

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2



FISCAL YEAR 2024

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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
AECA	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
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
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
CPIF	Countering People's Republic of China Influence Fund
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
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, and Reintegration
DF	Democracy Fund
DFC	U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
DoD	Department of Defense
ECM	Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal

ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESF	Economic Support Fund
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
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
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
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
IG	Inspector General
IMS	International Monitoring System
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
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
NERD	Near East Regional Democracy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTF	Verification and Monitoring Task Force
NPT	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
NTD	Neglected Tropical Diseases
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
PGII	Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment
PIF	Pacific Island Forum
PIO	Public International Organization
PMIAA	Program Management Improvement Accountability Act
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPD	Press and Public Diplomacy
PR Tool	Performance Reporting Tool
PRC	People's Republic of China
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PrepCom	Preparatory Commission
PSE	Private Sector Engagement
PSF	Prevention and Stabilization Fund
REMVE	Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons
SALPIE	Small and Less Populous Island Economies
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
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
*	Denotes funding levels are not yet available for the Fiscal Year
-	Denotes zero for the Fiscal Year, or no difference between compared Fiscal Years

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FOREIGN OPERATIONS DISCRETIONARY REQUEST FY 2022 - FY 2024

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total ¹	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 Additional Funding Total ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Enacted	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	41,656,345	28,443,100	44,898,966	20,967,446	46,931,912	52,235,271	7,336,305	5,303,359
U.S Agency for International Development	1,974,147	47,000	2,082,950	13,000	2,082,950	2,293,036	210,086	210,086
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,635,947	42,000	1,743,350	5,000	1,743,350	1,902,836	159,486	159,486
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	258,200	-	259,100	-	259,100	304,700	45,600	45,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	80,000	5,000	80,500	8,000	80,500	85,500	5,000	5,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	25,012,298	22,459,900	27,044,646	20,339,450	28,947,596	31,958,747	4,914,101	3,011,151
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	9,830,000	-	10,560,950	-	10,560,950	10,928,000	367,050	367,050
Global Health Programs - USAID	[3,880,000]	-	[4,165,950]	-	[4,165,950]	[4,058,000]		
Global Health Programs - State	[5,950,000]	-	[6,395,000]	-	[6,395,000]	[6,870,000]		
Development Assistance (DA)	4,140,494	-	4,368,613		4,368,613	5,425,697	1,057,084	1,057,084
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	3,905,460	7,398,000	3,905,460	937,902	4,543,362	4,699,362	793,902	156,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	80,000	120,000	80,000	50,000	80,000	102,000	22,000	22,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	60,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	4,099,000	9,387,000	4,301,301	17,466,500	4,301,301	5,391,491	1,090,190	1,090,190
Economic Support Fund Rescission	(855,644)						-	-
Estimated Transfer of ESF-to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	[50,000]	-	-
Democracy Fund	340,700		355,700	-	355,700	290,700	(65,000)	(65,000)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	500,000	1,113,800	500,334	350,000	850,334	1,049,497	549,163	199,163
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	2,912,188	2,165,000	2,912,188	1,535,048	3,827,236	3,912,000	999,812	84,764
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	2,276,100	100	-	100	100,000	99,900	99,900
Independent Agencies	819,500	-	1,352,500	-	1,352,500	1,666,000	313,500	313,500
Peace Corps	410,500	-	430,500	-	430,500	495,000	64,500	64,500
Peace Corps Rescission	(70,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	912,000	-	930,000	-	930,000	1,073,000	143,000	143,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation Rescission	(515,000)		(100,000)		(100,000)		100,000	100,000
Inter-American Foundation	42,000	-	47,000	-	47,000	52,000	5,000	5,000
U.S. African Development Foundation	40,000	-	45,000	-	45,000	46,000	1,000	1,000
Department of Treasury	105,000	-	110,000	-	110,000	112,000	2,000	2,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	45,000	7,000	7,000
Debt Restructuring	67,000	-	72,000	-	72,000	67,000	(5,000)	(5,000)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS DISCRETIONARY REQUEST FY 2022 - FY 2024

