	13,140	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	11,000	*	9,500	6,635
DA	11,000	*	9,500	6,635
HL.9 Nutrition	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
ES Education and Social Services	17,100	*	17,500	17,500
ES.1 Basic Education	17,100	*	17,500	17,500
DA	17,100	*	17,500	17,500
EG Economic Growth	24,100	*	33,200	35,727
EG.3 Agriculture	22,100	*	31,250	33,727
DA	22,100	*	31,250	33,727
EG.10 Environment	2,000	*	1,950	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,950	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
Guinea	30,300	*	32,300	43,500
PS Peace and Security	300	*	300	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	300	*	300	-
IMET	300	*	300	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,250	*	1,300	1,300
DA	1,250	*	1,300	1,300
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	150	*	1,000	1,000
DA	150	*	1,000	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	400	*	350	350
DA	400	*	350	350
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	200	*	350	350
DA	200	*	350	350
HL Health	28,000	*	29,000	40,500
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	*	15,000	17,500
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	17,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	7,000	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	8,000	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Guinea-Bissau	100	*	100	100
PS Peace and Security	100	*	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
Kenya	558,481	*	505,250	525,325
PS Peace and Security	10,700	*	9,800	8,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
NADR	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,200	*	3,300	1,500
INCLE	4,200	*	3,300	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,000	*	15,720	20,174
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,800	*	2,150	1,500
INCLE	2,800	*	2,150	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	750	*	7,000	11,798
DA	750	*	7,000	11,798
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,440	*	1,300	-
DA	2,440	*	1,300	-
DR.4 Civil Society	1,675	*	3,000	4,128
DA	1,675	*	3,000	4,128
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	1,000	500
DA	-	*	1,000	500
DR.6 Human Rights	335	*	1,270	2,248
DA	335	*	1,270	2,248
HL Health	465,075	*	417,325	426,169
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	342,394	*	320,000	320,000
GHP-STATE	307,394	*	285,000	287,500
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000	32,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	*	7,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	10,000
HL.3 Malaria	33,500	*	33,500	33,500
GHP-USAID	33,500	*	33,500	33,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,500	*	13,500	13,500
GHP-USAID	13,500	*	13,500	13,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,500	*	22,500	22,500
GHP-USAID	20,500	*	22,500	22,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	19,500	*	16,825	14,344
DA	19,500	*	16,825	14,344
HL.9 Nutrition	28,681	*	4,000	3,825
FFP	24,681	*	-	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	3,825
ES Education and Social Services	16,450	*	16,000	16,000
ES.1 Basic Education	14,450	*	15,000	15,000
DA	14,450	*	15,000	15,000
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	40,350	*	46,405	54,982
EG.3 Agriculture	28,350	*	36,505	38,982
DA	28,350	*	36,505	38,982
EG.10 Environment	12,000	*	8,900	10,000
DA	12,000	*	8,900	10,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	500	3,500
DA	-	*	500	3,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	500	2,500
DA	-	*	500	2,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	17,906	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,906	*	-	-
FFP	9,906	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	8,000	*	-	-
FFP	8,000	*	-	-
Lesotho	67,340	*	60,100	60,100
PS Peace and Security	100	*	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
HL Health	67,240	*	60,000	60,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	67,240	*	60,000	60,000
GHP-STATE	67,240	*	60,000	60,000
Liberia	111,591	*	99,525	112,710
PS Peace and Security	4,360	*	3,010	3,210
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	*	850	850
INCLE	-	*	850	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	360	*	360	360
IMET	360	*	360	360
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	1,800	2,000
INCLE	4,000	*	1,800	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	*	15,965	15,765
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,355	*	1,900	1,875
DA	355	*	200	375
INCLE	2,000	*	1,700	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	4,235	*	7,765	5,210
DA	4,235	*	7,765	5,210
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,720	*	1,100	1,620
DA	1,720	*	1,100	1,620

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	5,460	*	3,450	5,360
DA	5,460	*	3,450	5,360
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,230	*	1,750	1,700
DA	1,230	*	1,750	1,700
HL Health	54,731	*	43,850	56,350
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	9,731	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,731	*	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	14,000	*	14,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	15,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	*	10,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	11,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	*	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	8,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	15,000	*	13,850	13,850
DA	15,000	*	13,850	13,850
ES Education and Social Services	24,000	*	22,700	22,700
ES.1 Basic Education	22,000	*	22,700	22,700
DA	22,000	*	22,700	22,700
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	13,500	*	14,000	14,685
EG.3 Agriculture	8,000	*	9,000	9,000
DA	8,000	*	9,000	9,000
EG.10 Environment	5,500	*	5,000	5,000
DA	5,500	*	5,000	5,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	685
DA	-	*	-	685
Madagascar	122,114	*	82,700	96,800
PS Peace and Security	200	*	200	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	*	200	300
IMET	200	*	200	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,565	*	2,000	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	100	100
DA	-	*	100	100
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	1,666	1,400
DA	-	*	1,666	1,400
DR.4 Civil Society	1,565	*	234	500
DA	-	*	234	500
FFP	1,565	*	-	-
HL Health	81,600	*	72,000	74,500
HL.3 Malaria	26,000	*	26,000	26,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	*	26,000	26,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	19,944	*	18,000	18,000
FFP	1,944	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	18,000	18,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,501	*	9,000	6,500
DA	9,000	*	9,000	6,500
FFP	1,501	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	9,155	*	3,000	3,000
FFP	6,155	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	900	*	-	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	900	*	-	4,000
DA	900	*	-	4,000
EG Economic Growth	16,812	*	8,500	16,000
EG.3 Agriculture	8,136	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
FFP	8,136	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	7,676	*	6,000	4,500
DA	7,250	*	6,000	4,500
FFP	426	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	5,500
DA	-	*	-	5,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,000	*	2,500	4,000
DA	1,000	*	2,500	4,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	21,037	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	16,969	*	-	-
FFP	16,969	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	4,068	*	-	-
FFP	4,068	*	-	-
Malawi	290,385	*	285,300	299,000
PS Peace and Security	550	*	300	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	250	*	-	-
DA	250	*	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	-	500
NADR	-	*	-	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	300	*	300	500
IMET	300	*	300	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	12,000	12,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	8,000	8,000
DA	2,000	*	8,000	8,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	2,500	2,500
DA	-	*	2,500	2,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	1,500	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500	1,500
HL Health	236,085	*	225,000	233,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	165,085	*	160,000	160,000
GHP-STATE	165,085	*	160,000	160,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,000	*	4,000	4,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	4,500
HL.3 Malaria	24,000	*	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	*	24,000	24,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	18,000	*	18,000	19,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	18,000	19,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	*	-	1,000
DA	6,000	*	-	1,000
HL.9 Nutrition	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	32,000	*	16,000	23,000
ES.1 Basic Education	22,000	*	14,000	21,000
DA	22,000	*	14,000	21,000
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	*	2,000	2,000
DA	10,000	*	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	19,750	*	32,000	29,500
EG.3 Agriculture	13,750	*	16,000	19,000
DA	13,750	*	16,000	19,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	5,000	1,000
DA	-	*	5,000	1,000
EG.10 Environment	3,000	*	3,000	500
DA	3,000	*	3,000	500
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,000	*	5,000	5,000
DA	2,000	*	5,000	5,000
Mali	150,149	*	124,350	134,000
PS Peace and Security	2,100	*	4,190	2,340
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	280	280
DA	-	*	280	280
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	100	*	100	200
DA	100	*	100	200

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,000	*	1,960	1,860
DA	1,000	*	1,960	1,860
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	*	1,000	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	850	-
IMET	-	*	850	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	*	7,535	7,535
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	3,135	2,382
DA	1,000	*	3,135	2,382
DR.2 Good Governance	2,153	*	2,070	2,388
DA	2,153	*	2,070	2,388
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,847	*	-	983
DA	1,847	*	-	983
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	2,330	1,136
DA	1,000	*	2,330	1,136
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	-	323
DA	-	*	-	323
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	-	323
DA	-	*	-	323
HL Health	90,460	*	73,500	82,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	9,860	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,860	*	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	26,500	*	26,500	26,500
GHP-USAID	26,500	*	26,500	26,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	22,000	*	22,000	22,000
GHP-USAID	22,000	*	22,000	22,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	*	13,500	16,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	13,500	16,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	7,000	*	4,000	1,500
DA	7,000	*	4,000	1,500
HL.9 Nutrition	10,100	*	7,500	7,500
FFP	2,600	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500	7,500
ES Education and Social Services	16,900	*	16,565	16,565
ES.1 Basic Education	16,900	*	16,565	16,565
DA	16,900	*	16,565	16,565
EG Economic Growth	21,000	*	22,560	25,060
EG.3 Agriculture	20,000	*	21,560	21,560
DA	20,000	*	21,560	21,560
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000	3,500
DA	1,000	*	1,000	3,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HA Humanitarian Assistance	13,689	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,689	*	-	-
FFP	13,689	*	-	-
Mauritania	1,000	*	2,000	2,000
PS Peace and Security	1,000	*	2,000	2,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	1,000	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	500	*	500	500
NADR	500	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
Mauritius	100	*	200	200
PS Peace and Security	100	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	200	200
IMET	100	*	200	200
Mozambique	536,501	*	538,100	558,100
PS Peace and Security	450	*	600	1,100
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	-	500
NADR	-	*	-	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	450	*	600	600
IMET	450	*	600	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	*	6,000	6,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	250	*	250	6,000
DA	250	*	250	6,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,090	*	4,210	-
DA	2,090	*	4,210	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	50	-
DA	-	*	50	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,660	*	990	-
DA	1,660	*	990	-
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	500	-
DA	-	*	500	-
HL Health	490,713	*	492,000	498,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	388,951	*	390,000	390,000
GHP-STATE	388,951	*	390,000	390,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	29,000	*	29,000	29,000
GHP-USAID	29,000	*	29,000	29,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
GHP-USAID	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	17,262	*	17,500	14,500
DA	17,262	*	17,500	14,500
HL.9 Nutrition	7,500	*	7,500	7,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	*	7,500	7,500
ES Education and Social Services	17,000	*	18,000	18,000
ES.1 Basic Education	17,000	*	18,000	18,000
DA	17,000	*	18,000	18,000
EG Economic Growth	24,338	*	21,500	35,000
EG.3 Agriculture	16,338	*	16,500	17,500
DA	16,338	*	16,500	17,500
EG.10 Environment	7,000	*	5,000	7,000
DA	7,000	*	5,000	7,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	-	10,500
DA	1,000	*	-	10,500
Namibia	77,169	*	70,100	67,100
PS Peace and Security	100	*	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
HL Health	77,069	*	70,000	67,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	77,069	*	70,000	67,000
GHP-STATE	77,069	*	70,000	67,000
Niger	112,886	*	71,800	86,612
PS Peace and Security	1,800	*	1,800	1,875
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	800	*	800	875
IMET	800	*	800	875
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,327	*	3,000	4,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,528	*	-	2,000
DA	528	*	-	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,455	*	3,000	2,000
DA	1,455	*	3,000	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,344	*	-	500
DA	1,000	*	-	500
FFP	344	*	-	-
HL Health	58,584	*	39,000	50,000
HL.3 Malaria	19,000	*	19,000	19,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	*	19,000	19,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	9,251	*	8,000	11,000
FFP	1,251	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	11,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	11,960	*	8,000	9,000
FFP	1,000	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	10,960	*	8,000	9,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,240	*	-	-
DA	2,254	*	-	-
FFP	7,986	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	8,133	*	4,000	5,000
FFP	2,883	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	5,250	*	4,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	9,175	*	3,000	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	7,500	*	3,000	2,000
DA	7,500	*	3,000	2,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,675	*	-	-
FFP	1,675	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	24,204	*	25,000	28,237
EG.3 Agriculture	18,499	*	19,500	22,737
DA	13,500	*	19,500	22,737
ESF	4,000	*	-	-
FFP	999	*	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,511	*	-	-
FFP	3,511	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	517	*	-	-
FFP	517	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	77	*	-	-
FFP	77	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,600	*	5,500	5,500
DA	1,000	*	5,500	5,500
FFP	600	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	13,796	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,715	*	-	-
FFP	10,715	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	3,081	*	-	-
FFP	3,081	*	-	-
Nigeria	650,193	*	595,900	610,400
PS Peace and Security	4,450	*	4,700	5,200
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	*	-	250
INCLE	-	*	-	250
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	200	-
INCLE	-	*	200	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	250	*	500	500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	250	*	500	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	1,500	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	1,500	1,950
INCLE	3,000	*	1,500	1,950
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,696	*	15,456	13,456
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	*	3,000	1,000
INCLE	4,000	*	3,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	8,000	8,000
DA	-	*	8,000	8,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,922	*	2,456	3,000
DA	2,922	*	2,456	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,500	*	2,000	1,456
DA	1,500	*	2,000	1,456
DR.6 Human Rights	2,274	*	-	-
DA	2,274	*	-	-
HL Health	597,905	*	538,620	550,143
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	416,253	*	380,000	378,000
GHP-STATE	366,253	*	330,000	332,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	*	50,000	46,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,000	*	14,000	18,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	18,000
HL.3 Malaria	74,000	*	74,000	74,000
GHP-USAID	74,000	*	74,000	74,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	10,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	32,000	*	32,000	32,000
GHP-USAID	32,000	*	32,000	32,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	25,000	*	25,000	27,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000	27,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,000	*	6,620	4,143
DA	9,000	*	6,620	4,143
HL.9 Nutrition	27,652	*	7,000	7,000
FFP	20,652	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	14,100	*	14,000	14,000
ES.1 Basic Education	14,100	*	14,000	14,000
DA	14,100	*	14,000	14,000
EG Economic Growth	21,200	*	23,124	27,601
EG.3 Agriculture	19,200	*	22,124	24,601
DA	19,200	*	22,124	24,601
EG.10 Environment	2,000	*	-	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	2,000	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000	3,000
DA	-	*	1,000	3,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,842	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,842	*	-	-
FFP	1,842	*	-	-
Republic of the Congo	3,859	*	200	200
PS Peace and Security	150	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	150	*	200	200
IMET	150	*	200	200
HL Health	1,035	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	1,035	*	-	-
FFP	1,035	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,674	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,674	*	-	-
FFP	2,674	*	-	-
Rwanda	147,373	*	140,050	144,850
PS Peace and Security	550	*	550	550
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	550	*	550	550
IMET	550	*	550	550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,100	*	2,000	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	918	*	705	818
DA	918	*	705	818
DR.2 Good Governance	574	*	590	574
DA	574	*	590	574
DR.4 Civil Society	608	*	705	608
DA	608	*	705	608
HL Health	116,458	*	104,000	108,800
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	67,258	*	55,000	55,000
GHP-STATE	67,258	*	55,000	55,000
HL.3 Malaria	19,500	*	19,500	19,500
GHP-USAID	19,500	*	19,500	19,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	9,000	*	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	*	9,000	9,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,700	*	4,500	4,500
DA	4,700	*	4,500	4,500
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	*	4,000	3,800
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	3,800
ES Education and Social Services	12,500	*	13,500	13,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ES.1 Basic Education	12,000	*	13,000	13,000
DA	12,000	*	13,000	13,000
ES.2 Higher Education	500	*	500	500
DA	500	*	500	500
EG Economic Growth	15,765	*	20,000	20,000
EG.3 Agriculture	15,765	*	18,500	18,500
DA	15,765	*	18,500	18,500
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,500	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500	1,500
Sao Tome and Principe	100	*	200	200
PS Peace and Security	100	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	200	200
IMET	100	*	200	200
Senegal	125,802	*	124,350	135,350
PS Peace and Security	900	*	850	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	900	*	850	850
IMET	900	*	850	850
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	500	-
DA	-	*	500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	3,000	2,000
DA	-	*	3,000	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	*	1,500	1,000
DA	1,250	*	1,500	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,750	*	500	3,000
DA	3,750	*	500	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	500	-
DA	-	*	500	-
HL Health	77,402	*	67,000	75,523
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,902	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	6,902	*	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	25,500	*	25,500	25,500
GHP-USAID	25,500	*	25,500	25,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,000	*	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	13,000	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	11,000	*	6,500	6,023
DA	11,000	*	6,500	6,023
HL.9 Nutrition	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ES Education and Social Services	18,100	*	20,000	20,000
ES.1 Basic Education	18,100	*	20,000	20,000
DA	18,100	*	20,000	20,000
EG Economic Growth	24,400	*	30,500	32,977
EG.3 Agriculture	21,400	*	24,000	26,477
DA	21,400	*	24,000	26,477
EG.10 Environment	2,000	*	2,000	-
DA	2,000	*	2,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,500	3,500
DA	1,000	*	1,500	3,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,000	2,000
DA	-	*	1,000	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	2,000	1,000
DA	-	*	2,000	1,000
Seychelles	100	*	200	200
PS Peace and Security	100	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	200	200
IMET	100	*	200	200
Sierra Leone	37,517	*	30,400	42,050
PS Peace and Security	400	*	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	700	700
DA	-	*	700	700
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	800	800
DA	-	*	800	800
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	500	500
HL Health	35,117	*	28,000	39,650
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,117	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,117	*	-	-
HL.3 Malaria	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	7,000	*	7,000	11,150
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	11,150
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	*	5,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	5,000	4,000
Somalia	313,427	*	291,909	293,009

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS Peace and Security	219,608	*	243,309	242,509
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	*	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,500	*	4,000	4,000
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	208,108	*	233,509	233,509
IMET	-	*	300	300
PKO	208,108	*	233,209	233,209
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	1,800	1,000
INCLE	3,000	*	1,800	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,000	*	17,000	19,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,157	*	3,500	3,500
DA	3,157	*	3,500	3,500
DR.2 Good Governance	13,543	*	9,500	10,500
DA	13,543	*	9,500	10,500
DR.4 Civil Society	4,300	*	4,000	5,000
DA	4,300	*	4,000	5,000
HL Health	6,199	*	3,600	1,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,500	*	3,600	1,500
GHP-USAID	1,500	*	3,600	1,500
HL.9 Nutrition	4,699	*	-	-
FFP	4,699	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	16,000	*	10,000	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	16,000	*	10,000	10,000
DA	16,000	*	10,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	18,000	*	18,000	20,000
EG.3 Agriculture	18,000	*	16,000	18,000
DA	18,000	*	16,000	18,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,000	2,000
DA	-	*	1,000	2,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	32,620	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	32,620	*	-	-
FFP	32,620	*	-	-
South Africa	403,565	*	433,650	445,650
PS Peace and Security	650	*	650	650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	650	*	650	650
IMET	650	*	650	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	*	250	250
DA	500	*	250	250
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	500	500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	500	500
DR.4 Civil Society	500	*	250	250
DA	500	*	250	250
HL Health	399,915	*	430,000	434,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	384,915	*	415,000	413,000
GHP-STATE	334,915	*	365,000	367,000
GHP-USAID	50,000	*	50,000	46,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	15,000	*	15,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	16,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	-	8,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
South Sudan	274,856	*	137,800	146,800
PS Peace and Security	30,000	*	28,000	26,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	8,000	*	8,000	6,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000	6,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	20,000	*	18,000	18,000
PKO	20,000	*	18,000	18,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,000	*	15,000	15,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	15,000	*	15,000	7,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000	7,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	-	8,000
DA	-	*	-	8,000
HL Health	92,934	*	69,300	78,300
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	39,800	*	39,800	39,800
GHP-STATE	39,800	*	39,800	39,800
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	*	7,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	7,000	10,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	8,500	*	7,500	7,500
DA	8,500	*	7,500	7,500
HL.9 Nutrition	25,634	*	-	-
FFP	25,634	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	10,500	*	12,681	12,681
ES.1 Basic Education	10,500	*	12,681	12,681
DA	10,500	*	12,681	12,681
EG Economic Growth	8,000	*	12,819	14,819
EG.3 Agriculture	5,500	*	10,519	10,519
DA	5,500	*	10,519	10,519
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
EG.10 Environment	2,500	*	2,300	2,300
DA	2,500	*	2,300	2,300
HA Humanitarian Assistance	117,422	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	117,422	*	-	-
FFP	117,422	*	-	-
Sudan	164,382	*	84,400	22,500
PS Peace and Security	-	*	3,900	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	-	1,000
NADR	-	*	-	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	200	-
IMET	-	*	200	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	3,700	-
INCLE	-	*	3,700	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,000	*	15,500	15,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,300	*	6,100	2,000
DA	2,000	*	6,100	2,000
ESF	300	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,200	*	1,710	-
DA	1,500	*	1,710	-
ESF	700	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,500	*	5,100	-
DA	3,500	*	5,100	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,500	*	1,980	10,500
DA	2,500	*	1,980	10,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	500	*	610	-
DA	500	*	610	-
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
HL Health	16,527	*	9,000	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	*	5,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	5,000	2,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	4,000	4,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	13,638	*	-	-
DA	4,638	*	-	-
ESF	9,000	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	889	*	-	-
FFP	889	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	11,662	*	56,000	-
EG.3 Agriculture	11,662	*	56,000	-
DA	11,662	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	56,000	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	125,193	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	125,193	*	-	-
FFP	125,193	*	-	-
Tanzania	526,808	*	571,650	564,750
PS Peace and Security	750	*	750	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	750	*	750	750
IMET	750	*	750	750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,500	3,500
DR.2 Good Governance	400	*	400	400
DA	400	*	400	400
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	*	400	400
DA	300	*	400	400
DR.4 Civil Society	2,300	*	2,700	2,700
DA	2,300	*	2,700	2,700
HL Health	501,204	*	546,000	536,800
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	401,166	*	447,400	430,500
GHP-STATE	366,166	*	412,400	398,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	*	35,000	32,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	*	7,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	8,000
HL.3 Malaria	42,000	*	42,000	42,000
GHP-USAID	42,000	*	42,000	42,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	7,038	*	5,600	3,300
DA	7,038	*	5,600	3,300
HL.9 Nutrition	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,000	*	10,400	10,400