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total ¹	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 Additional Funding Total ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Enacted	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels
International Security Assistance	8,766,218	5,186,200	8,938,737	559,996	9,013,733	9,036,079	97,342	22,346
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,391,004	430,000	1,391,004	374,996	1,466,000	1,484,400	93,396	18,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Rescission	(105,000)	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) Rescission	(28,135)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	900,000	106,200	921,000	105,000	921,000	921,247	247	247
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	455,000		460,759	-	460,759	420,458	(40,301)	(40,301)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	112,925		112,925	-	112,925	125,425	12,500	12,500
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	6,040,424	4,650,000	6,053,049	80,000	6,053,049	6,124,549	71,500	71,500
Multilateral Assistance	2,272,460	650,000	2,743,115	-	2,743,115	4,411,208	1,668,093	1,668,093
International Organizations and Programs	423,000		508,600	-	508,600	485,850	(22,750)	(22,750)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	1,849,460	650,000	2,234,515	-	2,234,515	3,925,358	1,690,843	1,690,843
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	500,000	206,500	-	206,500	233,322	26,822	26,822
International Development Association (IDA)	1,001,400	-	1,430,256	-	1,430,256	1,479,256	49,000	49,000
African Development Bank	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	54,649	-	-
African Development Fund (ADF)	211,300	-	171,300	-	171,300	224,000	52,700	52,700
Asian Development Bank Programs	-	-	-	-	-	119,378	119,378	119,378
Asian Development Fund	53,323	-	43,610	-	43,610	107,220	63,610	63,610
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	75,000	75,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	149,288	-	150,200	-	150,200	168,700	18,500	18,500
Green Climate Fund (Treasury Contribution)	-	-	-	-	-	800,000	800,000	800,000
Climate Investment Funds	125,000	-	125,000	-	125,000	425,000	300,000	300,000
MDB Climate Trust Funds and Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	27,000	27,000	27,000
Quality Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000	40,000
Treasury International Assistance Programs	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	43,000	-	43,000	-	43,000	81,833	38,833	38,833
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	5,000	150,000	10,000	-	10,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
International Monetary Fund	102,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
Export & Investment Assistance	515,288	-	488,783	-	488,783	584,860	96,077	96,077
Export-Import Bank	92,000	-	(215,800)	-	(215,800)	(38,840)	176,960	176,960
Export-Import Bank Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	(59,000)	(59,000)	(59,000)
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	343,788	-	617,583	-	617,583	565,200	(52,383)	(52,383)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS DISCRETIONARY REQUEST FY 2022 - FY 2024
\$ in Thousands

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total ¹	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 Additional Funding Total ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Enacted	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels
Estimated Transfer of ESF-to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	[50,000]	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	87,000	-	87,000	117,500	30,500	30,500
Related International Affairs Accounts	112,434	-	124,904	-	124,904	130,010	5,106	5,106
International Trade Commission	110,000	-	122,400	-	122,400	127,400	5,000	5,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,434	-	2,504	-	2,504	2,610	106	106
Department of Agriculture	1,977,000	100,000	1,993,331	55,000	2,048,331	2,043,331	50,000	(5,000)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,740,000	100,000	1,750,000	50,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	50,000	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	237,000	-	243,331	5,000	248,331	243,331	-	(5,000)

Footnotes

¹FY 2022 Additional Funding includes Afghanistan #1 (P.L. 117-43), Afghanistan #2 (P.L. 117-70), Ukraine #1 (P.L. 117-103, Div. N) and Ukraine #2 (P.L. 117-128). See accompanying table for details.

²FY 2023 Additional Funding includes Ukraine #3 (P.L. 117-180, Div. B) and Ukraine #4 (P.L. 117-328, Div. M). See accompanying table for details.

³FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted includes \$2.12 billion in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Omnibus.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS REQUEST FY 2022 - FY 2023 ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

\$ in Thousands

	FY 2022 Afghanistan #1 (P.L. 117-43)	FY 2022 Afghanistan #2 (P.L. 117-70)	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Supplemental (P.L. 117-103) ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Supplemental (P.L. 117-128) ²	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total	FY 2023 Ukraine 3 Supplemental (P.L. 117-180) ³	FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental (P.L. 117-328) ⁴	Of Which, FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental Adjusted Base to Emergency (non-add) ⁵	FY 2023 Additional Funding Total
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	1,891,100	1,200,000	6,720,000	19,282,000	29,093,100	4,500,000	16,467,446	2,032,946	20,967,446
U.S. Agency for International Development	-	-	29,000	18,000	47,000	-	13,000	-	13,000
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	-	-	25,000	17,000	42,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	-	4,000	1,000	5,000	-	8,000	-	8,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	1,891,100	1,200,000	5,904,800	13,464,000	22,459,900	4,500,000	15,839,450	1,902,950	20,339,450
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	400,000	-	2,650,000	4,348,000	7,398,000	-	937,902	637,902	937,902
Transition Initiatives (TI)	-	-	120,000	-	120,000	-	50,000	-	50,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	-	-	621,000	8,766,000	9,387,000	4,500,000	12,966,500	-	17,466,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	-	1,113,800	-	1,113,800	-	350,000	350,000	350,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	415,000	-	1,400,000	350,000	2,165,000	-	1,535,048	915,048	1,535,048
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	1,076,100	1,200,000	-	-	2,276,100	-	-	-	-
International Security Assistance	-	-	686,200	4,500,000	5,186,200	-	559,996	74,996	559,996
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	-	-	30,000	400,000	430,000	-	374,996	74,996	374,996
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	-	-	6,200	100,000	106,200	-	105,000	-	105,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	-	650,000	4,000,000	4,650,000	-	80,000	-	80,000
Multilateral Assistance	-	-	-	650,000	650,000	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	-	-	-	650,000	650,000	-	-	-	-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	-	55,000	55,000	55,000
P.L. 480, Title II	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	-	50,000	50,000	50,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000

Footnotes

¹FY 2022 Ukraine 1 is the March 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 USAA; P.L. 117-103, Div. N); \$6.2 million was transferred from AEECA to NADR and \$26.0 million was transferred from ESF to Diplomatic Programs.

²FY 2022 Ukraine 2 is the May 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 AUSAA; P.L. 117-128).

³FY 2023 Ukraine 3 is the September 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 USAA; P.L. 117-180 Div. B).

⁴FY 2023 Ukraine 4 is the December 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

I. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

AFRICA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Request advances the U.S. Strategy Towards Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). It supports efforts to build more stable, inclusive African economies; support Africa's post-COVID recovery; address food insecurity; build resilience; revitalize democracies and champion human rights; counter malign influence by the People's Republic of China (PRC) and other malign actors; and renew alliances and partnerships. The Request funds investments in existing and new initiatives announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit in December of 2022. It supports Prosper Africa, Power Africa, Digital Transformation with Africa (DTA), and the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI). It advances the new African Democratic and Political Transitions (ADAPT) initiative. The Request also promotes gender equality and women's empowerment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	7,618,251	*	8,003,145	N/A
DA	1,527,265	*	1,835,832	N/A
ESF	39,100	*	57,600	N/A
FMF	6,000	*	6,000	N/A
GHP-STATE	3,598,529	*	3,579,600	N/A
GHP-USAID	2,022,840	*	2,127,000	N/A
IMET	17,908	*	20,805	N/A
INCLE	71,300	*	51,900	N/A
NADR	68,500	*	63,850	N/A
PKO	266,809	*	260,558	N/A
Additional Funding	336,500	-	-	N/A

¹The FY 2022 Actual level in the ESF account excludes \$336.5 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128); FY 2022 Actual levels exclude Food For Peace P.L. 480 (Title II) allocations.

Strategic Approach

The U.S. Strategy Towards Sub-Saharan Africa recognizes the continent as a major geopolitical force and articulates a new vision for U.S.-African partnership. The State-USAID Joint Regional Strategy outlines goals for engagement in the region. Together, these strategies will provide a framework for advancing the goals of the U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit for the U.S. government to work with its African partners on shared goals and priorities to build resilient and prosperous countries throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

Advance peace and security

Terrorism and violent extremism have negatively impacted the socio-economic well-being of the people of Africa. This increasing threat has strained democratic governance, while providing a putative rationale for coup d'états and 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; including efforts to

prevent, mitigate, and respond to violent conflict and violent extremism, address humanitarian consequences, address human rights, and advance women's leadership in preventing and resolving conflict while addressing the protection of women and girls from conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). Assistance will enhance engagement with regional and international actors to address the drivers of conflict, violent extremism, and the illegal trade that sustains armed groups and fuels 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.

Increase mutually beneficial economic growth, trade, and investment

Although Africa is one of the world's least economically developed and most economically vulnerable continents, it is poised to play a pivotal role in the global economy moving forward. U.S. engagement seeks to help African countries achieve their economic growth potential, 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 Request advances Prosper Africa, an interagency initiative, 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 private investment for Africa's sustainable growth and to help create thousands of jobs for both African and American workers; improve the business enabling environment to foster competitiveness, promote cross border trade, and implementation of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); attract private investment; and promote private financing as an alternative to PRC-backed financing arrangements. The initiative will be scaled up through the USAID Africa Trade and Investment (ATI) program and build upon successes and lessons learned from the USAID Trade and Investment Hubs.