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ES.1 Basic Education	8,000	*	10,400	10,400
DA	8,000	*	10,400	10,400
EG Economic Growth	11,500	*	11,000	13,300
EG.3 Agriculture	4,000	*	5,000	8,000
DA	4,000	*	5,000	8,000
EG.10 Environment	7,500	*	4,000	3,300
DA	7,500	*	4,000	3,300
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	2,000	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000	2,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,354	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,354	*	-	-
FFP	2,354	*	-	-
Togo	12,100	*	300	500
PS Peace and Security	300	*	300	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	300	*	300	500
IMET	300	*	300	500
HL Health	11,800	*	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	11,800	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	11,800	*	-	-
Uganda	521,790	*	539,657	548,657
PS Peace and Security	700	*	700	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	700	*	700	700
IMET	700	*	700	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
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	1,500	*	2,000	2,000
DA	1,500	*	2,000	2,000
HL Health	473,538	*	487,700	491,608
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	376,038	*	392,700	390,700
GHP-STATE	336,038	*	352,700	353,700
GHP-USAID	40,000	*	40,000	37,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	34,000	*	34,000	34,000
GHP-USAID	34,000	*	34,000	34,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	27,000	*	27,000	27,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	27,000	*	27,000	27,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	8,500	*	6,000	2,908
DA	8,500	*	6,000	2,908
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,000	*	10,000	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	7,000	*	9,000	9,000
DA	7,000	*	9,000	9,000
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	29,000	*	38,257	43,349
EG.3 Agriculture	24,500	*	33,257	35,349
DA	24,500	*	33,257	35,349
EG.10 Environment	4,500	*	1,000	2,000
DA	4,500	*	1,000	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	3,000	4,000
DA	-	*	3,000	4,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	1,000	2,000
DA	-	*	1,000	2,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	9,052	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,324	*	-	-
FFP	1,324	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	7,728	*	-	-
FFP	7,728	*	-	-
Zambia	441,272	*	485,066	497,316
PS Peace and Security	350	*	350	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	350	*	350	500
IMET	350	*	350	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	*	3,000	9,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,550	*	1,560	5,500
DA	1,550	*	1,560	5,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	440	2,500
DA	-	*	440	2,500
DR.4 Civil Society	450	*	-	300
DA	450	*	-	300
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	500	*	1,000	700
DA	500	*	1,000	700
HL Health	424,122	*	461,475	466,075
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	362,113	*	397,600	395,900
GHP-STATE	337,113	*	372,600	372,600
GHP-USAID	25,000	*	25,000	23,300
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000	6,800
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,800
HL.3 Malaria	30,000	*	30,000	30,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	30,000	*	30,000	30,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	8,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	10,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,634	*	5,500	3,000
DA	5,634	*	5,500	3,000
HL.9 Nutrition	2,375	*	2,375	2,375
GHP-USAID	2,375	*	2,375	2,375
ES Education and Social Services	4,800	*	5,000	5,000
ES.1 Basic Education	4,800	*	5,000	5,000
DA	4,800	*	5,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	9,500	*	15,241	16,741
EG.3 Agriculture	5,000	*	9,741	11,241
DA	5,000	*	9,741	11,241
EG.10 Environment	3,000	*	3,000	1,500
DA	3,000	*	3,000	1,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	*	2,500	2,500
DA	1,500	*	2,500	2,500
Zimbabwe	317,106	*	218,500	221,500
PS Peace and Security	1,500	*	1,500	2,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,500	*	1,500	2,500
NADR	1,500	*	1,500	2,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,625	*	8,000	9,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	727	*	-	1,000
DA	727	*	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	4,275	*	2,000	1,500
DA	4,275	*	2,000	1,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,840	*	2,000	2,000
DA	3,840	*	2,000	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	5,651	*	3,000	3,500
DA	4,026	*	3,000	3,500
FFP	1,625	*	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	416	*	-	500
DA	416	*	-	500
DR.6 Human Rights	716	*	1,000	500
DA	716	*	1,000	500
HL Health	242,254	*	199,000	196,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	198,750	*	170,000	170,000
GHP-STATE	198,750	*	170,000	170,000

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HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000	6,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,500
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	11,041	*	6,000	3,000
FFP	8,041	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	6,000	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,673	*	-	-
FFP	6,673	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	2,790	*	-	-
FFP	2,790	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	32,758	*	10,000	13,500
EG.3 Agriculture	12,756	*	8,000	8,000
DA	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
FFP	4,756	*	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,523	*	-	-
FFP	3,523	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	5,337	*	-	-
DA	500	*	-	-
FFP	4,837	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	11,142	*	2,000	5,500
DA	-	*	2,000	5,500
FFP	11,142	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	24,969	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	24,969	*	-	-
FFP	24,969	*	-	-
State Africa Regional	145,151	*	146,276	145,950
PS Peace and Security	106,351	*	117,176	112,850
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	32,700	*	39,700	37,700
ESF	4,700	*	11,700	7,700
NADR	28,000	*	28,000	30,000
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	*	-	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	11,550	*	9,962	7,000
INCLE	11,550	*	9,962	7,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	*	700	-
INCLE	700	*	700	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,500	*	2,500	2,000

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NADR	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	44,151	*	48,500	52,450
PKO	44,151	*	48,500	52,450
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	10,750	*	14,314	12,200
INCLE	10,750	*	14,314	12,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	30,800	*	25,100	25,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	14,000	*	9,800	9,800
INCLE	14,000	*	9,800	9,800
DR.2 Good Governance	2,300	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	2,300	*	3,000	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	*	4,300	4,300
ESF	4,000	*	4,300	4,300
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	4,000	*	2,000	2,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
ESF	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	6,000	*	2,000	6,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	6,000	*	-	6,000
ESF	6,000	*	-	6,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	2,000	-
ESF	-	*	2,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	128,040	*	184,385	296,585
PS Peace and Security	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	*	6,185	6,185
DR.2 Good Governance	2,500	*	4,135	4,185
DA	1,700	*	4,135	4,185
ESF	800	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	2,050	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,050	2,000
HL Health	18,590	*	19,900	21,900
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,000	*	1,000	1,500
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000	1,500
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	*	7,700	7,700
GHP-USAID	7,700	*	7,700	7,700
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,500	*	3,500	5,000

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GHP-USAID	3,500	*	3,500	5,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,890	*	5,200	5,200
DA	3,890	*	5,200	5,200
ES Education and Social Services	14,200	*	14,000	24,000
ES.1 Basic Education	4,200	*	4,000	4,000
DA	4,200	*	4,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	*	10,000	20,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000	20,000
EG Economic Growth	89,750	*	143,300	243,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	21,000	*	77,000	100,000
DA	21,000	*	77,000	100,000
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	-	10,000
DA	-	*	-	10,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	3,500	-
DA	-	*	3,500	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	-	4,200
DA	-	*	-	4,200
EG.10 Environment	6,050	*	4,800	4,800
DA	6,050	*	4,800	4,800
EG.11 Adaptation	1,500	*	500	10,750
DA	1,500	*	500	10,750
EG.12 Clean Energy	57,500	*	54,000	100,000
DA	57,500	*	54,000	100,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,700	*	1,500	10,750
DA	1,700	*	1,500	10,750
USAID Central Africa Regional	56,000	*	59,000	64,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
DA	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	46,000	*	49,000	54,000
EG.10 Environment	43,000	*	43,000	43,000
DA	43,000	*	43,000	43,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	*	6,000	11,000
DA	3,000	*	6,000	11,000
USAID East Africa Regional	27,633	*	28,633	35,303
HL Health	2,500	*	1,500	1,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	500	*	500	-
GHP-USAID	500	*	500	-
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	25,133	*	27,133	34,303
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	*	3,333	9,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	3,000	*	3,333	9,000
EG.3 Agriculture	16,133	*	19,800	19,800
DA	16,133	*	19,800	19,800
EG.10 Environment	5,000	*	2,000	1,003
DA	5,000	*	2,000	1,003
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	2,000	2,500
DA	1,000	*	2,000	2,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	26,553	*	36,334	45,153
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,517	*	5,565	9,565
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	-	1,565
DA	-	*	-	1,565
DR.2 Good Governance	2,017	*	3,744	3,000
DA	2,017	*	3,744	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	500	*	1,821	2,000
DA	500	*	1,821	2,000
HL Health	14,036	*	15,588	14,407
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,040	*	7,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,040	*	7,000	5,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,746	*	2,088	4,407
DA	4,746	*	2,088	4,407
HL.9 Nutrition	2,750	*	4,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	2,750	*	4,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	10,000	*	15,181	21,181
EG.3 Agriculture	9,000	*	10,681	16,681
DA	9,000	*	10,681	16,681
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	4,500	4,500
DA	1,000	*	4,500	4,500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	31,404	*	32,283	45,453
PS Peace and Security	300	*	350	298
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	*	350	298
DA	300	*	350	298
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,600	3,600
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	950	*	1,600	1,600
DA	950	*	1,600	1,600
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	1,050	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,050	*	1,000	1,000
HL Health	6,000	*	6,000	5,290

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,000	*	6,000	5,290
DA	6,000	*	6,000	5,290
EG Economic Growth	22,104	*	22,333	36,265
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	*	3,333	9,000
DA	3,000	*	3,333	9,000
EG.3 Agriculture	9,104	*	10,000	10,000
DA	9,104	*	10,000	10,000
EG.10 Environment	10,000	*	7,500	5,765
DA	10,000	*	7,500	5,765
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000	4,000
DA	-	*	1,000	4,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	5,500
DA	-	*	-	5,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	500	2,000
DA	-	*	500	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	50,975	*	119,959	130,004
PS Peace and Security	-	*	1,000	5,004
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	1,000	5,004
DA	-	*	1,000	5,004
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	1,000	1,000
DA	-	*	1,000	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
HL Health	19,475	*	85,625	85,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,850	*	68,000	68,000
GHP-STATE	1,850	*	68,000	68,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
HL.9 Nutrition	625	*	625	-
GHP-USAID	625	*	625	-
EG Economic Growth	28,500	*	30,334	37,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	*	3,334	9,000
DA	3,000	*	3,334	9,000
EG.3 Agriculture	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
DA	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
EG.10 Environment	8,000	*	8,000	-
DA	8,000	*	8,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	*	3,000	8,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	1,500	*	3,000	8,000
East Asia and Pacific	989,249	*	1,042,305	1,155,625
Burma	136,127	*	109,000	109,000
PS Peace and Security	2,900	*	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,300	*	-	-
INCLE	1,300	*	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	600	*	-	-
DA	600	*	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	-	-
INCLE	1,000	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	40,762	*	55,200	55,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,112	*	-	2,500
ESF	2,912	*	-	2,500
INCLE	1,200	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,100	*	-	2,000
ESF	1,100	*	-	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	4,700	2,000
ESF	-	*	4,700	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	19,162	*	20,500	23,700
DA	-	*	7,000	7,000
ESF	19,162	*	13,500	16,700
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,410	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	4,410	*	10,000	10,000
DR.6 Human Rights	11,978	*	20,000	15,000
ESF	11,978	*	20,000	15,000
HL Health	37,627	*	29,000	29,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,627	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	10,627	*	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	7,000	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	26,600	*	4,000	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	15,600	*	4,000	4,000
DA	1,500	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	14,100	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	11,000	*	-	-
DA	10,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	28,238	*	20,800	20,800
EG.3 Agriculture	26,438	*	15,000	15,000
DA	16,100	*	15,000	15,000
ESF	10,338	*	-	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	4,800	4,800
DA	-	*	-	4,800
ESF	-	*	4,800	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,800	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,800	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	-
Cambodia	94,027	*	89,505	93,500
PS Peace and Security	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
NADR	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
DR.2 Good Governance	5,289	*	4,278	1,040
DA	5,289	*	4,278	1,040
DR.4 Civil Society	8,456	*	11,805	9,481
DA	8,456	*	11,805	9,481
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,892	*	900	2,291
DA	1,892	*	900	2,291
DR.6 Human Rights	7,363	*	6,017	10,188
DA	7,363	*	6,017	10,188
HL Health	29,527	*	25,005	31,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,522	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	4,522	*	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,505	*	6,505	6,500
GHP-USAID	6,505	*	6,505	6,500
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	*	3,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	500	*	500	2,500
DA	500	*	500	2,500
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,500	*	4,100	4,100
ES.1 Basic Education	8,500	*	4,100	4,100
DA	8,500	*	4,100	4,100
EG Economic Growth	25,000	*	29,400	27,400
EG.3 Agriculture	7,900	*	10,900	10,900
DA	7,900	*	10,900	10,900

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	5,000	*	5,500	-
DA	5,000	*	5,500	-
EG.10 Environment	5,700	*	5,600	4,900
DA	5,700	*	5,600	4,900
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	2,000	3,200
DA	2,000	*	2,000	3,200
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,400	*	5,400	5,400
DA	4,400	*	5,400	5,400
China	17,000	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,000	*	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	*	-	-
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,846	*	-	-
DA	2,846	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	8,654	*	-	-
DA	2,154	*	-	-
ESF	6,500	*	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,750	*	-	-
ESF	1,750	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	750	*	-	-
ESF	750	*	-	-
Fiji	400	*	500	500
PS Peace and Security	400	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	500	500
IMET	400	*	500	500
Indonesia	136,886	*	125,600	150,275
PS Peace and Security	30,475	*	28,500	28,675
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	950	*	875	875
INCLE	950	*	875	875
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	16,650	*	16,525	16,700
FMF	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
IMET	2,650	*	2,525	2,700
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	6,875	*	5,900	5,900
INCLE	6,875	*	5,900	5,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,600	*	25,200	25,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,900	*	4,600	4,600
DA	2,100	*	2,000	2,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
INCLE	2,800	*	2,600	2,600
DR.2 Good Governance	5,500	*	8,600	8,000
DA	5,500	*	8,600	8,000
DR.4 Civil Society	5,000	*	7,000	6,500
DA	5,000	*	7,000	6,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	2,000	3,000
DA	-	*	2,000	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	200	*	3,000	3,100
DA	200	*	3,000	3,100
HL Health	50,111	*	36,900	53,400
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	9,111	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,111	*	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	17,000	*	17,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	*	17,000	20,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	11,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	11,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,500	*	14,500	13,000
GHP-USAID	14,500	*	14,500	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,500	*	5,400	9,400
DA	9,500	*	5,400	9,400
ES Education and Social Services	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
ES.2 Higher Education	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	37,700	*	32,000	40,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	1,000	3,000
DA	-	*	1,000	3,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	*	2,000	3,000
DA	1,000	*	2,000	3,000
EG.10 Environment	23,000	*	7,000	-
DA	23,000	*	7,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	6,000	9,000
DA	1,000	*	6,000	9,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,600	*	8,000	8,000
DA	4,600	*	8,000	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	8,100	*	8,000	17,000
DA	8,100	*	8,000	17,000
Laos	82,869	*	68,900	71,300
PS Peace and Security	44,400	*	33,400	29,800
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	500	*	500	500
INCLE	500	*	500	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	*	-	2,000
DA	1,000	*	-	2,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	40,000	*	30,000	24,400
NADR	40,000	*	30,000	24,400

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
INCLE	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,000	*	11,000	11,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,000	*	2,000	2,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	7,000	*	7,000	8,000
DA	7,000	*	7,000	8,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	*	1,000	-
DA	1,000	*	1,000	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,000	*	-	-
DA	2,000	*	-	-
HL Health	11,469	*	7,500	12,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,939	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,939	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	6,030	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	6,030	*	4,000	4,000
HL.9 Nutrition	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	*	6,000	6,000
ES.1 Basic Education	10,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	10,000	*	4,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	2,000	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	5,000	*	11,000	12,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,000	*	6,000	2,000
DA	2,000	*	6,000	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,000	*	5,000	8,000
DA	3,000	*	5,000	8,000
Malaysia	1,100	*	1,100	1,300
PS Peace and Security	1,100	*	1,100	1,300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,100	*	1,100	1,300
IMET	1,100	*	1,100	1,300
Marshall Islands	450	*	2,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	450	*	450	450
DR.2 Good Governance	450	*	225	225
DA	450	*	225	225

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	225	225
DA	-	*	225	225
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,550	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	550	1,000
DA	-	*	550	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	-	550
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	*	-	550
DA	-	*	-	550
Micronesia	450	*	2,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	450	*	450	450
DR.2 Good Governance	450	*	225	225
DA	450	*	225	225
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	225	225
DA	-	*	225	225
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,550	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	550	1,000
DA	-	*	550	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	-	550
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	*	-	550
DA	-	*	-	550
Mongolia	10,000	*	13,000	13,000
PS Peace and Security	6,500	*	6,500	6,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
FMF	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
INCLE	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	2,250	2,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	*	500	500
INCLE	500	*	500	500
DR.4 Civil Society	1,200	*	1,750	1,250
DA	1,200	*	1,750	1,250
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	300	*	-	500
DA	300	*	-	500
EG Economic Growth	1,500	*	4,250	4,250
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	750	750
DA	-	*	750	750
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,500	*	3,500	3,500
DA	1,500	*	3,500	3,500
North Korea	5,000	*	-	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
Papua New Guinea	4,200	*	20,650	28,700
PS Peace and Security	300	*	400	450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	300	*	400	450
IMET	300	*	400	450
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	1,500	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	750	750
DA	-	*	750	750
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	750	750
DA	-	*	750	750
HL Health	3,900	*	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,900	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	3,900	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	*	18,750	26,750
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	364	1,280
DA	-	*	364	1,280
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	1,566	640
DA	-	*	1,566	640
EG.10 Environment	-	*	3,490	3,500
DA	-	*	3,490	3,500
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	5,330
DA	-	*	-	5,330
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	10,690	12,000
DA	-	*	10,690	12,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	2,640	4,000
DA	-	*	2,640	4,000
Philippines	164,540	*	155,265	166,825
PS Peace and Security	52,640	*	52,070	51,630
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)	440	*	440	-
NADR	440	*	440	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	725	*	430	430
INCLE	725	*	430	430
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	*	500	500
DA	700	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	42,000	*	42,100	42,100
FMF	40,000	*	40,000	40,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,100	2,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,275	*	3,100	3,100
INCLE	3,275	*	3,100	3,100

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,500	*	17,095	17,095
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	*	4,395	3,670
DA	-	*	1,500	775
INCLE	3,000	*	2,895	2,895
DR.2 Good Governance	6,000	*	6,500	9,295
DA	6,000	*	6,500	9,295
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	1,500	-
DA	-	*	1,500	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	*	4,700	3,380
DA	3,000	*	4,700	3,380
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	500	*	-	750
DA	500	*	-	750
HL Health	43,600	*	33,000	45,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	9,600	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	9,600	*	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	17,000	*	17,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	*	17,000	20,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	*	13,000	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	4,000	*	3,000	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	26,800	*	21,000	21,000
ES.1 Basic Education	18,000	*	12,000	12,000
DA	18,000	*	12,000	12,000
ES.2 Higher Education	8,800	*	9,000	9,000
DA	8,800	*	9,000	9,000
EG Economic Growth	29,000	*	32,100	32,100
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	500	-
DA	-	*	500	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	3,400	1,400
DA	-	*	3,400	1,400
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,000	*	3,000	3,000
EG.10 Environment	17,000	*	10,500	10,500
DA	17,000	*	10,500	10,500
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	4,000	5,500
DA	2,000	*	4,000	5,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,000	*	5,500	6,500
DA	5,000	*	5,500	6,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,000	*	5,200	5,200
DA	4,000	*	5,200	5,200
Samoa	100	*	100	100