The Request advances Power Africa, which works with partners to develop and finance cleaner 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.

The Request also advances the DTA initiative, which 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, including through the Democratic ADAPT initiative. 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 marginalized people. This will help generate greater social cohesion 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 consumption and poor management of natural resources, tenuous education systems, gender inequality, high rates of child marriage, severe weather and other shocks, and poverty, hunger, and malnutrition all impede Africa's growth and realization of its full potential. 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-based poverty gaps, increasing GBV and child marriage, and hindering access to health services.

U.S. assistance will address 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 equality and prevent, mitigate, and address 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 other effects, which negatively impact all sectors. U.S. assistance will help ensure that African countries can adapt to severe weather and other shocks 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 prevention of maternal and child deaths, control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and collaboration with partners to advance global health security. 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 to 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 will help 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 YALIs, the United States 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) ensures program effectiveness while furnishing the data needed for responsible resource stewardship. In FY 2021 and FY 2022, Africa operating units conducted a total of 94 evaluations to inform program design and course corrections. This includes 69 performance evaluations that assess program delivery and 25 rigorous impact evaluations that isolate causal linkages. To ensure the accountability of U.S. taxpayer funds, 227 audits of Africa programs were conducted in FY 2021 and FY 2022 to verify the effectiveness of foreign assistance programming.

In 2022, USAID/AFR supported the development of six Mission Performance Management Plans (PMPs) and the implementation of existing Mission PMPs. The PMP is the foundational tool used to measure progress against the development objectives specified in a Country Strategy or Strategic Framework. With the bulk of Missions expected to conduct their Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) mid-course stocktaking in FY 2023, this Request supports the implementation of MEL recommendations arising from these strategy reviews and expands support for research and evaluation, and increased use of resulting findings to make evidence-based decisions.

For example, USAID/Ethiopia's Advancing Economic Diversification in Ethiopia (AEDE) activity conducted research in FY 2022 to improve understanding of the structure of the Ethiopian economy and how to overcome its constraints to growth, diversification, and transformation. The Mission used the findings of the research to reorient the implementation approach of AEDE activity.

To ensure USAID interventions promote progress beyond individual programs, in FY 2022, USAID/Zambia SUN Learning and Evaluation (SUN LE) activity evaluated donor and Government of Zambia nutrition interventions countrywide. The evaluation shed light on key factors exacerbating negative nutritional outcomes, which informed USAID/Zambia's Nutrition Implementation Plan, the Feed the Future Strategy, and FY 2023 activity work plans.

In FY 2021, USAID/Ghana supported a post-election survey to measure citizens' expectations of the re-elected government and used the survey findings to amend the implementing partner's award to focus on a new set of interventions that assist the Government of Ghana to actualize the key aspirations of Ghanaians.

In addition to supporting greater use of research and evaluation fundings, the Request will allow scale-up of data-driven program monitoring and implementation tools in use across Africa Missions in FY 2022. For example, the USAID/Tanzania Mboga na Matunda (MnM) activity utilized iForm builder and Epicollect 5 applications to collect survey data, measure progress, and learn from ongoing interventions.

In Zambia, in FY 2022, USAID supported the deployment of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool to help conservationists collect, measure, and evaluate data to improve the effectiveness of wildlife conservation efforts.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2024 Request advances the U.S. commitment to a free and open, connected, prosperous, secure, and resilient Indo-Pacific. With FY 2024 funds, the U.S. will implement core lines of effort under the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy, work with allies and partners to build regional capacity and resilience to the growing threat posed by the People's Republic of China, uphold shared values, and provide affirmative leadership in the region. Foreign assistance will help build regional capacity and resilience and support U.S. coordination bilaterally and regionally with institutions and groupings including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Partners in the Blue Pacific (PBP), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Australia-India-Japan-U.S. Indo-Pacific Quad (the Quad), to address regional challenges, from climate change and energy security to digital connectivity and security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	1,105,770	*	1,363,594	N/A
DA	447,970	*	567,574	N/A
ESF	142,250	*	227,830	N/A
FMF	89,000	*	129,000	N/A
GHP-STATE	88,303	*	95,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	187,378	*	196,300	N/A
IMET	9,274	*	15,720	N/A
INCLE	47,425	*	57,270	N/A
NADR	94,170	*	74,900	N/A
Additional Funding	19,000	-	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level in the ESF account excludes \$19.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

Strategic Approach

In FY 2024, U.S. assistance programs implemented in the region will advance the following goals and objectives:

Expand and strengthen alliances and partnerships with countries and institutions to build collective capacity for a more resilient, prosperous, and secure Indo-Pacific

To achieve the goal of a free and open Indo-Pacific, U.S. assistance will continue to build the collective capacity of partners and allies in East Asia and the Pacific 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 impact of U.S. assistance programs. Investments through 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. The United States will continue to increase its engagement with Pacific Island countries, bilaterally and multilaterally, through programs that seek to build their resilience to health shocks, respond to the climate crisis, and advance their long-term prosperity and security.

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

U.S. assistance will address transnational challenges, including increased extreme and adverse weather patterns, rising sea levels, and infectious disease. The United States will partner with countries to address the most urgent resilience challenges with immediate, targeted action in mitigating drivers and adapting to effects while also investing in long-term, transformative changes. U.S. assistance will support programs to reduce emissions, protect critical ecosystems, transition to renewable energy, and build resilience against extreme and adverse weather and rising sea levels, and foster climate-aligned infrastructure investment. Programs will also use participatory models to empower marginalized populations that are often most significantly impacted by climate change, such as women, girls, and indigenous groups. Programs will also 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, deter adversaries, counter regional and transnational threats, and prevent and resolve conflicts. U.S. programs will support global stability by mitigating state and societal fragility and countering transnational crime, terrorism, violent extremism, and other forms of violence; countering trafficking in persons; fostering inclusion and empowerment; and preventing atrocities. U.S. 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, trafficking and criminality, weapons proliferation risks, and competition over natural resources. U.S. 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 free and open societies; promote equity, accessibility, human rights; and advance transparent, accountable governance

Against a backdrop of rising authoritarianism, the United States is committed to revitalizing democracies that are accountable to and deliver for their citizens. U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law; promote and protect a free press and civil society; elevate human rights; promote freedom online; address discrimination, inequity, and marginalization; and counter corruption, illicit finance, and violent extremism.

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

U.S. assistance will enhance economic engagement in the region, foster economic development, and advance a positive vision for shared economic prosperity between the U.S. and the Indo-Pacific. Programs will continue efforts with allies and partners to advance a more stable and inclusive global economy by investing in sustainable infrastructure--in alignment with the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)--clean energy, and digital connectivity and will support countries in improving their communities' and cities' quality of life and business environment and attracting high-quality investments through greater transparency, innovation, and access to capital. Programs will

advance the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework to drive inclusive, broad-based prosperity and advance shared interests in resilient, fair, digital, and low-carbon economies. U.S. 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, U.S. assistance will help the region build the economic and technology systems and infrastructure necessary to grow and prosper, while raising labor and environmental standards, promoting transparency and anti-corruption, and ensuring American firms and workers compete globally.

Reaffirm Global Leadership and Manage the Competition with the People's Republic of China (PRC) Responsibly

Although the PRC's efforts to reshape the international order span the globe, they are most acute in the Indo-Pacific. As ally and partner nations in the region stand on the frontlines of the PRC's harmful behavior, U.S. leadership matters to the region's stability and prosperity and to respect for international law, including human rights law. Affirmative U.S. leadership – exemplified in U.S. partnerships with governments, civil society, and people – protects against all forms of foreign coercion and aggression and stand in contrast to the PRC's authoritarian system. U.S. programs align our approach with like-minded partners to advance shared values and maintain an enduring competitive edge over the PRC. U.S. activities and initiatives are objective and transparent, and demonstrating that the United States is a credible partner.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

State 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 2021 Annual Reports for each I/PFA on the Development Experience Clearinghouse, which is accessible to the public. State/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 the People's Republic of China's malign influence. Examples of MEL work include:

In 2023, EAP completed a mid-term evaluation of the Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network Strategic Infrastructure Fund (ITAN-SIF). The report included multiple findings and recommendations pertaining to ITAN-SIF strategic objectives, communication and information sharing, and award management. This information will be used to improve current and future ITAN-SIF activities. EAP will also evaluate an EAP cyber capacity building project later in the year. EAP also recently updated its bureau policy on foreign assistance management, including policies on monitoring and evaluation of programs.