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS Peace and Security	100	*	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
Thailand	28,358	*	23,300	27,900
PS Peace and Security	13,300	*	17,500	17,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
NADR	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	500	-
NADR	500	*	500	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	*	1,600	1,600
DA	-	*	1,600	1,600
ESF	600	*	-	-
INCLE	100	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	9,000	*	12,200	12,300
FMF	7,000	*	10,000	10,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,200	2,300
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	1,600	1,600
INCLE	1,500	*	1,600	1,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,800	*	5,800	5,800
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	400	*	400	400
INCLE	400	*	400	400
DR.2 Good Governance	400	*	1,000	750
DA	-	*	1,000	750
ESF	400	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	6,000	*	4,400	4,650
DA	2,000	*	4,400	4,650
ESF	4,000	*	-	-
HL Health	8,258	*	-	5,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,258	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,258	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
Timor-Leste	19,200	*	18,400	18,400
PS Peace and Security	800	*	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	400	*	-	-
INCLE	400	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,400	*	9,500	9,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	8,400	*	-	-
DA	8,000	*	-	-
INCLE	400	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	6,200	6,200

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	6,200	6,200
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	3,300	3,300
DA	-	*	3,300	3,300
HL Health	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	8,000	*	6,500	6,500
EG.3 Agriculture	4,800	*	3,500	4,500
DA	4,800	*	3,500	4,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,200	*	1,000	1,000
DA	2,200	*	1,000	1,000
Tonga	400	*	400	400
PS Peace and Security	400	*	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
Vietnam	171,586	*	169,230	191,000
PS Peace and Security	36,200	*	36,930	39,700
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	*	430	-
NADR	-	*	430	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	-	*	1,000	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	400	*	1,000	1,500
DA	-	*	1,000	1,500
ESF	400	*	-	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	17,500	*	17,000	19,500
NADR	17,500	*	17,000	19,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	14,000	*	13,800	14,000
FMF	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
IMET	2,000	*	1,800	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,300	*	3,700	3,700
INCLE	4,300	*	3,700	3,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,300	*	16,711	16,711
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,700	*	1,300	1,300
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
INCLE	1,700	*	1,300	1,300
DR.2 Good Governance	8,500	*	9,500	9,500
DA	6,500	*	9,500	9,500

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ESF	2,000	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	5,100	*	5,911	5,911
DA	3,500	*	5,911	5,911
ESF	1,600	*	-	-
HL Health	39,086	*	37,000	48,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	32,086	*	30,000	30,000
GHP-STATE	32,086	*	30,000	30,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	*	7,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	*	7,000	10,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
ES Education and Social Services	32,000	*	28,000	28,000
ES.2 Higher Education	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
DA	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
ES.4 Social Services	14,500	*	13,000	13,000
DA	14,500	*	13,000	13,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	48,000	*	50,589	58,089
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	*	5,000	4,750
DA	-	*	5,000	4,750
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	*	3,339	3,339
DA	-	*	3,339	3,339
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	34,000	*	29,250	29,000
DA	15,000	*	14,250	14,000
ESF	19,000	*	15,000	15,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	3,000	4,000
DA	2,000	*	3,000	4,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,000	*	5,000	10,000
DA	4,000	*	5,000	10,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,500	*	5,000	7,000
DA	4,500	*	5,000	7,000
Pacific Islands Regional	25,000	*	35,000	51,000
PS Peace and Security	1,000	*	1,230	1,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	*	1,230	1,500
DA	1,000	*	1,230	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	4,000	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	500	*	2,000	2,000
DA	500	*	2,000	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	500	*	2,000	2,000
DA	500	*	2,000	2,000
HL Health	1,500	*	-	6,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	6,000

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GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,500	*	-	-
DA	1,500	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	21,500	*	29,770	39,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	4,379	-
DA	-	*	4,379	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	1,741	3,850
DA	-	*	1,741	3,850
EG.10 Environment	11,000	*	2,800	4,800
DA	11,000	*	2,800	4,800
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	*	11,580	20,000
DA	3,000	*	11,580	20,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,500	*	5,820	6,000
DA	2,500	*	5,820	6,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,000	*	3,450	4,850
DA	5,000	*	3,450	4,850
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	70,556	*	187,491	191,561
PS Peace and Security	52,552	*	68,991	72,161
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)	1,430	*	1,500	2,870
NADR	1,430	*	1,500	2,870
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,422	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	1,422	*	-	-
INCLE	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,050	*	-	-
ESF	1,050	*	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	800	*	300	800
ESF	800	*	300	800
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,350	*	4,000	6,000
NADR	3,350	*	4,000	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	32,000	*	50,000	50,000
FMF	32,000	*	50,000	50,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	6,500	*	7,191	6,491
INCLE	6,500	*	7,191	6,491
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	7,000	7,700
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,500	*	800	1,500
INCLE	1,500	*	800	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	3,500	*	6,200	6,200
ESF	3,500	*	6,200	6,200
HL Health	4,276	*	83,000	65,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,276	*	83,000	65,000
GHP-STATE	4,276	*	83,000	65,000

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EG Economic Growth	7,228	*	28,500	46,700
EG.2 Trade and Investment	4,753	*	23,500	40,800
ESF	4,753	*	23,500	40,800
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	475	*	-	-
ESF	475	*	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,000	*	-	-
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	5,000	5,900
ESF	-	*	5,000	5,900
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,500	*	-	-
PO.3 Evaluation	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	21,000	*	20,864	36,864
PS Peace and Security	1,250	*	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,250	*	-	-
ESF	1,250	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	9,000	9,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	2,743	500
DA	-	*	2,743	500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,743	750
DA	-	*	2,743	750
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	170	500
DA	-	*	170	500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	3,344	7,250
DA	-	*	3,344	7,250
HL Health	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
HL.3 Malaria	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	16,750	*	8,864	24,864
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,000	*	-	-
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	2,000	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	7,900	*	864	1,864
DA	3,000	*	864	1,864
ESF	4,900	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	350	*	1,000	1,200
DA	-	*	1,000	1,200
ESF	350	*	-	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,000	13,800

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	3,000	13,800
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,500	*	4,000	4,000
DA	2,000	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,169,013	*	1,153,603	1,396,213
Albania	9,490	*	9,090	9,090
PS Peace and Security	4,250	*	4,000	3,400
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	750	*	500	500
NADR	750	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	900	*	900	900
IMET	900	*	900	900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,600	*	2,600	2,000
INCLE	2,600	*	2,600	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,990	*	5,090	5,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,400	*	2,100	2,700
INCLE	2,400	*	2,100	2,700
DR.4 Civil Society	2,290	*	2,250	1,760
AEECA	2,290	*	2,250	1,760
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	300	*	740	740
AEECA	300	*	740	740
EG Economic Growth	250	*	-	490
EG.2 Trade and Investment	250	*	-	490
AEECA	250	*	-	490
Armenia	29,980	*	30,055	30,055
PS Peace and Security	4,700	*	4,500	4,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	600	*	600	600
IMET	600	*	600	600
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,100	*	3,900	3,900
INCLE	4,100	*	3,900	3,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,110	*	13,150	13,150
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,650	*	4,150	4,150
AEECA	1,150	*	2,000	2,000
INCLE	2,500	*	2,150	2,150
DR.2 Good Governance	3,550	*	2,700	2,600
AEECA	3,550	*	2,700	2,600
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,900	*	1,200	1,300
AEECA	1,900	*	1,200	1,300
DR.4 Civil Society	2,905	*	3,200	3,100
AEECA	2,905	*	3,200	3,100
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,105	*	1,800	1,800
AEECA	4,105	*	1,800	1,800
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	100	200
AEECA	-	*	100	200

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ES Education and Social Services	-	*	250	500
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	250	500
AEECA	-	*	250	500
EG Economic Growth	6,975	*	11,905	11,655
EG.2 Trade and Investment	700	*	500	500
AEECA	700	*	500	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,885	*	6,055	5,555
AEECA	2,885	*	6,055	5,555
EG.6 Workforce Development	700	*	1,250	1,050
AEECA	700	*	1,250	1,050
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,690	*	2,500	1,530
AEECA	2,690	*	2,500	1,530
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,600	3,020
AEECA	-	*	1,600	3,020
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,195	*	250	250
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,020	*	-	-
AEECA	2,020	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	175	*	250	250
AEECA	175	*	250	250
Azerbaijan	8,930	*	9,740	9,740
PS Peace and Security	845	*	1,465	1,090
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	500	300
AEECA	-	*	500	300
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	*	200	150
AEECA	200	*	200	150
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	45	*	165	40
AEECA	45	*	165	40
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	600	*	600	600
IMET	600	*	600	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,745	*	4,200	4,200
DR.2 Good Governance	428	*	600	600
AEECA	428	*	600	600
DR.4 Civil Society	3,222	*	2,150	2,150
AEECA	3,222	*	2,150	2,150
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	695	*	1,300	1,300
AEECA	695	*	1,300	1,300
DR.6 Human Rights	400	*	150	150
AEECA	400	*	150	150
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	25	60
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	25	60
AEECA	-	*	25	60
EG Economic Growth	3,340	*	4,050	4,390
EG.2 Trade and Investment	988	*	1,118	760
AEECA	988	*	1,118	760

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EG.3 Agriculture	600	*	500	500
AEECA	600	*	500	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,752	*	1,900	2,900
AEECA	1,752	*	1,900	2,900
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	532	230
AEECA	-	*	532	230
Belarus	10,225	*	15,000	15,000
PS Peace and Security	2,895	*	579	579
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,645	*	-	-
AEECA	2,645	*	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	250	*	579	579
AEECA	250	*	579	579
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,650	*	11,830	11,830
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,100	*	2,508	2,508
AEECA	1,100	*	2,508	2,508
DR.4 Civil Society	2,150	*	5,022	5,022
AEECA	2,150	*	5,022	5,022
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,800	*	2,967	2,967
AEECA	1,800	*	2,967	2,967
DR.6 Human Rights	600	*	1,333	1,333
AEECA	600	*	1,333	1,333
ES Education and Social Services	148	*	1,000	1,000
ES.4 Social Services	148	*	1,000	1,000
AEECA	148	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,532	*	1,591	1,591
EG.2 Trade and Investment	300	*	-	-
AEECA	300	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,201	*	1,551	1,591
AEECA	1,201	*	1,551	1,591
EG.10 Environment	31	*	40	-
AEECA	31	*	40	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,690	*	41,751	42,351
PS Peace and Security	10,848	*	14,447	10,461
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	840	*	-	-
AEECA	840	*	-	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	*	1,140	1,100
AEECA	300	*	1,140	1,100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,908	*	4,207	1,461
AEECA	2,908	*	4,207	1,461
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,900	*	4,650	5,250
NADR	3,900	*	4,650	5,250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	900	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	900	*	1,000	1,000

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PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	3,450	1,650
INCLE	2,000	*	3,450	1,650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	18,042	*	16,263	17,450
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,529	*	4,478	6,150
AEECA	4,029	*	2,828	2,700
INCLE	3,500	*	1,650	3,450
DR.2 Good Governance	4,155	*	3,700	3,550
AEECA	4,155	*	3,700	3,550
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	455	*	1,050	1,000
AEECA	455	*	1,050	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,868	*	3,622	3,480
AEECA	2,868	*	3,622	3,480
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,035	*	2,413	2,310
AEECA	3,035	*	2,413	2,310
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	1,000	960
AEECA	-	*	1,000	960
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	*	60	-
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	60	-
AEECA	-	*	60	-
EG Economic Growth	10,800	*	10,981	14,440
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,570	*	6,261	9,050
AEECA	2,570	*	6,261	9,050
EG.4 Financial Sector	4,430	*	2,700	3,150
AEECA	4,430	*	2,700	3,150
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,530	*	-	-
AEECA	1,530	*	-	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,270	*	430	740
AEECA	2,270	*	430	740
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,590	1,500
AEECA	-	*	1,590	1,500
Bulgaria	1,700	*	1,700	1,400
PS Peace and Security	1,700	*	1,700	1,400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,700	*	1,700	1,400
IMET	1,700	*	1,700	1,400
Croatia	850	*	850	850
PS Peace and Security	850	*	850	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	850	*	850	850
IMET	850	*	850	850
Cyprus	200	*	500	500
PS Peace and Security	200	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	*	500	500

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IMET	200	*	500	500
Czech Republic	425	*	425	425
PS Peace and Security	425	*	425	425
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	425	*	425	425
IMET	425	*	425	425
Estonia	11,100	*	9,850	10,850
PS Peace and Security	11,100	*	9,850	10,850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	11,100	*	9,850	10,850
FMF	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
IMET	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Georgia	132,025	*	120,625	126,275
PS Peace and Security	45,250	*	34,480	34,875
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	*	-	1,100
NADR	1,100	*	-	1,100
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,200	*	1,050	2,150
AEECA	2,200	*	1,050	2,150
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	115	*	100	100
INCLE	115	*	100	100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,450	*	3,575	1,475
AEECA	1,450	*	3,575	1,475
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	37,200	*	27,200	26,750
FMF	35,000	*	25,000	25,000
IMET	2,200	*	2,200	1,750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,185	*	1,555	2,300
INCLE	3,185	*	1,555	2,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	38,979	*	43,745	43,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,089	*	9,330	8,585
AEECA	4,689	*	6,585	6,585
INCLE	2,400	*	2,745	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	10,145	*	10,323	10,323
AEECA	10,145	*	10,323	10,323
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,226	*	4,607	4,607
AEECA	3,226	*	4,607	4,607
DR.4 Civil Society	8,950	*	9,385	9,385
AEECA	8,950	*	9,385	9,385
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	5,290	*	5,410	5,410
AEECA	5,290	*	5,410	5,410
DR.6 Human Rights	4,279	*	4,690	4,690
AEECA	4,279	*	4,690	4,690
HL Health	-	*	-	5,000

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HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	4,087	*	4,180	4,726
ES.1 Basic Education	3,627	*	3,720	3,626
AEECA	3,627	*	3,720	3,626
ES.2 Higher Education	460	*	460	1,100
AEECA	460	*	460	1,100
EG Economic Growth	43,709	*	38,220	38,549
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,224	*	2,232	2,100
AEECA	3,224	*	2,232	2,100
EG.3 Agriculture	7,481	*	4,800	2,800
AEECA	7,481	*	4,800	2,800
EG.4 Financial Sector	953	*	888	888
AEECA	953	*	888	888
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	25,561	*	22,174	23,035
AEECA	25,561	*	22,174	23,035
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,990	*	3,256	4,485
AEECA	3,990	*	3,256	4,485
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	730	940
AEECA	-	*	730	940
EG.10 Environment	-	*	1,870	1,801
AEECA	-	*	1,870	1,801
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,500	*	2,270	2,500
AEECA	2,500	*	2,270	2,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	-	125
HA.3 Migration Management	-	*	-	125
AEECA	-	*	-	125
Greece	550	*	1,000	1,000
PS Peace and Security	550	*	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	550	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	550	*	1,000	1,000
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	2,500	*	-	-
PS Peace and Security	2,500	*	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
Kosovo	45,560	*	47,850	46,300
PS Peace and Security	4,750	*	5,172	4,250
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	800	-
NADR	1,000	*	800	-

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	750	*	750	750
IMET	750	*	750	750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	3,622	3,500
INCLE	3,000	*	3,622	3,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	27,160	*	26,828	25,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	17,380	*	10,628	9,950
AEECA	11,880	*	5,000	4,950
INCLE	5,500	*	5,628	5,000
DR.2 Good Governance	6,930	*	9,880	10,090
AEECA	6,930	*	9,880	10,090
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	2,000	-
AEECA	-	*	2,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,550	*	3,770	2,910
AEECA	2,550	*	3,770	2,910
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	300	*	550	2,050
AEECA	300	*	550	2,050
ES Education and Social Services	1,417	*	2,010	1,530
ES.2 Higher Education	1,417	*	2,010	1,530
AEECA	1,417	*	2,010	1,530
EG Economic Growth	12,233	*	13,840	15,520
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,310	*	2,950	2,900
AEECA	3,310	*	2,950	2,900
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	185	420
AEECA	-	*	185	420
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,823	*	3,465	6,000
AEECA	4,823	*	3,465	6,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,000	*	1,990	2,000
AEECA	1,000	*	1,990	2,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,100	*	4,620	2,000
AEECA	3,100	*	4,620	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	630	2,200
AEECA	-	*	630	2,200
Latvia	11,100	*	9,850	10,850
PS Peace and Security	11,100	*	9,850	10,850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	11,100	*	9,850	10,850
FMF	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
IMET	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Lithuania	11,300	*	9,850	10,850
PS Peace and Security	11,300	*	9,850	10,850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	11,300	*	9,850	10,850
FMF	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
IMET	1,300	*	1,100	1,100
Malta	100	*	100	100

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PS Peace and Security	100	*	100	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	*	100	100
IMET	100	*	100	100
Moldova	53,935	*	54,550	54,400
PS Peace and Security	6,000	*	5,767	5,617
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,350	*	2,317	2,317
AEECA	1,150	*	2,117	2,117
INCLE	200	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,150	*	1,150	1,000
IMET	1,150	*	1,150	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,500	*	2,300	2,300
INCLE	3,500	*	2,300	2,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	30,228	*	25,050	25,050
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	10,869	*	7,984	7,984
AEECA	7,869	*	4,934	4,934
INCLE	3,000	*	3,050	3,050
DR.2 Good Governance	6,822	*	2,539	2,539
AEECA	6,822	*	2,539	2,539
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	15	*	2,535	2,535
AEECA	15	*	2,535	2,535
DR.4 Civil Society	7,337	*	6,099	6,099
AEECA	7,337	*	6,099	6,099
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,935	*	5,793	5,793
AEECA	4,935	*	5,793	5,793
DR.6 Human Rights	250	*	100	100
AEECA	250	*	100	100
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	1,000	2,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	-	1,000
AEECA	-	*	-	1,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	*	1,000	1,000
AEECA	-	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	17,557	*	22,733	21,733
EG.2 Trade and Investment	720	*	5,716	5,927
AEECA	720	*	5,716	5,927
EG.3 Agriculture	7,530	*	3,000	3,000
AEECA	7,530	*	3,000	3,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	919	*	2,417	2,417
AEECA	919	*	2,417	2,417
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	8,388	*	10,000	10,089
AEECA	8,388	*	10,000	10,089
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	240	300
AEECA	-	*	240	300
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	1,360	-

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AEECA	-	*	1,360	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	150	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	150	*	-	-
AEECA	150	*	-	-
Montenegro	6,580	*	6,890	6,890
PS Peace and Security	3,930	*	2,675	2,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,430	*	-	-
AEECA	1,430	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	2,175	2,000
INCLE	2,000	*	2,175	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	*	3,515	3,690
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	*	2,265	2,440
INCLE	2,500	*	2,265	2,440
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	615	615
AEECA	-	*	615	615
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	635	635
AEECA	-	*	635	635
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	700	100
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	700	100
AEECA	-	*	700	100
EG Economic Growth	150	*	-	600
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	150	*	-	600
AEECA	150	*	-	600
North Macedonia	15,178	*	15,263	15,263
PS Peace and Security	2,650	*	2,909	3,409
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
IMET	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,550	*	1,809	2,309
AEECA	-	*	-	500
INCLE	1,550	*	1,809	1,809
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,818	*	9,357	7,561
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,981	*	3,561	3,861
AEECA	663	*	1,000	1,300
INCLE	3,318	*	2,561	2,561
DR.2 Good Governance	2,932	*	3,900	1,500
AEECA	2,932	*	3,900	1,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	160	*	155	165
AEECA	160	*	155	165
DR.4 Civil Society	1,514	*	1,100	1,810
AEECA	1,514	*	1,100	1,810
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	231	*	641	225

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AEECA	231	*	641	225
ES Education and Social Services	740	*	450	440
ES.1 Basic Education	300	*	-	-
AEECA	300	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	440	*	450	440
AEECA	440	*	450	440
EG Economic Growth	2,970	*	2,547	3,853
EG.3 Agriculture	200	*	-	-
AEECA	200	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,435	*	1,347	2,120
AEECA	1,435	*	1,347	2,120
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	835	*	533	920
AEECA	835	*	533	920
EG.12 Clean Energy	500	*	667	813
AEECA	500	*	667	813
Poland	1,350	*	1,350	1,000
PS Peace and Security	1,350	*	1,350	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,350	*	1,350	1,000
IMET	1,350	*	1,350	1,000
Romania	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
IMET	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Serbia	27,970	*	28,705	28,405
PS Peace and Security	4,050	*	2,825	4,450
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	1,050	*	1,050	750
IMET	1,050	*	1,050	750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	775	2,700
AEECA	-	*	-	800
INCLE	2,000	*	775	1,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,258	*	17,425	14,300
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,593	*	3,475	2,700
AEECA	1,093	*	1,050	1,400
INCLE	1,500	*	2,425	1,300
DR.2 Good Governance	2,186	*	2,180	1,400
AEECA	2,186	*	2,180	1,400
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,515	*	2,700	1,900
AEECA	2,515	*	2,700	1,900
DR.4 Civil Society	4,800	*	5,070	4,500
AEECA	4,800	*	5,070	4,500