USAID support to government regulators, banks, investors, and private sector developers helped spur solar and wind investments in Vietnam totaling more than \$300.0 million. This contributed to Vietnam's exponential growth in solar energy production from 10 megawatts in 2017 to over 20 gigawatts in 2020. In addition, USAID is supporting the design of Vietnam's next decade Power Development Plan 8 (PDP8).

In Cambodia, USAID worked with the national and sub-national government, the private sector, and local communities to advance 81 key laws, policies and administrative procedures to attract more investments to support sustainable management of natural resources. Also, USAID facilitated the sale of over \$40.0 million in carbon credits that help reduce more than 2 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent.

USAID/Indonesia supported the Civil Society Coalition for Freedom of Association to promote human rights protection, including steps to monitor implementation of the revised Law on Mass Organizations. The Coalition produced a Monitoring and Evaluation Report related to the law's implementation in Indonesia and presented recommendations to the government and international organizations.

In the Philippines, USAID partnered with the Department of Education to produce and distribute over 9 million mother tongue-based early grade reading materials that enabled 57 percent of learners in the provinces of Bicol and Western Visayas to continue with their learning despite the pandemic. USAID also trained teachers in using these materials to address reading gaps and build the literacy skills of the children.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance to Europe and Eurasia will continue to advance U.S. national security priorities by supporting Ukraine and the broader region as it faces the impact of Russia's war, including the effects of the sanctions placed on Russia. Building on the unity Allies and partners have shown in response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, U.S. assistance will seek to build region-wide resilience to the Kremlin's aggression and the PRC's economic coercion, advance Euro-Atlantic integration, and continue lines of effort funded under the European Democratic Resilience Initiative (EDRI). Programs will also enhance energy and cyber security, support economic resiliency and integration with Europe, promote gender equity and equality, and address PRC malign activities. Security assistance will help Allies and partners develop their defense capabilities and improve NATO interoperability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	760,430	*	1,491,184	N/A
AEECA	376,850	*	903,137	N/A
ESF	3,000	*	5,000	N/A
FMF	185,000	*	352,024	N/A
GHP-STATE	37,833	*	53,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	21,200	*	22,950	N/A
IMET	26,331	*	27,100	N/A
INCLE	87,566	*	104,560	N/A
NADR	22,650	*	23,413	N/A
Additional Funding	14,880,800	*	-	N/A

¹The FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$1,088.8 million in the AEECA account, \$621.0 in the ESF account, \$650.0 million in the FMF account, and \$30.0 million in the INCLE account provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103). The FY 2022 Actual level also excludes \$8,026.0 million in the ESF account, \$4,000.0 million in the FMF account, \$400.0 million in the INCLE account, and \$65.0 million in the NADR account provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

Strategic Approach

Leverage Alliances and Partnerships to Address the Consequences of Russia's War in Ukraine as well as Other Global and Regional Threats and Challenges

Russia and the PRC use unconventional tactics to undermine democratic processes and sow discord within Europe and between Europe and the United States. Building the resilience of Allies and partners builds on our collective security and increases stability. The United States, jointly with Allies and partners, is leading the global effort to help Ukraine and the region address the consequences of Russia's unprovoked war on Ukraine. Since February 24, 2022, the war in Ukraine has displaced more than 13 million people, and is having profound human, economic and social costs in Ukraine, neighboring countries, and across the region. In recent years, Russia has exploited opportunities to challenge alliances and undermine the rules-based order that ensures our collective security; however, the NATO

Alliance and the U.S.-European Union (EU) partnership are united in supporting Ukraine and condemning Russia's aggression. At the same time, Russia's continued occupation of parts of Georgia, its military presence in the breakaway Transnistria region of Moldova, its presence in Belarus, and its expanded military footprint in the South Caucasus raise concerns about Russia's efforts to dominate and/or destabilize these countries. In addition to military force, the Kremlin maintains a multifaceted and sophisticated capacity to exert malign influence throughout the region. This capacity includes economic and energy leverage; malicious cyber activities; disinformation campaigns and efforts to undermine democratic institutions and processes; and shaping information environments to be 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 in the region 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; spread disinformation and propaganda; and challenge U.S. leadership by increasing its presence in the Arctic.

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 support civil society; build local capacity to identify and counter disinformation; enhance energy security; strengthen the rule of law and accountability; support independent media and investigative journalism; reduce vulnerabilities to corruption; introduce reforms that bring transparency to foreign investments and protect strategic sectors from malign actors; and improve the regulatory framework in strategic sectors.