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DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,164	*	4,000	3,800
AEECA	3,164	*	4,000	3,800
HL Health	-	*	-	800
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	800
AEECA	-	*	-	800
ES Education and Social Services	607	*	530	480
ES.1 Basic Education	80	*	80	80
AEECA	80	*	80	80
ES.2 Higher Education	527	*	450	400
AEECA	527	*	450	400
EG Economic Growth	8,055	*	7,925	8,375
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	5,326	*	5,789	4,875
AEECA	5,326	*	5,789	4,875
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,136	*	336	-
AEECA	1,136	*	336	-
EG.10 Environment	1,093	*	1,100	2,000
AEECA	1,093	*	1,100	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	500	*	700	500
AEECA	500	*	700	500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	1,000
AEECA	-	*	-	1,000
Slovakia	575	*	575	575
PS Peace and Security	575	*	575	575
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	575	*	575	575
IMET	575	*	575	575
Slovenia	50	*	50	50
PS Peace and Security	50	*	50	50
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	50	*	50	50
IMET	50	*	50	50
Turkey	1,600	*	1,940	1,450
PS Peace and Security	1,600	*	1,940	1,450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,600	*	1,940	1,450
IMET	1,600	*	1,940	1,450
Ukraine	463,556	*	458,900	682,400
PS Peace and Security	181,544	*	189,783	382,767
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	6,500	*	4,000	4,000
NADR	6,500	*	4,000	4,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	6,144	*	3,617	3,617
AEECA	6,144	*	3,617	3,617
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,600	*	1,000	1,000
AEECA	1,600	*	1,000	1,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	21,300	*	35,526	178,510
AEECA	21,300	*	35,526	178,510

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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	118,000	*	118,000	168,000
FMF	115,000	*	115,000	165,000
IMET	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	19,500	*	21,640	21,640
INCLE	19,500	*	21,640	21,640
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	153,540	*	139,760	139,760
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	16,375	*	27,480	27,480
AEECA	5,875	*	21,720	21,720
INCLE	10,500	*	5,760	5,760
DR.2 Good Governance	50,329	*	51,025	51,025
AEECA	50,329	*	51,025	51,025
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	18,950	*	10,450	10,450
AEECA	18,950	*	10,450	10,450
DR.4 Civil Society	35,986	*	27,607	27,607
AEECA	35,986	*	27,607	27,607
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	25,900	*	19,208	19,208
AEECA	25,900	*	19,208	19,208
DR.6 Human Rights	6,000	*	3,990	3,990
AEECA	6,000	*	3,990	3,990
HL Health	45,556	*	48,500	57,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
GHP-STATE	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	8,500	*	8,500	8,500
GHP-USAID	8,500	*	8,500	8,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,500
ES Education and Social Services	1,590	*	262	9,762
ES.1 Basic Education	590	*	-	94
AEECA	590	*	-	94
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	*	-	2,000
AEECA	1,000	*	-	2,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	*	262	7,668
AEECA	-	*	262	7,668
EG Economic Growth	80,931	*	80,079	92,079
EG.2 Trade and Investment	6,303	*	9,580	6,336
AEECA	6,303	*	9,580	6,336
EG.3 Agriculture	7,672	*	2,620	2,620
AEECA	7,672	*	2,620	2,620
EG.4 Financial Sector	6,420	*	15,679	7,834
AEECA	6,420	*	15,679	7,834
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	34,660	*	20,089	31,178

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AEECA	34,660	*	20,089	31,178
EG.6 Workforce Development	4,388	*	3,381	3,381
AEECA	4,388	*	3,381	3,381
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	20,988	*	15,080	13,080
AEECA	20,988	*	15,080	13,080
EG.10 Environment	500	*	1,050	1,050
AEECA	500	*	1,050	1,050
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	12,600	26,600
AEECA	-	*	12,600	26,600
HA Humanitarian Assistance	395	*	516	1,032
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	105	*	65	130
AEECA	105	*	65	130
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	290	*	361	722
AEECA	290	*	361	722
HA.3 Migration Management	-	*	90	180
AEECA	-	*	90	180
Europe and Eurasia Regional	262,274	*	256,994	269,994
PS Peace and Security	171,487	*	148,802	152,754
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
NADR	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	4,475	*	8,700	11,700
AEECA	2,300	*	6,000	6,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
INCLE	2,175	*	2,700	2,700
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	8,657	*	3,498	5,000
AEECA	8,657	*	3,498	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	155,050	*	132,774	132,824
AEECA	50	*	-	50
FMF	150,000	*	132,774	132,774
IMET	5,000	*	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,705	*	2,230	1,630
AEECA	830	*	1,030	430
INCLE	875	*	1,200	1,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	63,008	*	58,527	59,220
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,200	*	5,271	4,493
AEECA	325	*	3,671	643
INCLE	1,875	*	1,600	3,850
DR.2 Good Governance	2,075	*	6,262	1,018
AEECA	-	*	4,012	1,018
INCLE	2,075	*	2,250	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,308	*	3,000	1,665
AEECA	2,308	*	3,000	1,665
DR.4 Civil Society	30,222	*	17,886	26,088
AEECA	30,222	*	17,886	26,088

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DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	24,095	*	21,418	23,266
AEECA	24,095	*	21,418	21,266
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	2,108	*	4,690	2,690
AEECA	2,108	*	4,690	2,690
HL Health	1,950	*	1,200	3,200
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	750	*	-	2,000
AEECA	750	*	-	2,000
ES Education and Social Services	3,000	*	5,225	2,500
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	*	5,225	2,500
AEECA	2,000	*	3,225	1,500
ESF	-	*	2,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	22,829	*	43,240	52,320
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	-	666
AEECA	-	*	-	666
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,150	*	5,800	8,300
AEECA	2,150	*	5,800	5,800
ESF	-	*	-	2,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	11,355	*	10,597	10,597
AEECA	6,355	*	8,597	8,597
ESF	5,000	*	2,000	2,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,000	*	1,489	2,489
AEECA	1,000	*	1,489	1,489
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	8,324	*	16,074	20,954
AEECA	8,324	*	14,324	16,454
ESF	-	*	1,750	4,500
EG.10 Environment	-	*	6,150	2,835
AEECA	-	*	1,500	835
ESF	-	*	4,650	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	2,500
AEECA	-	*	-	2,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,130	3,979
AEECA	-	*	3,130	3,979
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	16,920	*	17,850	17,850
PS Peace and Security	15,185	*	15,850	17,850
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	*	250	-
AEECA	-	*	250	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	15,185	*	15,600	17,850
AEECA	15,185	*	15,600	17,850
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,735	*	2,000	-

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DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,735	*	2,000	-
AEECA	1,735	*	2,000	-
Near East	8,055,265	*	7,630,470	7,593,990
Algeria	1,300	*	3,300	3,000
PS Peace and Security	1,300	*	1,300	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,300	*	1,300	1,000
IMET	1,300	*	1,300	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	2,000	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,000	500
ESF	-	*	1,000	500
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	500
ESF	-	*	-	500
Bahrain	3,700	*	4,950	4,970
PS Peace and Security	3,700	*	4,950	4,970
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,700	*	4,950	4,970
FMF	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
IMET	700	*	950	970
Egypt	1,430,150	*	1,430,300	1,436,300
PS Peace and Security	1,305,150	*	1,305,300	1,305,300
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,250	*	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,250	*	1,500	1,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,750	*	2,000	2,000
NADR	1,750	*	2,000	2,000
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	350	*	-	-
INCLE	350	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	25,000	*	30,948	30,948
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,700	*	3,000	4,000
ESF	2,700	*	3,000	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	9,400	*	14,000	17,000
ESF	9,400	*	14,000	17,000
DR.6 Human Rights	12,900	*	13,948	9,948
ESF	12,900	*	13,948	9,948
HL Health	13,050	*	23,000	16,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	2,000	*	3,000	6,000
ESF	2,000	*	3,000	-
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	11,050	*	7,000	6,000
ESF	11,050	*	7,000	6,000

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HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	*	13,000	4,000
ESF	-	*	13,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	59,500	*	30,000	30,000
ES.1 Basic Education	19,500	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	19,500	*	10,000	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	40,000	*	20,000	20,000
ESF	40,000	*	20,000	20,000
EG Economic Growth	27,450	*	41,052	54,052
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	1,000	500
ESF	500	*	1,000	500
EG.3 Agriculture	12,000	*	4,500	4,500
ESF	12,000	*	4,500	4,500
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	10,950	*	9,500	16,552
ESF	10,950	*	9,500	16,552
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	14,000	16,500
ESF	-	*	14,000	16,500
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	3,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	2,000
EG.10 Environment	-	*	3,052	1,500
ESF	-	*	3,052	1,500
EG.11 Adaptation	2,500	*	3,000	9,500
ESF	2,500	*	3,000	9,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	3,000
Iraq	454,110	*	448,500	304,500
PS Peace and Security	337,110	*	343,000	183,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,850	*	6,000	6,000
NADR	7,850	*	6,000	6,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,510	*	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,510	*	1,500	1,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	35,800	*	44,500	35,000
ESF	35,800	*	44,500	35,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	38,150	*	40,000	40,000
NADR	38,150	*	40,000	40,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	251,000	*	251,000	101,000
FMF	250,000	*	250,000	100,000
IMET	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,800	*	-	-
INCLE	2,800	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	76,000	*	85,000	85,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	11,800	*	3,000	7,000

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ESF	9,000	*	3,000	7,000
INCLE	2,800	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	9,697	*	26,000	32,000
ESF	9,697	*	26,000	32,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,738	*	31,500	7,000
ESF	10,738	*	31,500	7,000
DR.4 Civil Society	25,050	*	15,000	24,000
ESF	25,050	*	15,000	24,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	500	-
ESF	-	*	500	-
DR.6 Human Rights	18,715	*	9,000	15,000
ESF	18,715	*	9,000	15,000
ES Education and Social Services	25,000	*	10,000	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	20,000	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	20,000	*	10,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	16,000	*	10,500	26,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	500	-
ESF	500	*	500	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	10,000	*	9,000	13,000
ESF	10,000	*	9,000	13,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,000	4,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	4,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,500	*	-	4,000
ESF	5,500	*	-	4,000
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	1,650,000	*	1,275,000	1,457,500
PS Peace and Security	442,600	*	364,200	416,700
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	429,000	*	353,800	403,800
FMF	425,000	*	350,000	400,000
IMET	4,000	*	3,800	3,800

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PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	-	2,500
INCLE	-	*	-	2,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	47,826	*	77,000	77,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,500	*	13,000	13,000
ESF	4,500	*	13,000	13,000
DR.2 Good Governance	16,430	*	17,420	17,420
ESF	16,430	*	17,420	17,420
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	*	5,030	5,030
ESF	1,500	*	5,030	5,030
DR.4 Civil Society	14,646	*	34,050	34,050
ESF	14,646	*	34,050	34,050
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
DR.6 Human Rights	6,750	*	3,500	3,500
ESF	6,750	*	3,500	3,500
HL Health	175,200	*	182,343	155,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,300	*	2,343	7,500
ESF	5,300	*	2,343	2,500
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	3,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	20,277	*	21,000	21,000
ESF	20,277	*	21,000	21,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	26,000	*	10,000	4,000
ESF	26,000	*	10,000	4,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	120,800	*	142,000	115,500
ESF	120,800	*	142,000	115,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,823	*	4,000	4,000
ESF	2,823	*	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	144,024	*	80,000	90,500
ES.1 Basic Education	135,000	*	80,000	80,000
DA	85,000	*	-	-
ESF	50,000	*	80,000	80,000
ES.2 Higher Education	7,250	*	-	-
ESF	7,250	*	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	1,774	*	-	10,500
ESF	1,774	*	-	10,500
EG Economic Growth	840,350	*	571,457	718,300
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	791,100	*	526,705	350,000
ESF	791,100	*	526,705	350,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	35,500	*	35,127	155,000
ESF	35,500	*	35,127	155,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,750	*	625	111,300
ESF	3,750	*	625	111,300
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	6,000	*	4,000	62,000

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ESF	6,000	*	4,000	62,000
EG.10 Environment	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	35,000
ESF	-	*	-	35,000
Lebanon	258,320	*	295,960	282,460
PS Peace and Security	143,820	*	181,760	169,460
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,060	*	5,000	2,500
NADR	6,060	*	5,000	2,500
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)	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
NADR	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	123,000	*	163,500	153,500
FMF	120,000	*	160,000	150,000
IMET	3,000	*	3,500	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	8,000	*	6,500	6,700
INCLE	8,000	*	6,500	6,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,700	*	21,637	20,437
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	*	1,700	500
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
INCLE	2,000	*	1,700	500
DR.2 Good Governance	6,015	*	13,310	15,310
ESF	6,015	*	13,310	15,310
DR.4 Civil Society	3,685	*	6,627	4,627
ESF	3,685	*	6,627	4,627
HL Health	12,350	*	23,000	15,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	12,350	*	23,000	15,000
ESF	12,350	*	23,000	15,000
ES Education and Social Services	75,700	*	35,000	35,000
ES.1 Basic Education	24,700	*	22,000	22,000
ESF	24,700	*	22,000	22,000
ES.2 Higher Education	51,000	*	13,000	13,000
ESF	51,000	*	13,000	13,000
EG Economic Growth	12,750	*	34,563	42,563
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	12,750	*	34,563	42,563
ESF	12,750	*	34,563	42,563
Libya	22,600	*	43,000	44,500
PS Peace and Security	5,850	*	8,000	10,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	-	*	1,000	1,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,250	*	5,000	5,500
ESF	3,250	*	5,000	5,500

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PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	*	2,000	3,500
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	600	*	-	-
INCLE	600	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,000	*	19,500	19,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	1,500	1,500
ESF	-	*	1,500	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	5,250	*	8,550	7,500
ESF	5,250	*	8,550	7,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,600	*	2,900	4,400
ESF	2,600	*	2,900	4,400
DR.4 Civil Society	2,650	*	4,150	4,000
ESF	2,650	*	4,150	4,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	1,400	1,100
ESF	-	*	1,400	1,100
DR.6 Human Rights	1,500	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,500	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	4,750	*	15,500	15,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,950	*	5,100	6,350
ESF	3,950	*	5,100	6,350
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	1,175	1,100
ESF	-	*	1,175	1,100
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	5,000	2,400
ESF	-	*	5,000	2,400
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	2,650	2,300
ESF	-	*	2,650	2,300
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	800	*	1,575	2,850
ESF	800	*	1,575	2,850
Morocco	41,000	*	35,900	34,800
PS Peace and Security	18,500	*	14,400	12,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	-	-
NADR	2,000	*	-	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000	*	-	-
NADR	2,000	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	12,000	*	12,000	11,500
FMF	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
IMET	2,000	*	2,000	1,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,500	*	2,400	1,000
INCLE	2,500	*	2,400	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,000	*	12,000	12,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	*	1,500	1,500
INCLE	2,500	*	1,500	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	6,519	*	6,500	6,000

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DA	500	*	-	-
ESF	6,019	*	6,500	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,981	*	4,000	4,500
ESF	3,981	*	4,000	4,500
ES Education and Social Services	6,500	*	5,500	5,500
ES.1 Basic Education	6,500	*	5,500	5,500
DA	6,500	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	5,500	5,500
EG Economic Growth	3,000	*	4,000	4,800
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,900	*	3,400	4,000
DA	2,900	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	3,400	4,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	100	*	600	-
DA	100	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	600	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	800
ESF	-	*	-	800
Oman	2,800	*	3,000	2,500
PS Peace and Security	2,800	*	3,000	2,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,800	*	2,000	1,500
IMET	1,800	*	2,000	1,500
Syria	40,000	*	145,000	143,000
PS Peace and Security	21,000	*	80,000	63,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	21,000	*	60,000	45,000
ESF	21,000	*	60,000	45,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	10,000	8,000
NADR	-	*	10,000	8,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000	10,000
INCLE	-	*	10,000	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,000	*	45,000	45,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000	10,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000	10,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	*	15,000	15,000
ESF	3,000	*	15,000	15,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,000	*	8,000	8,000
ESF	2,000	*	8,000	8,000
DR.6 Human Rights	8,000	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	8,000	*	2,000	2,000
ES Education and Social Services	6,000	*	8,000	8,000

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ES.1 Basic Education	6,000	*	8,000	8,000
ESF	6,000	*	8,000	8,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	12,000	27,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	3,000	17,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	17,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	4,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	4,000	5,000
Tunisia	191,400	*	197,100	106,000
PS Peace and Security	97,400	*	104,300	53,200
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	*	-	-
NADR	600	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	87,300	*	87,300	47,000
FMF	85,000	*	85,000	45,000
IMET	2,300	*	2,300	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	15,000	4,200
INCLE	4,000	*	15,000	4,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	51,500	*	47,799	28,027
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,000	*	15,555	9,800
ESF	-	*	7,755	2,000
INCLE	9,000	*	7,800	7,800
DR.2 Good Governance	32,274	*	13,937	5,000
DA	22,958	*	-	-
ESF	9,316	*	13,937	5,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	2,745	3,000
ESF	-	*	2,745	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	10,226	*	12,425	8,727
DA	6,542	*	-	-
ESF	3,684	*	12,425	8,727
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	3,137	1,500
ESF	-	*	3,137	1,500
HL Health	3,300	*	3,000	3,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	3,300	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	3,300	*	3,000	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	3,000	*	2,905	2,905
ES.2 Higher Education	3,000	*	2,905	2,905
ESF	3,000	*	2,905	2,905
EG Economic Growth	36,200	*	39,096	18,868
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,907	*	1,000	1,868

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	250	*	-	-
ESF	1,657	*	1,000	1,868
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	6,000	6,000
ESF	-	*	6,000	6,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	11,084	*	12,661	9,000
DA	2,240	*	-	-
ESF	8,844	*	12,661	9,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	6,125	*	17,435	-
DA	5,009	*	-	-
ESF	1,116	*	17,435	-
EG.11 Adaptation	4,083	*	-	-
ESF	4,083	*	-	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	13,001	*	-	-
DA	8,001	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	76,275	*	219,000	219,000
PS Peace and Security	1,275	*	30,000	28,800
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.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	275	*	29,000	27,800
INCLE	275	*	29,000	27,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,500	*	19,000	20,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	4,000	5,200
INCLE	-	*	4,000	5,200
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	5,000	-
ESF	-	*	5,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	7,500	*	10,000	15,000
ESF	7,500	*	10,000	15,000
HL Health	36,600	*	50,000	50,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	15,500	*	25,000	25,000
ESF	15,500	*	25,000	25,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	21,100	*	25,000	25,000
ESF	21,100	*	25,000	25,000
ES Education and Social Services	5,200	*	25,000	25,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	-	*	10,000	10,000
ES.4 Social Services	5,200	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	5,200	*	10,000	10,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	18,600	*	70,000	70,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	6,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	6,000	5,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	5,000	12,000

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ESF	-	*	5,000	12,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	12,000	*	32,000	19,000
ESF	12,000	*	32,000	19,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	6,600	*	11,000	10,000
ESF	6,600	*	11,000	10,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	6,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	6,000	5,000
EG.9 Transport Services	-	*	10,000	15,000
ESF	-	*	10,000	15,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	-	4,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	7,100	*	25,000	25,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,500	*	20,000	18,000
ESF	6,500	*	20,000	18,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	600	*	5,000	7,000
ESF	600	*	5,000	7,000
Yemen	392,967	*	45,100	46,100
PS Peace and Security	6,600	*	5,100	7,600
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,600	*	2,600	2,600
NADR	4,600	*	2,600	2,600
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	500	500
IMET	-	*	500	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	8,500	8,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	5,500	4,000
ESF	-	*	5,500	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
HL Health	12,891	*	13,000	12,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	8,000	*	10,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	10,000	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	*	-	2,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	*	3,000	2,500
ESF	-	*	3,000	2,500
HL.9 Nutrition	4,891	*	-	-

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FFP	4,891	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	9,000	9,000
ES.1 Basic Education	-	*	7,000	7,000
ESF	-	*	7,000	7,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	2,000	*	9,500	8,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	*	4,000	4,500
ESF	1,000	*	4,000	4,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	*	3,000	2,000
ESF	500	*	3,000	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	*	2,500	2,000
ESF	500	*	2,500	2,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	368,476	*	-	-
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	368,476	*	-	-
FFP	368,476	*	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	400	*	500	500
PS Peace and Security	400	*	500	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	400	*	500	500
ESF	400	*	500	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	25,500	*	27,200	27,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	*	16,750	5,575
DR.2 Good Governance	2,000	*	1,590	1,187
ESF	2,000	*	1,590	1,187
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	3,290	-
ESF	-	*	3,290	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,500	*	11,870	4,388
ESF	2,500	*	11,870	4,388
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	*	-	20,000
ES.2 Higher Education	20,000	*	-	20,000
ESF	20,000	*	-	20,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	10,450	1,625
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	*	9,300	938
ESF	1,000	*	9,300	938
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,150	687
ESF	-	*	1,150	687
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,600	*	5,000	5,000
PS Peace and Security	4,600	*	5,000	5,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	4,600	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	4,600	*	5,000	5,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
PS Peace and Security	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
PKO	25,000	*	24,000	24,000

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Near East Regional Democracy	55,000	*	55,000	55,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	55,000	*	55,000	55,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,900	*	20,000	4,600
ESF	6,900	*	20,000	4,600
DR.4 Civil Society	16,350	*	18,250	18,650
ESF	16,350	*	18,250	18,650
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	16,750	*	16,750	16,750
ESF	16,750	*	16,750	16,750
DR.6 Human Rights	15,000	*	-	15,000
ESF	15,000	*	-	15,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	50,000	*	50,000	50,000
PS Peace and Security	18,000	*	13,000	13,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	18,000	*	13,000	13,000
ESF	18,000	*	13,000	13,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,500	*	13,000	13,000
DR.4 Civil Society	5,500	*	13,000	13,000
ESF	5,500	*	13,000	13,000
EG Economic Growth	26,500	*	24,000	24,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	10,350	*	-	-
ESF	10,350	*	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,500	*	-	10,000
ESF	3,500	*	-	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	10,350	*	24,000	14,000
ESF	10,350	*	24,000	14,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,300	*	-	-
ESF	2,300	*	-	-
State NEA Regional	9,143	*	6,360	21,360
PS Peace and Security	9,143	*	6,360	8,860
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,143	*	2,000	4,500
NADR	7,143	*	2,000	4,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000	*	4,360	4,360
NADR	2,000	*	4,360	4,360
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	-	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	-	1,250
ESF	-	*	-	1,250
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	-	750
ESF	-	*	-	750
EG Economic Growth	-	*	-	10,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	1,000

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ESF	-	*	-	1,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	21,000	*	16,300	26,300
PS Peace and Security	1,900	*	2,820	818
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	41	*	420	200
DA	-	*	420	200
ESF	41	*	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,859	*	2,400	618
DA	-	*	2,400	618
ESF	1,859	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,850	*	2,450	4,494
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	260	-
DA	-	*	260	-
DR.2 Good Governance	838	*	860	1,400
DA	-	*	860	1,400
ESF	838	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	-	1,363
DA	-	*	-	1,363
DR.4 Civil Society	168	*	1,110	1,000
DA	-	*	1,110	1,000
ESF	168	*	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	110	-
DA	-	*	110	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,844	*	110	731
DA	-	*	110	731
ESF	1,844	*	-	-
HL Health	1,100	*	2,210	1,608
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	-	545
ESF	-	*	-	545
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	257	*	-	545
ESF	257	*	-	545
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	143	*	-	-
ESF	143	*	-	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	700	*	2,210	518
DA	-	*	2,210	518
ESF	700	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	11,500	*	3,120	4,483
ES.1 Basic Education	3,000	*	3,120	3,120
DA	-	*	3,120	3,120
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	8,500	*	-	1,363
DA	8,000	*	-	1,363
ESF	500	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	3,650	*	5,700	14,897
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	88	*	480	-
DA	-	*	480	-

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ESF	88	*	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	366	*	2,530	2,241
DA	-	*	2,530	2,241
ESF	366	*	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	*	-	777
DA	-	*	-	777
ESF	2,000	*	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	88	*	-	-
ESF	88	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	470	3,379
DA	-	*	470	879
ESF	-	*	-	2,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	204	*	-	-
ESF	204	*	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	-	2,500
ESF	-	*	-	2,500
EG.10 Environment	154	*	1,220	-
DA	-	*	1,220	-
ESF	154	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	750	*	1,000	6,000
DA	-	*	1,000	6,000
ESF	750	*	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,068,798	*	1,185,050	1,223,647
Afghanistan	282,500	*	363,800	268,000
PS Peace and Security	77,800	*	80,300	24,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	25,000	*	25,000	-
NADR	25,000	*	25,000	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	*	800	-
NADR	800	*	800	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	29,200	*	21,200	5,000
INCLE	29,200	*	21,200	5,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	2,000	*	2,500	4,000
ESF	2,000	*	2,500	4,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	20,000	*	20,000	5,000
NADR	20,000	*	20,000	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	800	*	800	-
IMET	800	*	800	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000	-
INCLE	-	*	10,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	93,000	*	138,000	30,758
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	53,000	*	31,500	25,758

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ESF	-	*	3,500	25,758
INCLE	53,000	*	28,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	33,959	*	89,350	-
ESF	33,959	*	89,350	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	6,900	-
ESF	-	*	6,900	-
DR.4 Civil Society	6,041	*	10,250	5,000
ESF	6,041	*	10,250	5,000
HL Health	43,250	*	39,300	61,292
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,000	*	2,000	6,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	-	4,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	*	-	6,000
ESF	-	*	-	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,250	*	8,000	16,000
ESF	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	13,250	*	8,000	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	14,000	*	16,700	15,000
ESF	14,000	*	16,700	15,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	12,000	*	12,600	12,000
ESF	12,000	*	12,600	12,000
HL.9 Nutrition	-	*	-	6,292
ESF	-	*	-	6,292
ES Education and Social Services	46,000	*	60,000	70,500
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	*	33,000	40,500
ESF	20,000	*	33,000	40,500
ES.2 Higher Education	16,000	*	17,000	20,000
ESF	16,000	*	17,000	20,000
ES.4 Social Services	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
ESF	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	22,450	*	46,200	81,450
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	3,750
ESF	-	*	-	3,750
EG.3 Agriculture	22,450	*	46,200	61,200
ESF	22,450	*	46,200	61,200
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
Bangladesh	205,922	*	193,000	210,100
PS Peace and Security	8,700	*	5,900	6,900
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	*	-	3,000
DA	1,000	*	-	-

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NADR	3,000	*	-	3,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	*	4,100	2,000
DA	500	*	4,100	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,200	*	1,800	1,900
FMF	2,350	*	-	-
IMET	1,850	*	1,800	1,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	23,758	*	34,185	34,185
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,300	*	5,000	5,000
DA	3,300	*	5,000	5,000
DR.2 Good Governance	7,000	*	9,000	9,000
DA	7,000	*	9,000	9,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,000	*	4,000	6,000
DA	6,000	*	4,000	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	458	*	9,185	8,685
DA	-	*	9,185	8,685
FFP	458	*	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,000	*	2,000	1,500
DA	2,000	*	2,000	1,500
DR.6 Human Rights	5,000	*	5,000	4,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000	4,000
HL Health	73,607	*	73,000	84,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	18,000	*	17,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	18,000	*	17,000	20,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	11,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	11,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	21,319	*	20,000	20,000
FFP	396	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	20,923	*	20,000	20,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	*	22,000	22,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	*	22,000	22,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,643	*	4,000	1,000
DA	650	*	4,000	1,000
FFP	993	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	12,645	*	10,000	10,000
FFP	2,645	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	22,825	*	21,000	15,000
ES.1 Basic Education	11,825	*	15,000	15,000
DA	11,825	*	15,000	15,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	11,000	*	6,000	-
DA	11,000	*	6,000	-
EG Economic Growth	72,194	*	58,915	68,015
EG.3 Agriculture	46,215	*	36,000	48,000
DA	45,850	*	36,000	48,000

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FFP	365	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,904	*	4,500	2,000
DA	3,000	*	4,500	2,000
FFP	1,904	*	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,500	*	4,500	1,000
DA	3,500	*	4,500	1,000
EG.10 Environment	9,875	*	2,500	5,600
DA	9,875	*	2,500	5,600
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
DA	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,200	*	4,500	4,500
DA	3,200	*	4,500	4,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,500	*	3,915	3,915
DA	2,500	*	3,915	3,915
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,838	*	-	2,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	4,838	*	-	2,000
DA	4,000	*	-	2,000
FFP	838	*	-	-
Bhutan	200	*	2,200	2,200
PS Peace and Security	200	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	1,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,000	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
India	100,064	*	87,900	117,200
PS Peace and Security	2,500	*	2,400	2,700
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	*	800	800
NADR	800	*	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,700	*	1,600	1,900
IMET	1,700	*	1,600	1,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	*	7,000	7,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	5,000	2,000
DA	-	*	5,000	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	2,000	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000	2,000
HL Health	53,264	*	40,500	54,500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	14,064	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	14,064	*	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	15,000	*	15,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	20,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	9,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	9,500	*	9,500	9,500
GHP-USAID	9,500	*	9,500	9,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,700	*	6,000	6,000
DA	4,700	*	6,000	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	19,300	*	3,000	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	13,300	*	3,000	3,000
DA	10,900	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	2,400	*	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	6,000	*	-	-
ESF	6,000	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	22,000	*	35,000	50,000
EG.3 Agriculture	400	*	-	-
DA	400	*	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
EG.10 Environment	10,500	*	6,500	7,500
DA	3,000	*	6,500	7,500
ESF	7,500	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	3,000	9,000
DA	-	*	3,000	9,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,100	*	19,500	26,000
DA	-	*	19,500	26,000
ESF	5,100	*	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	*	5,000	7,500
DA	6,000	*	5,000	7,500
Kazakhstan	11,374	*	10,700	18,700
PS Peace and Security	5,100	*	5,600	5,700
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	*	800	800
NADR	800	*	800	800
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	367	*	367	367
INCLE	367	*	367	367
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	733	*	659	733
INCLE	733	*	659	733
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	900	*	900	900
AEECA	400	*	400	400
INCLE	500	*	500	500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	900	*	900	900
IMET	900	*	900	900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,400	*	1,974	2,000
INCLE	1,400	*	1,974	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,928	*	2,100	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	850	*	400	400
AEECA	850	*	400	400
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	500	400
INCLE	-	*	500	400
DR.4 Civil Society	757	*	700	700
AEECA	757	*	700	700
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	321	*	300	300
AEECA	321	*	300	300
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	200	200
AEECA	-	*	200	200
HL Health	1,936	*	-	8,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,936	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,936	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	1,910	*	1,095	1,095
ES.1 Basic Education	1,500	*	695	695
AEECA	1,500	*	695	695
ES.2 Higher Education	410	*	400	400
AEECA	410	*	400	400
EG Economic Growth	500	*	1,905	1,905
EG.2 Trade and Investment	150	*	805	805
AEECA	150	*	805	805
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	600	600
AEECA	-	*	600	600
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	350	*	-	-
AEECA	350	*	-	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	500	500
AEECA	-	*	500	500
Kyrgyz Republic	32,499	*	31,400	35,400
PS Peace and Security	3,850	*	4,100	3,100
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	*	950	950
AEECA	700	*	700	700
INCLE	-	*	250	250
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	*	2,000	1,000
NADR	2,000	*	2,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	650	*	650	650
INCLE	650	*	650	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,245	*	12,785	12,785
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,980	*	3,455	3,455
AEECA	1,980	*	2,455	2,455
INCLE	-	*	1,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,630	*	1,490	1,720
AEECA	1,630	*	1,490	1,720
INCLE	1,000	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,375	*	1,280	1,300
AEECA	1,375	*	1,280	1,300
DR.4 Civil Society	3,775	*	4,165	4,000
AEECA	3,775	*	4,165	4,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,085	*	2,020	2,020
AEECA	2,085	*	2,020	2,020
DR.6 Human Rights	400	*	375	290
AEECA	400	*	375	290
HL Health	7,664	*	6,750	11,750
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,664	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,664	*	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
HL.9 Nutrition	-	*	750	750
AEECA	-	*	750	750
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	*	4,250	4,250
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	*	4,000	4,000
AEECA	5,000	*	4,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	250	250
AEECA	-	*	250	250
EG Economic Growth	3,740	*	3,515	3,515
EG.2 Trade and Investment	340	*	-	1,015
AEECA	340	*	-	1,015
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,400	*	3,515	2,500
AEECA	3,400	*	3,515	2,500
Maldives	5,050	*	6,700	6,700
PS Peace and Security	850	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	850	*	500	500
FMF	400	*	-	-
IMET	450	*	500	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	4,000	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	2,250	1,750
DA	-	*	1,250	1,250

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ESF	1,000	*	1,000	500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	1,250	1,750
DA	-	*	1,250	1,250
ESF	-	*	-	500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	500	500
EG Economic Growth	3,200	*	2,200	2,200
EG.10 Environment	1,000	*	-	-
DA	1,000	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,200	*	2,200	2,200
DA	1,200	*	2,200	2,200
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
Nepal	130,265	*	123,710	125,750
PS Peace and Security	6,055	*	2,600	3,250
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,500	*	1,200	1,000
DA	500	*	1,200	1,000
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,649	*	1,400	1,750
FMF	2,349	*	-	-
IMET	1,300	*	1,400	1,750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	906	*	-	500
INCLE	906	*	-	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	*	19,000	19,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	2,500	2,000
DA	1,000	*	2,500	1,500
INCLE	-	*	-	500
DR.2 Good Governance	2,250	*	8,000	5,500
DA	-	*	8,000	5,500
ESF	2,250	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	4,000	4,500
DA	-	*	4,000	4,500
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,900	*	4,000	4,500
DA	-	*	4,000	4,500
ESF	2,900	*	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	850	*	500	3,000
DA	-	*	500	3,000
ESF	850	*	-	-
HL Health	55,710	*	43,910	44,600
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,400	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	10,400	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,000	*	15,000	13,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	17,310	*	17,310	15,000
GHP-USAID	17,310	*	17,310	15,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	5,000	*	3,600	3,600
DA	1,000	*	3,600	3,600
ESF	4,000	*	-	-
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	19,000	*	10,000	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	19,000	*	10,000	10,000
DA	19,000	*	10,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	39,500	*	39,300	48,400
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	2,000	4,000
DA	-	*	2,000	4,000
EG.3 Agriculture	26,800	*	23,000	24,000
DA	16,800	*	23,000	24,000
ESF	10,000	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	6,000	4,000
DA	-	*	6,000	4,000
EG.10 Environment	8,000	*	-	3,100
DA	-	*	-	3,100
ESF	8,000	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,700	*	5,300	7,000
DA	1,700	*	5,300	7,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,000	*	3,000	6,300
DA	-	*	3,000	6,300
ESF	3,000	*	-	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	8,900	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	*	8,900	-
DA	-	*	8,900	-
Pakistan	81,150	*	87,800	105,150
PS Peace and Security	26,250	*	24,500	27,813
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	*	-	650
NADR	650	*	-	650
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	6,000	*	4,000	3,000
INCLE	6,000	*	4,000	3,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	4,000	8,463
ESF	-	*	4,000	8,463
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
IMET	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	16,100	*	13,000	12,200
INCLE	16,100	*	13,000	12,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,900	*	12,800	12,800
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,900	*	1,800	1,837

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ESF	-	*	-	37
INCLE	2,900	*	1,800	1,800
DR.2 Good Governance	6,931	*	4,500	6,746
ESF	6,931	*	4,500	6,746
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,511	*	2,700	2,268
ESF	2,511	*	2,700	2,268
DR.4 Civil Society	1,235	*	2,300	1,518
ESF	1,235	*	2,300	1,518
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	-	206
ESF	-	*	-	206
DR.6 Human Rights	4,323	*	1,500	225
ESF	4,323	*	1,500	225
HL Health	7,000	*	18,000	30,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,000	*	5,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	5,000	9,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	10,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	5,000	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	*	8,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	8,000	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	7,500	*	12,537	12,537
ES.1 Basic Education	7,500	*	5,233	5,233
ESF	7,500	*	5,233	5,233
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	7,304	7,304
ESF	-	*	7,304	7,304
EG Economic Growth	22,500	*	19,963	22,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	300	*	4,500	4,000
ESF	300	*	4,500	4,000
EG.3 Agriculture	5,750	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	5,750	*	5,000	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,350	*	6,000	4,000
ESF	3,350	*	6,000	4,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	7,767	*	1,463	-
ESF	7,767	*	1,463	-
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	5,333	*	-	-
ESF	5,333	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	3,000	6,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	6,000
Sri Lanka	38,900	*	38,400	37,750
PS Peace and Security	9,900	*	8,900	8,250
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	*	-	-
DA	500	*	-	-

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	8,000	*	8,000	7,000
NADR	8,000	*	8,000	7,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,400	*	900	1,250
FMF	500	*	-	-
IMET	900	*	900	1,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,900	*	16,800	17,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	*	7,200	4,200
DA	1,000	*	6,500	2,500
ESF	2,000	*	700	1,700
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,500	300
DA	-	*	2,500	-
ESF	-	*	-	300
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	-	3,100
DA	3,000	*	-	3,100
DR.4 Civil Society	10,900	*	3,800	6,000
DA	10,900	*	3,800	6,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	2,800	3,000
DA	-	*	2,300	3,000
ESF	-	*	500	-
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	500	500
DA	-	*	-	500
ESF	-	*	500	-
EG Economic Growth	12,100	*	12,700	12,400
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	1,000	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
ESF	-	*	1,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,700	*	6,200	2,700
DA	2,700	*	4,400	2,003
ESF	-	*	1,800	697
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	2,900	800
DA	-	*	1,400	800
ESF	-	*	1,500	-
EG.10 Environment	3,000	*	-	1,000
DA	3,000	*	-	-
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	1,400	2,000
DA	2,000	*	1,400	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,400	*	1,200	4,400
DA	4,400	*	1,200	4,400
Tajikistan	48,961	*	48,400	55,150
PS Peace and Security	8,500	*	8,600	9,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	100	*	100	100
AEECA	100	*	100	100

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	*	-	500
NADR	-	*	-	500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	550	*	550	550
AEECA	300	*	300	300
INCLE	250	*	250	250
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
NADR	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	350	*	450	450
IMET	350	*	450	450
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
INCLE	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,528	*	4,750	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	750	*	750	-
INCLE	750	*	750	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,071	*	2,071	2,071
AEECA	1,071	*	2,071	2,071
DR.4 Civil Society	582	*	1,500	1,500
AEECA	582	*	1,500	1,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	125	*	429	429
AEECA	125	*	429	429
HL Health	15,668	*	12,500	20,100
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,168	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	2,168	*	-	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	7,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,000	*	2,000	2,600
AEECA	3,000	*	2,000	2,600
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	7,345	*	7,400	7,400
ES.1 Basic Education	7,150	*	7,200	7,200
AEECA	7,150	*	7,200	7,200
ES.2 Higher Education	195	*	200	200
AEECA	195	*	200	200
EG Economic Growth	14,920	*	15,150	14,550
EG.2 Trade and Investment	100	*	200	200
AEECA	100	*	200	200

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
EG.3 Agriculture	12,620	*	10,000	10,000
AEECA	12,620	*	10,000	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,200	*	3,000	2,000
AEECA	1,200	*	3,000	2,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	-	900
AEECA	-	*	-	900
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	500	950
AEECA	-	*	500	950
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	950	500
AEECA	-	*	950	500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	500	-
AEECA	-	*	500	-
Turkmenistan	3,944	*	4,100	4,100
PS Peace and Security	500	*	450	450
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	250	*	250	250
AEECA	250	*	250	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	250	*	200	200
IMET	250	*	200	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,794	*	2,000	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	648	*	650	650
AEECA	648	*	650	650
DR.4 Civil Society	1,146	*	1,350	1,350
AEECA	1,146	*	1,350	1,350
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	*	775	775
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	*	775	775
AEECA	1,000	*	775	775
EG Economic Growth	650	*	875	875
EG.2 Trade and Investment	320	*	240	70
AEECA	320	*	240	70
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	260	*	185	185
AEECA	260	*	185	185
EG.6 Workforce Development	70	*	450	320
AEECA	70	*	450	320
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	150
AEECA	-	*	-	150
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	150
AEECA	-	*	-	150
Uzbekistan	43,990	*	44,000	48,900
PS Peace and Security	3,700	*	3,300	3,200
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	*	600	500
NADR	600	*	600	500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	500	*	200	200

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
INCLE	500	*	200	200
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,200	*	1,500	1,500
AEECA	700	*	700	700
INCLE	500	*	800	800
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	800	*	-	-
NADR	800	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	600	*	1,000	1,000
IMET	600	*	1,000	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	18,370	*	18,000	18,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,100	*	9,495	9,300
AEECA	6,300	*	6,295	6,100
INCLE	2,800	*	3,200	3,200
DR.2 Good Governance	3,546	*	3,300	3,500
AEECA	2,346	*	2,500	2,700
INCLE	1,200	*	800	800
DR.4 Civil Society	3,475	*	3,795	3,500
AEECA	3,475	*	3,795	3,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,249	*	1,000	1,250
AEECA	2,249	*	1,000	1,250
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	410	450
AEECA	-	*	410	450
HL Health	6,000	*	6,000	11,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	11,000	*	8,000	8,250
ES.1 Basic Education	11,000	*	8,000	8,000
AEECA	11,000	*	8,000	8,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	-	250
AEECA	-	*	-	250
EG Economic Growth	4,920	*	8,700	8,450
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,071	*	1,625	1,550
AEECA	1,071	*	1,625	1,550
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	*	2,400	1,450
AEECA	1,000	*	2,400	1,450
EG.4 Financial Sector	590	*	890	950
AEECA	590	*	890	950
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,139	*	3,422	3,400
AEECA	1,139	*	3,422	3,400
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	120	*	363	500

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA	120	*	363	500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	600
AEECA	-	*	-	600
Central Asia Regional	50,845	*	55,050	89,950
PS Peace and Security	25,820	*	29,160	53,250
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,800	*	3,210	10,000
AEECA	1,500	*	2,010	2,000
NADR	1,300	*	1,200	8,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	*	-	1,500
NADR	-	*	-	1,500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,650	*	1,230	1,950
INCLE	1,650	*	1,230	1,950
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,100	*	300	15,550
AEECA	800	*	-	15,050
INCLE	300	*	300	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	420	*	1,420	1,500
AEECA	-	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	420	*	420	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	6,370	*	7,000	6,750
AEECA	6,370	*	7,000	6,750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	10,000	*	15,000	15,000
FMF	10,000	*	15,000	15,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,480	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	3,480	*	1,000	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,525	*	7,500	5,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	-	1,000
INCLE	-	*	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	800	*	700	-
AEECA	800	*	200	-
INCLE	-	*	500	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	30	*	-	-
AEECA	30	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,500	*	2,285	1,250
AEECA	3,500	*	2,285	1,250
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,195	*	4,515	3,000
AEECA	4,195	*	4,515	3,000
HL Health	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	5,000	*	3,100	3,100
ES.1 Basic Education	3,000	*	2,500	2,500
AEECA	3,000	*	2,500	2,500
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	*	600	600
AEECA	2,000	*	600	600

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
EG Economic Growth	9,000	*	12,790	25,850
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	*	4,250	10,000
AEECA	3,000	*	4,250	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	*	1,300	5,535
AEECA	1,000	*	1,300	5,535
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,000	*	-	-
AEECA	1,000	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	4,000	*	1,740	4,000
AEECA	4,000	*	1,740	4,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	1,500	1,500
AEECA	-	*	1,500	1,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	4,000	4,815
AEECA	-	*	4,000	4,815
State South and Central Asia Regional	32,134	*	86,890	97,597
PS Peace and Security	18,034	*	49,890	44,190
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	*	6,000	3,000
NADR	3,000	*	6,000	3,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,540	*	3,440	2,690
NADR	2,540	*	3,440	2,690
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	9,500	*	35,000	35,000
FMF	9,500	*	35,000	35,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,994	*	5,450	3,500
INCLE	2,994	*	5,450	3,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,600	*	6,500	5,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,100	*	4,000	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	2,500
INCLE	4,100	*	4,000	2,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,500	-
ESF	-	*	2,500	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
HL Health	-	*	15,000	35,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	15,000	35,000
GHP-STATE	-	*	15,000	35,000
EG Economic Growth	7,500	*	15,500	13,407
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,500	*	11,400	5,000
ESF	3,500	*	11,400	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	-	2,000
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
EG.10 Environment	4,000	*	2,000	3,700
ESF	4,000	*	2,000	3,700

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EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	100	707
ESF	-	*	100	707
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	1,802,455	*	2,073,438	2,407,408
Argentina	700	*	650	650
PS Peace and Security	700	*	650	650
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	100	*	-	-
INCLE	100	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	600	*	650	650
IMET	600	*	650	650
Bahamas, The	200	*	200	200
PS Peace and Security	200	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	7,700	*	5,700	19,720
PS Peace and Security	700	*	1,000	720
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	*	300	-
DA	-	*	300	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	700	*	700	720
IMET	700	*	700	720
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	3,000	17,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	1,000	-
DA	-	*	1,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,000	2,000
DA	-	*	1,000	2,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000	10,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	10,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	*	700	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	5,000	*	700	-
DA	5,000	*	700	-
Belize	1,250	*	250	250
PS Peace and Security	1,250	*	250	250

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,250	*	250	250
FMF	1,000	*	-	-
IMET	250	*	250	250
Brazil	19,450	*	17,800	40,800
PS Peace and Security	650	*	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	650	*	800	800
IMET	650	*	800	800
HL Health	1,800	*	-	5,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,800	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,800	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
EG Economic Growth	17,000	*	17,000	35,000
EG.10 Environment	17,000	*	17,000	17,000
DA	17,000	*	17,000	17,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	8,000
DA	-	*	-	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	10,000
DA	-	*	-	10,000
Chile	455	*	450	450
PS Peace and Security	455	*	450	450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	455	*	450	450
IMET	455	*	450	450
Colombia	465,092	*	453,850	462,875
PS Peace and Security	281,858	*	275,014	260,741
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	166,348	*	169,195	152,306
DA	6,000	*	5,200	-
ESF	34,848	*	31,495	36,806
INCLE	125,500	*	132,500	115,500
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	13,000	*	5,000	11,000
INCLE	13,000	*	5,000	11,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	11,135	*	19,469	18,060
ESF	11,135	*	19,469	18,060
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	21,000	*	21,000	10,000
NADR	21,000	*	21,000	10,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	40,375	*	41,850	39,875
FMF	38,525	*	40,000	38,025
IMET	1,850	*	1,850	1,850
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	30,000	*	18,500	29,500
INCLE	30,000	*	18,500	29,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	56,832	*	78,075	78,075

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DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	20,500	*	38,263	27,200
DA	-	*	19,263	8,200
INCLE	20,500	*	19,000	19,000
DR.2 Good Governance	12,343	*	14,425	33,028
DA	-	*	14,425	33,028
ESF	12,343	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	271	*	-	-
DA	271	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	10,048	*	19,400	10,347
DA	9,548	*	19,400	10,347
ESF	500	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	13,670	*	5,987	7,500
DA	7,670	*	5,987	7,500
ESF	6,000	*	-	-
HL Health	3,717	*	5,000	10,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,747	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,747	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,970	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	1,970	*	5,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	27,736	*	18,211	12,609
ES.1 Basic Education	2,900	*	-	-
ESF	2,900	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	11,836	*	14,211	5,309
DA	10,479	*	-	-
ESF	1,357	*	14,211	5,309
ES.4 Social Services	12,000	*	4,000	7,300
DA	10,652	*	-	-
ESF	1,348	*	4,000	7,300
EG Economic Growth	71,932	*	58,850	67,750
EG.3 Agriculture	23,982	*	5,000	12,000
DA	-	*	5,000	-
ESF	23,982	*	-	12,000
EG.10 Environment	19,750	*	20,850	20,750
DA	4,250	*	725	5,000
ESF	15,500	*	20,125	15,750
EG.11 Adaptation	6,000	*	8,000	5,000
ESF	6,000	*	8,000	5,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	7,200	*	6,500	6,000
ESF	7,200	*	6,500	6,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	15,000	*	18,500	24,000
DA	7,000	*	-	7,925

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ESF	8,000	*	18,500	16,075
HA Humanitarian Assistance	23,017	*	18,700	33,700
HA.3 Migration Management	23,017	*	18,700	33,700
DA	14,130	*	-	-
ESF	8,887	*	18,700	33,700
Costa Rica	8,225	*	725	600
PS Peace and Security	8,225	*	725	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,225	*	725	600
FMF	7,500	*	-	-
IMET	725	*	725	600
Cuba	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,000	*	20,000	20,000
DR.4 Civil Society	9,685	*	9,980	10,915
ESF	9,685	*	9,980	10,915
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,940	*	4,780	5,625
ESF	3,940	*	4,780	5,625
DR.6 Human Rights	6,375	*	5,240	3,460
ESF	6,375	*	5,240	3,460
Dominican Republic	29,405	*	28,500	37,500
PS Peace and Security	500	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	500	*	500	500
IMET	500	*	500	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	-	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	-	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	-	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
HL Health	24,245	*	21,000	21,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	23,345	*	20,000	20,000
GHP-STATE	23,345	*	20,000	20,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	900	*	1,000	1,000
DA	900	*	1,000	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	3,000	*	4,800	4,800
ES.1 Basic Education	3,000	*	4,800	4,800
DA	3,000	*	4,800	4,800
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	2,200	8,200
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	2,200	8,200
DA	1,000	*	2,200	8,200
HA Humanitarian Assistance	660	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	660	*	-	-
DA	660	*	-	-
Ecuador	23,750	*	28,800	35,300
PS Peace and Security	12,250	*	15,800	19,300

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	7,000	*	10,500	13,000
INCLE	7,000	*	10,500	13,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	-	1,000
NADR	-	*	-	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,250	*	5,300	5,300
FMF	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
IMET	250	*	300	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	2,000	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	1,520	2,000
DA	1,000	*	1,520	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	180	-
DA	-	*	180	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	300	-
DA	-	*	300	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	-	1,000
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	10,500	*	11,000	13,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	2,150
DA	-	*	-	2,150
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,150	-
DA	-	*	1,150	-
EG.10 Environment	7,000	*	4,000	2,000
DA	7,000	*	4,000	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	500	*	1,850	1,850
DA	500	*	1,850	1,850
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	*	4,000	7,000
DA	3,000	*	4,000	7,000
El Salvador	78,790	*	95,800	124,800
PS Peace and Security	700	*	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	700	*	800	800
IMET	700	*	800	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	31,000	*	35,000	47,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	10,765	*	6,500	6,500
DA	10,765	*	6,500	6,500
DR.2 Good Governance	15,510	*	17,500	28,000
DA	15,510	*	17,500	28,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	1,500	1,500
DA	-	*	1,500	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	4,225	*	2,500	6,400
DA	4,225	*	2,500	6,400
DR.6 Human Rights	500	*	7,000	4,600
DA	500	*	7,000	4,600

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HL Health	8,090	*	-	5,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,090	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,090	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	21,000	*	18,429	18,429
ES.1 Basic Education	17,600	*	15,000	15,000
DA	17,600	*	15,000	15,000
ES.2 Higher Education	3,400	*	3,429	3,429
DA	3,400	*	3,429	3,429
EG Economic Growth	18,000	*	41,571	53,571
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,950	*	10,000	12,000
DA	1,950	*	10,000	12,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	10,990	*	22,000	25,000
DA	10,990	*	22,000	25,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	5,060	*	9,571	13,571
DA	5,060	*	9,571	13,571
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	3,000
DA	-	*	-	3,000
Guatemala	98,049	*	127,450	162,800
PS Peace and Security	960	*	3,100	2,705
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	*	2,300	1,905
DA	200	*	2,300	1,905
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	760	*	800	800
IMET	760	*	800	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,000	*	13,000	21,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,128	*	1,450	-
DA	1,128	*	1,450	-
DR.2 Good Governance	6,872	*	10,500	11,107
DA	6,872	*	10,500	11,107
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	1,050	1,786
DA	1,000	*	1,050	1,786
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	-	3,190
DA	-	*	-	3,190
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	-	5,417
DA	-	*	-	5,417
HL Health	32,639	*	17,000	28,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	18,639	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	18,639	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	*	3,000	4,500
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	4,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,500	*	5,500	7,000

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GHP-USAID	5,500	*	5,500	7,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,000	*	4,000	4,000
DA	1,000	*	4,000	4,000
HL.9 Nutrition	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
GHP-USAID	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
ES Education and Social Services	12,350	*	15,000	15,000
ES.1 Basic Education	10,920	*	12,000	12,000
DA	10,920	*	12,000	12,000
ES.2 Higher Education	1,430	*	3,000	3,000
DA	1,430	*	3,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	43,100	*	74,300	90,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	4,250
DA	-	*	-	4,250
EG.3 Agriculture	21,000	*	23,350	23,350
DA	21,000	*	23,350	23,350
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	3,000	-
DA	-	*	3,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,000	*	18,450	19,000
DA	3,000	*	18,450	19,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,000	*	12,000	16,500
DA	3,000	*	12,000	16,500
EG.10 Environment	6,600	*	6,100	6,000
DA	6,600	*	6,100	6,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	6,000
DA	-	*	-	6,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,000	*	5,550	6,000
DA	4,000	*	5,550	6,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,500	*	5,850	8,900
DA	5,500	*	5,850	8,900
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	5,050	5,595
HA.3 Migration Management	-	*	5,050	5,595
DA	-	*	5,050	5,595
Guyana	200	*	200	200
PS Peace and Security	200	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
Haiti	192,687	*	187,855	274,755
PS Peace and Security	13,255	*	9,355	36,305
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	255	*	255	255
IMET	255	*	255	255
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	13,000	*	9,100	36,050
DA	-	*	-	10,050
INCLE	13,000	*	9,100	26,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,500	*	11,000	28,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	*	5,490	6,000
DA	2,000	*	2,490	3,000
INCLE	-	*	3,000	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	1,890	4,000
DA	1,500	*	1,890	4,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	*	3,030	10,000
DA	2,500	*	3,030	10,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	-	6,000
DA	-	*	-	6,000
DR.6 Human Rights	500	*	590	2,000
DA	500	*	590	2,000
HL Health	134,172	*	135,500	146,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	99,822	*	100,000	100,000
GHP-STATE	99,822	*	100,000	100,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,000	*	14,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	20,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	*	8,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	*	8,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,850	*	11,000	11,500
DA	9,850	*	11,000	11,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	9,700	*	6,500	6,500
ES.1 Basic Education	9,700	*	6,500	6,500
DA	9,700	*	6,500	6,500
EG Economic Growth	24,950	*	25,500	45,950
EG.3 Agriculture	15,450	*	13,000	15,450
DA	15,450	*	13,000	15,450
EG.10 Environment	-	*	-	8,000
DA	-	*	-	8,000
EG.11 Adaptation	3,835	*	1,000	11,500
DA	3,835	*	1,000	11,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,665	*	11,500	11,000
DA	5,665	*	11,500	11,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,110	*	-	12,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,110	*	-	-
FFP	3,110	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	*	-	-
DA	1,000	*	-	-
HA.3 Migration Management	-	*	-	12,000
DA	-	*	-	12,000
Honduras	74,002	*	95,800	133,450
PS Peace and Security	750	*	8,981	8,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	1,764	2,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	-	*	1,764	2,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	6,417	5,200
DA	-	*	6,417	5,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	750	*	800	800
IMET	750	*	800	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	18,760	*	19,075	29,075
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	788	*	4,945	4,730
DA	788	*	4,945	4,730
DR.2 Good Governance	14,728	*	8,800	16,947
DA	14,728	*	8,800	16,947
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10	*	1,020	900
DA	10	*	1,020	900
DR.4 Civil Society	3,234	*	4,310	4,698
DA	3,234	*	4,310	4,698
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	-	1,800
DA	-	*	-	1,800
HL Health	8,252	*	-	6,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,252	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,252	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	6,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	13,000	*	19,629	19,629
ES.1 Basic Education	13,000	*	19,629	19,629
DA	13,000	*	19,629	19,629
EG Economic Growth	33,240	*	48,115	70,746
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
EG.3 Agriculture	20,975	*	27,150	27,150
DA	20,975	*	27,150	27,150
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	-	1,500
DA	-	*	-	1,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,740	*	9,660	6,096
DA	4,740	*	9,660	6,096
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	3,305	11,000
DA	-	*	3,305	11,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	-	1,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
EG.10 Environment	6,075	*	-	5,000
DA	6,075	*	-	5,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,450	*	8,000	10,000
DA	1,450	*	8,000	10,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	2,000
DA	-	*	-	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	4,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
Jamaica	18,071	*	1,600	7,600
PS Peace and Security	600	*	600	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	600	*	600	600
IMET	600	*	600	600
HL Health	15,471	*	-	5,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	15,471	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	15,471	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	5,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	5,000
EG Economic Growth	2,000	*	1,000	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,000	*	-	1,000
DA	1,000	*	-	1,000
Mexico	158,910	*	116,575	141,575
PS Peace and Security	69,470	*	43,575	43,575
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160	*	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,160	*	1,000	1,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	35,665	*	22,000	13,000
INCLE	35,665	*	22,000	13,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	9,895	*	8,000	8,000
INCLE	9,895	*	8,000	8,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	7,750	*	1,575	1,575
FMF	6,000	*	-	-
IMET	1,750	*	1,575	1,575
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	15,000	*	11,000	20,000
INCLE	15,000	*	11,000	20,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	67,440	*	60,000	60,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	44,081	*	32,641	32,000
ESF	4,641	*	9,641	9,000
INCLE	39,440	*	23,000	23,000
DR.2 Good Governance	9,462	*	12,462	13,000
ESF	9,462	*	12,462	13,000
DR.4 Civil Society	5,618	*	5,618	5,000
ESF	5,618	*	5,618	5,000
DR.6 Human Rights	8,279	*	9,279	10,000
ESF	8,279	*	9,279	10,000
EG Economic Growth	17,000	*	13,000	38,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	-	17,000

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	FY 2021 Actual[1]	FY 2022 Estimate[2, 3]	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
ESF	-	*	-	17,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,000	*	2,000	7,000
ESF	5,000	*	2,000	7,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	12,000	*	11,000	14,000
ESF	12,000	*	11,000	14,000
PO Program Development and Oversight	5,000	*	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
PO.3 Evaluation	2,500	*	-	-
ESF	2,500	*	-	-
Nicaragua	11,592	*	15,000	15,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	*	15,000	15,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	2,000	-
DA	-	*	2,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,500	3,000
DA	-	*	2,500	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	*	1,500	2,000
DA	2,000	*	1,500	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
DA	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,000	*	2,000	3,000
DA	3,000	*	2,000	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	2,000	2,000
DA	-	*	2,000	2,000
HL Health	1,592	*	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,592	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,592	*	-	-
Panama	11,769	*	1,225	1,225
PS Peace and Security	3,200	*	1,225	1,225
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	*	500	500
NADR	500	*	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,700	*	725	725
FMF	2,000	*	-	-
IMET	700	*	725	725
HL Health	8,569	*	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,569	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	8,569	*	-	-
Paraguay	4,400	*	4,400	4,400
PS Peace and Security	400	*	400	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	400	400
IMET	400	*	400	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,140	*	1,860	1,000

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DA	2,140	*	1,860	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,860	*	2,140	3,000
DA	1,860	*	2,140	3,000
Peru	85,535	*	86,870	109,870
PS Peace and Security	47,400	*	65,870	65,370
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	42,600	*	62,220	58,685
DA	9,000	*	18,535	16,000
INCLE	33,600	*	43,685	42,685
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	3,000	*	1,500	1,500
INCLE	3,000	*	1,500	1,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	*	500	1,535
DA	200	*	500	1,535
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
NADR	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	600	*	650	650
IMET	600	*	650	650
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	-	1,000
INCLE	-	*	-	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,400	*	4,500	4,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,400	*	1,000	1,000
INCLE	2,400	*	1,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	5,000	*	3,500	3,500
DA	5,000	*	3,500	3,500
HL Health	1,900	*	-	8,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,900	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	1,900	*	-	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	8,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	1,500	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	-	*	1,500	-
DA	-	*	1,500	-
EG Economic Growth	28,835	*	15,000	22,000
EG.3 Agriculture	5,500	*	-	4,000
DA	5,500	*	-	4,000
EG.10 Environment	15,500	*	6,000	7,000
DA	15,500	*	6,000	7,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,835	*	7,000	8,000
DA	5,835	*	7,000	8,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	-	10,000
HA.3 Migration Management	-	*	-	10,000
DA	-	*	-	10,000

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Suriname	200	*	200	200
PS Peace and Security	200	*	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	200	*	200	200
IMET	200	*	200	200
Trinidad and Tobago	2,874	*	300	300
PS Peace and Security	300	*	300	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	300	*	300	300
IMET	300	*	300	300
HL Health	2,574	*	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,574	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	2,574	*	-	-
Uruguay	400	*	350	350
PS Peace and Security	400	*	350	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	*	350	350
IMET	400	*	350	350
Venezuela	38,000	*	55,000	55,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	10,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	10,000	-
ESF	-	*	10,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	33,000	*	30,000	40,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,500	*	-	3,000
ESF	2,500	*	-	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,750	*	2,900	6,000
ESF	5,750	*	2,900	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	14,950	*	14,500	18,000
ESF	14,950	*	14,500	18,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	5,250	*	6,000	7,000
ESF	5,250	*	6,000	7,000
DR.6 Human Rights	3,550	*	6,600	6,000
ESF	3,550	*	6,600	6,000
HL Health	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	10,000	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	7,000	7,000
ESF	-	*	7,000	7,000
EG.10 Environment	-	*	3,000	3,000
ESF	-	*	3,000	3,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,000	*	-	-

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ESF	5,000	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	423,765	447,765
PS Peace and Security	-	*	197,915	173,940
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	*	45,500	46,450
INCLE	-	*	45,500	46,450
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	52,665	62,340
INCLE	-	*	52,665	62,340
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	2,000	5,000
NADR	-	*	2,000	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	27,500	10,500
FMF	-	*	27,500	10,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	70,250	49,650
INCLE	-	*	70,250	49,650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	174,250	204,225
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	60,212	89,225
ESF	-	*	8,962	28,000
INCLE	-	*	51,250	61,225
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	100,869	82,000
ESF	-	*	100,869	82,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	3,700	17,000
ESF	-	*	3,700	17,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	9,469	16,000
ESF	-	*	9,469	16,000
HL Health	-	*	43,600	43,600
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	43,600	43,600
GHP-STATE	-	*	43,600	43,600
EG Economic Growth	-	*	8,000	26,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	-	4,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	-	4,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	5,500	5,000
ESF	-	*	5,500	5,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	2,500	4,000
ESF	-	*	2,500	4,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	3,000
ESF	-	*	-	3,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	366,909	*	125,660	150,510
PS Peace and Security	172,025	*	59,960	56,610

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PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
NADR	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	*	610	610
NADR	450	*	610	610
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	42,025	*	7,950	6,950
INCLE	42,025	*	7,950	6,950
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	41,425	*	9,900	8,150
INCLE	41,425	*	9,900	8,150
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	5,000	*	3,000	9,000
NADR	5,000	*	3,000	9,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	16,900	*	22,500	20,000
FMF	16,900	*	22,500	20,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	64,325	*	14,100	8,900
INCLE	64,325	*	14,100	8,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	189,465	*	33,300	41,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	78,332	*	21,938	16,600
ESF	22,707	*	10,938	4,600
INCLE	55,625	*	11,000	12,000
DR.2 Good Governance	85,649	*	6,391	8,908
ESF	84,149	*	6,391	8,908
INCLE	1,500	*	-	-
DR.4 Civil Society	11,795	*	4,652	8,560
ESF	11,795	*	4,652	8,560
DR.6 Human Rights	13,689	*	319	7,432
ESF	13,689	*	319	7,432
HL Health	3,219	*	26,400	26,400
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,219	*	26,400	26,400
GHP-STATE	3,219	*	26,400	26,400
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	4,056	2,056
ES.4 Social Services	-	*	4,056	2,056
ESF	-	*	4,056	2,056
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	1,944	23,944
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	337
ESF	-	*	-	337
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,300	763
ESF	-	*	1,300	763
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,000	*	644	12,644
ESF	1,000	*	644	12,644
EG.10 Environment	-	*	-	200
ESF	-	*	-	200
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,200	*	-	-

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PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,200	*	-	-
ESF	1,200	*	-	-
USAID Caribbean Development Program	13,300	*	10,000	12,000
EG Economic Growth	13,300	*	10,000	12,000
EG.10 Environment	8,500	*	5,000	5,000
DA	8,500	*	5,000	5,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,800	*	5,000	7,000
DA	4,800	*	5,000	7,000
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	*	73,085	73,085
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	15,350	15,615
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	11,350	10,615
DA	-	*	11,350	10,615
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	4,000	5,000
DA	-	*	4,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	5,000	*	57,735	57,470
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	16,000	13,000
DA	-	*	16,000	13,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	21,650	22,885
DA	-	*	21,650	22,885
EG.10 Environment	2,000	*	6,000	-
DA	2,000	*	6,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	*	7,085	14,585
DA	3,000	*	7,085	14,585
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	7,000	7,000
DA	-	*	7,000	7,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	45,540	*	75,178	46,178
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	2,000	6,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	750	2,000
DA	-	*	750	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	5,000	*	1,000	3,250
DA	5,000	*	1,000	1,250
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	250	1,250
DA	-	*	250	250
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
HL Health	11,000	*	11,000	11,000
HL.3 Malaria	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	14,200	*	14,500	13,500
ES.1 Basic Education	9,365	*	10,000	9,000
DA	9,365	*	10,000	9,000

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ES.2 Higher Education	4,835	*	4,500	4,500
DA	4,835	*	4,500	3,500
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	14,000	*	47,678	15,178
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	500
DA	-	*	-	500
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	*	400	2,000
DA	2,000	*	400	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	39,600	2,600
DA	-	*	4,600	2,600
ESF	-	*	35,000	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	5,000	*	-	-
DA	5,000	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,000	*	1,500	3,000
DA	1,000	*	1,500	2,000
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	2,000	2,078
DA	1,000	*	2,000	78
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,500	*	1,528	2,000
DA	2,500	*	1,528	-
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,500	*	2,650	3,000
DA	2,500	*	2,650	2,000
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,340	*	-	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,340	*	-	-
DA	1,340	*	-	-
USAID South America Regional	15,000	*	20,200	28,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,800	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,800	*	-	-
DA	2,800	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	12,200	*	12,100	12,100
EG.10 Environment	10,500	*	8,600	8,600
DA	10,500	*	8,600	8,600
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,700	*	3,500	3,500
DA	1,700	*	3,500	3,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	8,100	15,900
HA.3 Migration Management	-	*	8,100	15,900
DA	-	*	8,100	15,900
USAID Asia Regional	32,250	*	23,000	23,000
USAID Asia Regional	32,250	*	23,000	23,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	*	4,000	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	*	-	-

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DA	2,500	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	2,250	2,250
DA	-	*	2,250	2,250
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	1,750	1,750
DA	-	*	1,750	1,750
HL Health	7,750	*	9,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,750	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	3,750	*	4,000	4,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	5,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,800	*	1,850	1,850
ES.1 Basic Education	2,200	*	1,250	1,250
DA	2,200	*	1,250	1,250
ES.2 Higher Education	600	*	600	600
DA	600	*	600	600
ES.4 Social Services	8,000	*	-	-
ESF	8,000	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	11,200	*	8,150	8,150
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	500	200
DA	-	*	500	200
EG.3 Agriculture	1,950	*	1,650	1,950
DA	1,950	*	1,650	1,950
EG.4 Financial Sector	1,500	*	-	-
ESF	1,500	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	*	-	-
ESF	1,000	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	1,750	*	1,000	1,000
DA	1,750	*	1,000	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
DA	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	*	31,000	33,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	*	31,000	33,000
PS Peace and Security	31,000	*	31,000	33,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	31,000	*	31,000	33,000
NADR	31,000	*	31,000	33,000
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	4,530,869	*	6,252,362	6,439,362
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	4,530,869	*	6,252,362	6,439,362
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,530,869	*	6,252,362	6,439,362
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,271,499	*	6,052,362	5,747,265
FFP	135,507	*	1,570,000	1,435,076

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IDA	4,135,992	*	4,482,362	4,312,189
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	259,370	*	200,000	692,097
FFP	-	*	-	304,924
IDA	259,370	*	200,000	387,173
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	164,543	*	199,543	189,500
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	31,000	31,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	31,000	31,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	31,000	31,000
DA	-	*	31,000	31,000
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	76,500	56,500
PS Peace and Security	-	*	75,000	48,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	75,000	48,500
CCF	-	*	60,000	40,000
DA	-	*	15,000	8,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	1,500	8,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	1,500	8,000
DA	-	*	1,500	8,000
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	-	*	92,043	102,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	92,043	102,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	*	92,043	102,000
TI	-	*	92,043	102,000
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	164,543	*	-	-
PS Peace and Security	156,043	*	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	156,043	*	-	-
CCF	30,000	*	-	-
DA	29,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
TI	92,043	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,500	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	750	*	-	-
DA	750	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,750	*	-	-
DA	750	*	-	-
ESF	7,000	*	-	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	*	2,500	4,500
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	2,500	*	2,500	4,500
PS Peace and Security	2,500	*	2,500	4,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,500	*	2,500	4,500
ESF	2,500	*	2,500	4,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	200,697	*	218,647	230,247
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	116,100	*	113,100	112,100
PS Peace and Security	116,100	*	113,100	112,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	116,100	*	113,100	112,100
ESF	9,000	*	15,000	9,000

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NADR	107,100	*	98,100	103,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	84,597	*	105,547	118,147
PS Peace and Security	84,597	*	105,547	118,147
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	84,597	*	105,547	118,147
NADR	84,597	*	105,547	118,147
CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy	-	*	-	37,000
Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	-	*	-	37,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	-	7,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	-	7,000
ESF	-	*	-	7,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	-	30,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	-	25,000
ESF	-	*	-	25,000
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	765,248	*	1,002,839	1,124,839
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	112,700	*	296,250	381,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	112,700	*	246,250	381,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,550	*	26,475	31,210
DF	1,711	*	2,250	-
DA	1,839	*	24,225	31,210
DR.2 Good Governance	6,722	*	28,375	131,208
DF	1,706	*	2,250	-
DA	3,154	*	26,125	131,208
ESF	1,862	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	42,685	*	62,975	71,208
DF	40,846	*	38,750	40,000
DA	1,839	*	24,225	31,208
DR.4 Civil Society	25,475	*	45,475	54,208
DF	20,696	*	21,250	23,000
DA	1,839	*	24,225	31,208
ESF	2,940	*	-	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	15,136	*	33,475	39,208
DF	13,297	*	9,250	8,000
DA	1,839	*	24,225	31,208
DR.6 Human Rights	19,132	*	49,475	54,208
DF	13,862	*	20,250	23,000
DA	1,840	*	29,225	31,208
ESF	3,430	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	*	50,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	15,000	-
DA	-	*	15,000	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	15,000	-

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DA	-	*	15,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	20,000	-
DA	-	*	20,000	-
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	11,760	*	20,000	30,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	260	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	260	*	-	-
DA	260	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	11,500	*	20,000	30,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,449	*	5,000	-
DA	1,449	*	5,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	7,678	*	10,000	30,000
DA	7,678	*	10,000	30,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,373	*	5,000	-
DA	2,373	*	5,000	-
DDI - Center for Education	177,300	*	121,800	121,800
ES Education and Social Services	177,300	*	121,800	121,800
ES.1 Basic Education	167,500	*	105,000	105,000
DA	167,500	*	105,000	105,000
ES.2 Higher Education	9,800	*	16,800	16,800
DA	9,800	*	16,800	16,800
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	73,606	*	114,850	114,850
EG Economic Growth	73,606	*	114,850	114,850
EG.3 Agriculture	3,254	*	1,500	1,500
DA	3,254	*	1,500	1,500
EG.9 Transport Services	380	*	1,000	681
DA	380	*	1,000	681
EG.10 Environment	54,182	*	26,100	26,053
DA	49,282	*	26,100	26,053
ESF	4,900	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,070	*	5,250	5,616
DA	2,070	*	5,250	5,616
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,880	*	39,000	39,000
DA	5,880	*	39,000	39,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,840	*	42,000	42,000
DA	7,840	*	42,000	42,000
DDI - Development, Democracy and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	12,005	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,603	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	38	*	-	-
ESF	38	*	-	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,012	*	-	-
DF	2,012	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,553	*	-	-
AEECA	90	*	-	-
DF	240	*	-	-

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DA	453	*	-	-
ESF	770	*	-	-
HL Health	300	*	-	-
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	300	*	-	-
DA	300	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,948	*	-	-
ES.1 Basic Education	740	*	-	-
DA	500	*	-	-
ESF	240	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	850	*	-	-
DA	850	*	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	1,358	*	-	-
DA	938	*	-	-
GHP-USAID	420	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	5,154	*	-	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	240	*	-	-
DA	240	*	-	-
EG.3 Agriculture	566	*	-	-
DA	66	*	-	-
ESF	500	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,836	*	-	-
DA	2,766	*	-	-
ESF	70	*	-	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	494	*	-	-
AEECA	110	*	-	-
DA	14	*	-	-
ESF	370	*	-	-
EG.9 Transport Services	10	*	-	-
DA	10	*	-	-
EG.10 Environment	688	*	-	-
DA	588	*	-	-
ESF	100	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	40	*	-	-
DA	40	*	-	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	120	*	-	-
DA	120	*	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	160	*	-	-
DA	160	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	114,366	*	215,851	175,851
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	54,256	*	97,851	47,851
DR.6 Human Rights	54,256	*	97,851	47,851
AEECA	4,500	*	-	-
DA	16,366	*	82,851	47,851
ESF	33,390	*	15,000	-
ES Education and Social Services	11,760	*	10,000	10,000

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ES.1 Basic Education	11,760	*	5,000	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	11,760	*	-	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	5,000	5,000
DA	-	*	5,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	48,350	*	108,000	118,000
EG.3 Agriculture	27,008	*	15,000	15,000
DA	-	*	-	15,000
ESF	27,008	*	15,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	5,500	*	33,525	35,000
DA	-	*	18,525	35,000
ESF	5,500	*	15,000	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	15,842	*	17,000	35,000
AEECA	5,300	*	-	-
DA	-	*	12,000	35,000
ESF	10,542	*	5,000	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	5,000	-
DA	-	*	5,000	-
EG.10 Environment	-	*	14,475	-
DA	-	*	14,475	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	20,000
DA	-	*	-	20,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	9,000	8,000
DA	-	*	9,000	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	14,000	5,000
DA	-	*	14,000	5,000
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	78,253	*	50,250	77,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,911	*	10,250	27,250
DR.4 Civil Society	1,666	*	-	2,000
DA	1,666	*	-	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	10,245	*	10,250	25,250
DF	5,880	*	6,000	6,000
DA	4,365	*	4,250	19,250
ES Education and Social Services	66,342	*	40,000	50,000
ES.4 Social Services	66,342	*	40,000	50,000
DA	45,762	*	19,000	29,000
GHP-USAID	20,580	*	21,000	21,000
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	68,892	*	74,128	124,128
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,000	*	-	-
DA	1,850	*	-	-
ESF	150	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	17,150	*	17,500	17,500
ES.2 Higher Education	17,150	*	17,500	17,500

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DA	17,150	*	17,500	17,500
EG Economic Growth	49,742	*	56,628	106,628
EG.3 Agriculture	180	*	-	-
DA	180	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	34,626	*	27,500	27,500
DA	34,626	*	27,500	27,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	807	*	-	-
DA	807	*	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	14,129	*	29,128	79,128
DA	13,299	*	29,128	79,128
ESF	830	*	-	-
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	104,606	*	89,710	69,710
HL Health	14,700	*	12,500	2,500
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	14,700	*	12,500	2,500
DA	14,700	*	12,500	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	14,700	*	12,500	12,500
ES.2 Higher Education	14,700	*	12,500	12,500
DA	14,700	*	12,500	12,500
EG Economic Growth	75,206	*	64,710	54,710
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	73,010	*	62,710	52,500
DA	73,010	*	62,710	52,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,196	*	2,000	2,210
DA	2,196	*	2,000	2,210
DDI - Private Sector Engagement Hub (PSE)	11,760	*	20,000	30,000
EG Economic Growth	11,760	*	20,000	30,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	2,000	-
DA	-	*	2,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	11,760	*	18,000	30,000
DA	11,760	*	18,000	30,000
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	250,725	*	250,725	280,725
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	250,725	*	250,725	280,725
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	250,725	*	250,725	280,725
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	250,725	*	11,500	26,500
DF	190,450	*	11,000	13,000
ESF	60,275	*	500	13,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	10,150	19,700
DF	-	*	9,150	5,700
ESF	-	*	1,000	14,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	*	55,550	38,000
DF	-	*	55,550	37,000
ESF	-	*	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	54,800	83,730
DF	-	*	41,550	66,480
ESF	-	*	13,250	17,250

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DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	43,705	43,775
DF	-	*	23,930	19,000
ESF	-	*	19,775	24,775
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	75,020	69,020
DF	-	*	49,520	49,520
ESF	-	*	25,500	19,500
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	17,000	*	23,000	7,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	17,000	*	23,000	7,000
PS Peace and Security	3,535	*	1,000	1,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	3,535	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	3,535	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	13,465	*	22,000	6,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,000	*	5,000	5,000
ESF	7,000	*	5,000	5,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	1,000	-
ESF	-	*	1,000	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	6,465	*	15,000	-
ESF	6,465	*	15,000	-
EG.9 Transport Services	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
ENR - Energy Resources	6,000	*	30,500	30,500
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	6,000	*	30,500	30,500
EG Economic Growth	6,000	*	30,500	30,500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	*	3,000	500
ESF	-	*	3,000	500
EG.12 Clean Energy	6,000	*	27,500	30,000
ESF	6,000	*	27,500	30,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
PS Peace and Security	850	*	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	850	*	-	-
ESF	850	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	2,850	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	850	1,150
ESF	-	*	850	1,150
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	700	550
ESF	-	*	700	550
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	1,300	1,300
ESF	-	*	1,300	1,300
ES Education and Social Services	850	*	150	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	*	150	-
ESF	-	*	150	-
ES.4 Social Services	850	*	-	-
ESF	850	*	-	-

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EG Economic Growth	1,300	*	-	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	1,300	*	-	-
ESF	1,300	*	-	-
GH - Global Health	294,493	*	308,966	327,805
Global Health - Core	294,493	*	308,966	327,805
HL Health	294,493	*	308,966	327,805
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	955	*	955	18,655
GHP-USAID	955	*	955	18,655
HL.2 Tuberculosis	47,811	*	47,811	47,000
GHP-USAID	47,811	*	47,811	47,000
HL.3 Malaria	60,000	*	60,000	60,000
GHP-USAID	60,000	*	60,000	60,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	75,227	*	82,150	82,150
GHP-USAID	75,227	*	82,150	82,150
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	96,500	*	104,050	106,000
GHP-USAID	96,500	*	104,050	106,000
HL.9 Nutrition	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
GH - International Partnerships	721,029	*	1,280,029	927,045
GH/IP - Blind Children	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
ES.4 Social Services	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335	20,335
HL Health	20,335	*	20,335	20,335
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	20,335	*	20,335	20,335
GHP-USAID	20,335	*	20,335	20,335
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	*	-	90,000
HL Health	-	*	-	90,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	90,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	90,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	*	290,000	290,000
HL Health	290,000	*	290,000	290,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	290,000	*	290,000	290,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	*	290,000	290,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	190,000	*	745,000	37,000
HL Health	190,000	*	745,000	37,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	190,000	*	745,000	37,000
GHP-USAID	190,000	*	745,000	37,000
GH/IP - Health Resilience Fund	-	*	-	10,000
HL Health	-	*	-	10,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	*	-	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	10,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	28,710	28,710

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HL Health	28,710	*	28,710	28,710
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	28,710	*	28,710	28,710
GHP-USAID	28,710	*	28,710	28,710
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
HL Health	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
GH/IP - MDR Financing	22,984	*	26,984	20,000
HL Health	22,984	*	26,984	20,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	22,984	*	26,984	20,000
GHP-USAID	22,984	*	26,984	20,000
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000	45,000
HL Health	45,000	*	45,000	45,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	45,000	*	45,000	45,000
GHP-USAID	45,000	*	45,000	45,000
GH/IP - Multilateral Organizations	-	*	-	250,000
HL Health	-	*	-	250,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	250,000
GHP-USAID	-	*	-	250,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	*	102,500	114,500
HL Health	102,500	*	102,500	114,500
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	102,500	*	102,500	114,500
GHP-USAID	102,500	*	102,500	114,500
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
HL Health	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	*	4,000	4,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	-	*	4,000	4,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	4,000	4,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,000	1,000
ESF	-	*	1,000	1,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	2,000	2,000
ESF	-	*	2,000	2,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	295,530	*	433,791	435,799
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	-	*	-	14,500
PS Peace and Security	-	*	-	14,500
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	-	14,500
INCLE	-	*	-	14,500
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	*	-	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,500	*	-	-
INCLE	2,500	*	-	-

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INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	18,000	*	-	-
PS Peace and Security	18,000	*	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	18,000	*	-	-
INCLE	18,000	*	-	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	*	20,000	20,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	*	20,000	20,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	10,000	*	20,000	20,000
INCLE	10,000	*	20,000	20,000
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
PS Peace and Security	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
INCLE	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	*	17,000	19,933
PS Peace and Security	17,000	*	17,000	19,933
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	17,000	*	17,000	19,933
INCLE	17,000	*	17,000	19,933
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	*	30,000	25,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,000	*	30,000	25,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	-	25,000
INCLE	-	*	-	25,000
DR.2 Good Governance	7,000	*	30,000	-
INCLE	7,000	*	30,000	-
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
PS Peace and Security	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	3,095	*	3,100	3,095
INCLE	3,095	*	3,100	3,095
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,405	*	2,400	2,405
INCLE	2,405	*	2,400	2,405
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	-	1,500
INCLE	-	*	-	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	*	1,500	-
INCLE	1,500	*	1,500	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	35,000	*	37,925	39,000
PS Peace and Security	35,000	*	37,925	39,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	35,000	*	37,925	39,000
INCLE	35,000	*	37,925	39,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	47,250	*	28,400	37,400
PS Peace and Security	47,250	*	28,400	37,400
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	47,250	*	28,400	37,400
INCLE	47,250	*	28,400	37,400
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	*	55,225	32,575
PS Peace and Security	68,150	*	55,225	32,575
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	68,150	*	55,225	32,575
INCLE	68,150	*	55,225	32,575

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INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	*	3,000	3,150
PS Peace and Security	3,000	*	3,000	3,150
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	3,000	3,150
INCLE	3,000	*	3,000	3,150
INL - Knowledge Management	11,000	*	15,965	14,965
PS Peace and Security	9,500	*	13,465	11,865
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	9,500	*	13,465	11,865
INCLE	9,500	*	13,465	11,865
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	*	2,500	3,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,500	*	2,500	3,100
INCLE	1,500	*	2,500	3,100
INL - Program Development and Support	51,630	*	204,276	207,276
PS Peace and Security	37,755	*	169,999	168,638
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	18,000	*	60,025	59,244
INCLE	18,000	*	60,025	59,244
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,181	*	39,839	35,498
INCLE	2,181	*	39,839	35,498
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	3,844	*	525	451
INCLE	3,844	*	525	451
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	13,730	*	69,610	73,445
INCLE	13,730	*	69,610	73,445
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,875	*	34,277	38,638
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,556	*	32,277	32,614
INCLE	12,556	*	32,277	32,614
DR.2 Good Governance	1,319	*	2,000	6,024
INCLE	1,319	*	2,000	6,024
INL - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	*	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	-	-
INCLE	3,000	*	-	-
IO - International Organizations	387,500	*	457,100	457,200
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
PS Peace and Security	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
IO&P	1,200	*	1,200	1,200
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	*	400	400
ES Education and Social Services	400	*	400	400
ES.4 Social Services	-	*	400	400
IO&P	-	*	400	400
ES.5 Social Assistance	400	*	-	-
IO&P	400	*	-	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	*	325	325
PS Peace and Security	325	*	325	325

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	325	*	325	325
IO&P	325	*	325	325
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,400	*	21,000	21,000
EG Economic Growth	6,400	*	21,000	21,000
EG.10 Environment	6,400	*	-	-
IO&P	6,400	*	-	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	10,500	10,500
IO&P	-	*	10,500	10,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	10,500	10,500
IO&P	-	*	10,500	10,500
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	*	3,175	3,175
EG Economic Growth	3,175	*	3,175	3,175
EG.10 Environment	3,175	*	3,175	3,175
IO&P	3,175	*	3,175	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
EG Economic Growth	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
EG.10 Environment	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
IO&P	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	32,000	*	64,000	64,000
EG Economic Growth	32,000	*	64,000	64,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	32,000	*	64,000	64,000
IO&P	32,000	*	64,000	64,000
IO - OAS Development Assistance	-	*	-	3,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	-	3,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	3,000
IO&P	-	*	-	3,000
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	-	*	-	5,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	-	5,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	-	2,500
IO&P	-	*	-	2,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	-	2,500
IO&P	-	*	-	2,500
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	*	50	50
PS Peace and Security	50	*	50	50
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	*	50	50
IO&P	50	*	50	50
IO - UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS)	-	*	-	100
EG Economic Growth	-	*	-	100
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	100
IO&P	-	*	-	100
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	1,500	*	-	-

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,500	*	-	-
IO&P	1,500	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,500	1,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO&P	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
IO&P	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	*	-	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	*	-	1,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	*	-	1,000
IO&P	-	*	-	1,000
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
EG Economic Growth	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
IO&P	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
PS Peace and Security	1,500	*	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,500	*	-	-
IO&P	1,500	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,500	1,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO&P	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	*	1,750	1,750
PS Peace and Security	1,750	*	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,750	*	-	-
IO&P	1,750	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	1,750	1,750
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	1,750	1,750
IO&P	-	*	1,750	1,750
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
IO&P	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	*	1,150	1,150
ES Education and Social Services	1,150	*	-	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,150	*	-	-
IO&P	1,150	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,150	1,150
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,150	1,150

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IO&P	-	*	1,150	1,150
IO - UN Women	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
IO&P	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	*	700	700
ES Education and Social Services	700	*	700	700
ES.4 Social Services	700	*	700	700
IO&P	700	*	700	700
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,100	*	1,000	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,100	*	1,000	1,000
IO&P	1,100	*	1,000	1,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	*	3,500	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	3,500	*	3,500	3,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	3,500	*	3,500	3,000
IO&P	3,500	*	3,500	3,000
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	*	81,550	76,550
EG Economic Growth	81,550	*	81,550	76,550
EG.6 Workforce Development	81,550	*	81,550	76,550
IO&P	81,550	*	81,550	76,550
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,600	*	10,200	10,200
EG Economic Growth	10,600	*	10,200	10,200
EG.10 Environment	10,600	*	10,200	10,200
IO&P	10,600	*	10,200	10,200
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	32,500	*	56,000	56,000
HL Health	32,500	*	56,000	56,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	32,500	*	56,000	56,000
IO&P	32,500	*	56,000	56,000
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	14,500	*	14,500	14,500
ES Education and Social Services	14,500	*	14,500	14,500
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	14,500	*	14,500	14,500
IO&P	14,500	*	14,500	14,500
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	*	139,000	135,500
ES Education and Social Services	139,000	*	139,000	135,500
ES.4 Social Services	139,000	*	139,000	135,500
IO&P	139,000	*	139,000	135,500
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
ES.4 Social Services	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
IO&P	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
IO&P	1,000	*	1,000	1,000

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IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	*	600	600
EG Economic Growth	600	*	600	600
EG.2 Trade and Investment	600	*	600	600
IO&P	600	*	600	600
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	224,110	*	246,610	259,210
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	224,110	*	246,610	259,210
PS Peace and Security	224,110	*	246,610	259,210
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	224,110	*	246,610	259,210
ESF	-	*	-	1,400
NADR	224,110	*	246,610	257,810
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	10,000	*	-	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	10,000	*	-	-
PS Peace and Security	5,000	*	-	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	-	-
INCLE	5,000	*	-	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	*	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,000	*	-	-
ESF	5,000	*	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	66,000	*	66,000	66,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
PS Peace and Security	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
INCLE	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	41,000	*	41,000	41,000
PS Peace and Security	41,000	*	41,000	41,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	41,000	*	41,000	41,000
INCLE	41,000	*	41,000	41,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	50,000	*	893,806	376,944
OES/ OMC South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF)	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
EG Economic Growth	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
EG.10 Environment	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
ESF	21,000	*	21,000	21,000
OES/CC Climate Change	-	*	-	341,494
EG Economic Growth	-	*	-	341,494
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	187,000
ESF	-	*	-	187,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	85,000
ESF	-	*	-	85,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	69,494
ESF	-	*	-	69,494
OES/ECW Lacey	1,750	*	1,750	1,750
EG Economic Growth	1,750	*	1,750	1,750
EG.10 Environment	1,750	*	1,750	1,750

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ESF	1,750	*	1,750	1,750
OES/ECW Water	2,000	*	2,500	2,500
HL Health	2,000	*	2,500	2,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	2,000	*	2,500	2,500
ESF	2,000	*	2,500	2,500
OES/ENV Mercury and Air Quality	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
EG Economic Growth	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
EG.10 Environment	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
ESF	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
OES/OP Other Programs	10,350	*	3,000	6,700
EG Economic Growth	10,350	*	3,000	6,700
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	100	-
ESF	-	*	100	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	450	-
ESF	-	*	450	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	78	-
ESF	-	*	78	-
EG.10 Environment	10,350	*	2,372	6,700
ESF	10,350	*	2,372	6,700
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	11,400	*	862,056	-
EG Economic Growth	11,400	*	862,056	-
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	*	429,400	-
ESF	3,000	*	429,400	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,400	*	266,556	-
ESF	1,400	*	266,556	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,000	*	166,100	-
ESF	7,000	*	166,100	-
Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J)	-	*	-	10,000
Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J)	-	*	-	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	-	10,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
Office of Foreign Assistance	500	*	600	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	500	*	600	600
EG Economic Growth	-	*	600	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	600	-
ESF	-	*	600	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	500	*	-	600
PO.3 Evaluation	500	*	-	600
ESF	500	*	-	600
Other Funding	400,922	*	450,000	922,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	57,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	-	10,000

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PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	-	10,000
INCLE	-	*	-	10,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	-	47,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	10,000
ESF	-	*	-	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	-	20,000
ESF	-	*	-	20,000
EG.10 Environment	-	*	-	7,000
ESF	-	*	-	7,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	5,000
ESF	-	*	-	5,000
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	*	-	250,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	-	250,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	-	35,000
ESF	-	*	-	35,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	-	40,000
ESF	-	*	-	40,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	-	50,000
ESF	-	*	-	50,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	41,667
ESF	-	*	-	41,667
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	41,667
ESF	-	*	-	41,667
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	*	-	41,666
ESF	-	*	-	41,666
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	145,000	*	-	-
PS Peace and Security	145,000	*	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	25,000	*	-	-
NADR	25,000	*	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	70,000	*	-	-
INCLE	70,000	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	50,000	*	-	-
FMF	50,000	*	-	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	300,000	215,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	145,000	145,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	*	10,000	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000	10,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	*	20,000	20,000
INCLE	-	*	20,000	20,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	*	15,000	15,000
NADR	-	*	15,000	15,000

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PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	50,000	50,000
FMF	-	*	50,000	50,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	50,000	50,000
INCLE	-	*	50,000	50,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	*	80,000	20,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	*	16,000	4,000
DA	-	*	-	1,000
ESF	-	*	16,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	-	*	75,000	50,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	15,000	8,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	15,000	4,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	*	15,000	18,000
DA	-	*	-	6,500
ESF	-	*	15,000	11,500
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	*	15,000	8,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	15,000	4,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	15,000	8,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	15,000	4,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	*	15,000	8,000
DA	-	*	-	4,000
ESF	-	*	15,000	4,000
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
EG Economic Growth	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	*	25,000	25,000
ESF	-	*	25,000	25,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	25,000	*	-	-
ESF	25,000	*	-	-
Global Health Security Financial Intermediary Fund	-	*	-	250,000

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HL Health	-	*	-	250,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	-	250,000
GHP-STATE	-	*	-	250,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	90,000	*	125,000	125,000
PS Peace and Security	45,000	*	125,000	125,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	*	10,000	10,000
NADR	-	*	10,000	10,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,000	*	-	-
INCLE	5,000	*	-	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,000	*	75,000	75,000
ESF	-	*	75,000	75,000
NADR	10,000	*	-	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	30,000	*	30,000	30,000
FMF	17,500	*	17,500	17,500
PKO	12,500	*	12,500	12,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000	10,000
INCLE	-	*	10,000	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	*	-	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	15,000	*	-	-
ESF	15,000	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	30,000	*	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	30,000	*	-	-
ESF	30,000	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	56,032	*	-	-
PS Peace and Security	9,072	*	-	-
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,697	*	-	-
NADR	7,697	*	-	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,375	*	-	-
INCLE	1,375	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	34,160	*	-	-
ES.4 Social Services	34,160	*	-	-
ESF	34,160	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	12,800	*	-	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	12,800	*	-	-
DA	12,800	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	33,000	*	-	-
PS Peace and Security	8,850	*	-	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	8,850	*	-	-
INCLE	8,850	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	24,150	*	-	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	24,150	*	-	-
ESF	24,150	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	48,600	*	-	-
EG Economic Growth	48,600	*	-	-

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EG.11 Adaptation	18,500	*	-	-
DA	18,202	*	-	-
ESF	298	*	-	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	9,300	*	-	-
ESF	9,300	*	-	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	20,800	*	-	-
ESF	20,800	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Ex Post Evaluations	3,290	*	-	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	3,290	*	-	-
PO.3 Evaluation	3,290	*	-	-
ESF	3,290	*	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	213,876	*	224,750	225,900
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
PS Peace and Security	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
NADR	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
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	5,950	*	10,000	13,000
PS Peace and Security	5,950	*	10,000	13,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,950	*	10,000	13,000
PKO	5,950	*	10,000	13,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	*	71,000	71,000
PS Peace and Security	71,000	*	71,000	71,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	71,000	*	71,000	71,000
PKO	71,000	*	71,000	71,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,876	*	5,500	5,500
PS Peace and Security	5,876	*	5,500	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,876	*	5,500	5,500
IMET	5,876	*	5,500	5,500
PM - IMET, Women's Participation	-	*	-	3,000
PS Peace and Security	-	*	-	3,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	*	-	3,000
IMET	-	*	-	3,000
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	5,500	*	5,750	6,000
PS Peace and Security	5,500	*	5,750	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,500	*	5,750	6,000

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PKO	5,500	*	5,750	6,000
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	34,550	*	38,500	33,400
PS Peace and Security	34,550	*	38,500	33,400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	34,550	*	38,500	33,400
PKO	34,550	*	38,500	33,400
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	14,550	*	17,000	17,000
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	14,550	*	17,000	17,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	*	-	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	-	-
DA	1,000	*	-	-
ES Education and Social Services	-	*	17,000	17,000
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	-	*	17,000	17,000
DA	-	*	17,000	17,000
PO Program Development and Oversight	13,550	*	-	-
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	3,653	*	-	-
DA	3,653	*	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	9,867	*	-	-
DA	9,867	*	-	-
PO.3 Evaluation	30	*	-	-
DA	30	*	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,432,100	*	3,845,100	4,012,000
PRM, Administrative Expenses	47,630	*	62,000	70,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	47,630	*	62,000	70,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	46,201	*	60,140	67,844
MRA	46,201	*	60,140	67,844
HA.3 Migration Management	1,429	*	1,860	2,156
MRA	1,429	*	1,860	2,156
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	*	100	100,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	100	*	100	100,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	100	*	100	100,000
ERMA	100	*	100	100,000
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	902,500	*	797,600	848,300
HA Humanitarian Assistance	902,500	*	797,600	848,300
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	902,500	*	797,600	848,300
MRA	902,500	*	797,600	848,300

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PRM, OA - East Asia	209,600	*	221,700	247,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	209,600	*	221,700	247,500
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	209,600	*	221,700	247,500
MRA	209,600	*	221,700	247,500
PRM, OA - Europe	93,200	*	80,000	80,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	93,200	*	80,000	80,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	93,200	*	80,000	80,000
MRA	93,200	*	80,000	80,000
PRM, OA - Migration	47,000	*	44,900	50,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	47,000	*	44,900	50,000
HA.3 Migration Management	47,000	*	44,900	50,000
MRA	47,000	*	44,900	50,000
PRM, OA - Near East	1,177,770	*	1,145,100	1,048,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,177,770	*	1,145,100	1,048,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,177,770	*	1,145,100	1,048,000
MRA	1,177,770	*	1,145,100	1,048,000
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	339,700	*	496,200	257,700
HA Humanitarian Assistance	339,700	*	496,200	257,700
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	339,700	*	496,200	257,700
MRA	339,700	*	496,200	257,700
PRM, OA - South Asia	68,400	*	74,400	85,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	68,400	*	74,400	85,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	68,400	*	74,400	85,000
MRA	68,400	*	74,400	85,000
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	308,300	*	368,100	398,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	308,300	*	368,100	398,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	308,300	*	368,100	398,000
MRA	308,300	*	368,100	398,000
PRM, Refugee Admissions	232,900	*	550,000	822,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	232,900	*	550,000	822,500
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	232,900	*	550,000	822,500
MRA	232,900	*	550,000	822,500
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,125	*	350,110	353,110
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,125	*	350,110	353,110
HL Health	18,900	*	18,900	18,900
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	18,900	*	18,900	18,900
DA	18,900	*	18,900	18,900
EG Economic Growth	318,225	*	331,210	334,210
EG.3 Agriculture	315,960	*	315,960	315,960
DA	315,960	*	315,960	315,960
EG.11 Adaptation	2,265	*	15,250	18,250
DA	2,265	*	15,250	18,250
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,924,520	*	2,206,900	2,396,900
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	185,628	*	-	-
HL Health	185,628	*	-	-

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HL.1 HIV/AIDS	185,628	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	185,628	*	-	-
S/GAC, Centrally Supported Systems	53,581	*	-	50,000
HL Health	53,581	*	-	50,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	53,581	*	-	50,000
GHP-STATE	53,581	*	-	50,000
S/GAC, HQ Support Mechanisms	25,777	*	-	-
HL Health	25,777	*	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	25,777	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	25,777	*	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,605,000	*	1,855,000	2,045,000
HL Health	1,605,000	*	1,855,000	2,045,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,605,000	*	1,605,000	2,045,000
GHP-STATE	1,605,000	*	1,605,000	2,045,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	*	250,000	-
GHP-STATE	-	*	250,000	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	25,000	*	301,900	301,900
HL Health	25,000	*	301,900	301,900
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	301,900	301,900
GHP-STATE	-	*	301,900	301,900
HL.2 Tuberculosis	25,000	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	25,000	*	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Leadership and Support	29,534	*	-	-
HL Health	29,534	*	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	29,534	*	-	-
GHP-STATE	29,534	*	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	-	*	50,000	-
HL Health	-	*	50,000	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	*	50,000	-
GHP-STATE	-	*	50,000	-
Special Representatives	17,000	*	17,000	50,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	7,000	*	7,000	-
PS Peace and Security	7,000	*	7,000	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	7,000	*	7,000	-
ESF	7,000	*	7,000	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	*	10,000	50,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	*	6,142	21,142
DR.6 Human Rights	10,000	*	6,142	21,142
ESF	10,000	*	6,142	21,142
EG Economic Growth	-	*	3,858	28,858
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,858	9,429
ESF	-	*	1,858	9,429
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	*	2,000	9,429
ESF	-	*	2,000	9,429
EG.11 Adaptation	-	*	-	8,000

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ESF	-	*	-	8,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	*	-	2,000
ESF	-	*	-	2,000
USAID Management	1,711,447	*	1,862,647	2,112,950
USAID Capital Investment Fund	258,200	*	258,200	289,100
PO Program Development and Oversight	258,200	*	258,200	289,100
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	258,200	*	258,200	289,100
USAID Admin	258,200	*	258,200	289,100
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	75,500	*	76,500	80,500
PO Program Development and Oversight	75,500	*	76,500	80,500
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	75,500	*	76,500	80,500
USAID Admin	75,500	*	76,500	80,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,377,747	*	1,527,947	1,743,350
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,377,747	*	1,527,947	1,743,350
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,377,747	*	1,527,947	1,743,350
USAID Admin	1,377,747	*	1,527,947	1,743,350
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	*	3,704	5,230
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	*	3,704	5,230
PS Peace and Security	895	*	500	895
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	895	*	500	895
DA	895	*	500	895
ES Education and Social Services	2,235	*	2,100	2,235
ES.2 Higher Education	2,235	*	2,100	2,235
DA	2,235	*	2,100	2,235
EG Economic Growth	-	*	1,104	2,100
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	*	1,104	2,100
DA	-	*	1,104	2,100
PO Program Development and Oversight	2,100	*	-	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	2,100	*	-	-
DA	2,100	*	-	-

1/ FY 2021 levels do not include additional funding (P.L. 116-260), (P.L. 117-2), (P.L. 117-31).

2/ FY 2022 levels do not include additional funding (P.L. 117-43), (P.L. 117-70).

3/ FY 2022 Estimate levels reflect the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Note:Table excludes prior year rescissions or proposed cancellations.