The United States will also 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 U.S. will support a joint accelerated approach to address the climate crisis, including through mitigation and adaptation efforts and cooperation on the Arctic.

Strengthen Democracy and the Rule of Law Throughout Europe and Eurasia

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, and a desire to join the EU continues to drive related reforms. However, the region faces intensifying internal and external 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 Russia's war in Ukraine are intensifying. In response, the United States will use foreign assistance – in addition to its diplomatic and public diplomacy 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, and ensure that exiled activists and journalists can continue their advocacy work and reporting on behalf of compatriots in restricted societies. To promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, the U.S. government will stand against injustice towards vulnerable populations, including children, 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.

Revitalize European Alliances and Partnerships in the Evolving Security Environment

Russia's war against Ukraine and other evolving global threats require 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, and the dangers they pose demand transatlantic cooperation on innovation to improve resilience, enable early detection, build deterrence, and provide rapid response. The U.S. 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. U.S. assistance will focus on enhancing NATO interoperability and security cooperation by helping Allies and 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, accelerate transatlantic connections, and collaborate with the EU, NATO Allies, and European and Eurasian partners to counter non-market and coercive economic practices

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, threatening U.S. national security, as well as that of its Allies and partners. The United States will work with its Allies and partners to address the 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 help enable revenue-generating economic activity, and to support a strong, resilient, and inclusive economic recovery consistent with the international rules-based economic system. U.S. assistance will build partner resilience to economic pressure and coercion by Russia and the PRC. The United States will promote partnerships with the private sector to create opportunities in the region for U.S. firms; 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. U.S. assistance will also 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.

Alignment of Resources with Other Strategies

The EUR and E&E Bureaus will also ensure that foreign assistance programs are aligned to support the objectives outlined in the National Security Strategy, 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

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 2023 and 2024, USAID's Bureau for Europe and Eurasia will conduct evaluations on its regional economic growth

activity and its media literacy and journalism activities. The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) is implementing a multi-country, multi-partner evaluation of anti-corruption projects across a range of approaches, including a worldwide literature review of ways to prevent corruption and enforce anti-corruption measures. EUR/ACE will award a new three-year contract for Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit Services for Ukraine Reporting (MEASURE), which will support data collection and consolidate reporting on outcome metrics for assistance results, provide input to Congressional reports, and produce annual evaluations on the major lines of effort in Ukraine. In 2023, EUR/ACE completed the development of a new Peace and Security Index and a Resilience to Malign Influence Index to monitor country performance, with five-year projections based on modeling the interactions among democratic, economic, security, resilience, and human development factors. In 2024, EUR/ACE will evaluate multi-partner, multi-country cybersecurity assistance.

NEAR EAST

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) increases regional integration, de-escalates and resolves conflicts, and enables economic growth. In a region afflicted by multiple challenges--Iran's unconstrained nuclear program and malign actions, challenging human rights and humanitarian conditions, increasing desertification, food insecurity, and cybersecurity threats – this Request addresses ongoing needs while flexibly responding to emerging priorities through the MENA Opportunity Fund. The Request positions the United States to outmaneuver strategic competitors and deepens commitments to key partners--Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, and Morocco. The United States will strengthen security, peace, and stability; build on Arab-Israeli breakthroughs; drive inclusive economic growth; advance accountable, responsive governance and human rights; increase cross-sectoral resilience; and promote equity and opportunities for women, youth, and underrepresented communities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	7,847,690	*	7,574,693	N/A
DA	29,500	*	22,707	N/A
ESF	2,057,240	*	2,042,016	N/A
FMF	5,532,424	*	5,283,750	N/A
GHP-USAID	19,000	*	24,700	N/A
IMET	9,421	*	20,050	N/A
INCLE	68,485	*	59,200	N/A
NADR	107,620	*	98,270	N/A
PKO	24,000	*	24,000	N/A
Additional Funding	79,000	-	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level in the ESF account excludes \$79.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128); FY 2022 Actual levels exclude Food For Peace P.L. 480 (Title II) allocations.

Strategic Approach

Modernize U.S. alliances, partnerships, and multilateral cooperation to address regional security and stabilization challenges

The United States continues to invest in partnerships and multilateral diplomacy to de-escalate regional tensions and resolve long-standing conflicts. U.S. 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 Budget supports enduring commitments to strategic partners and allies. It reinforces the U.S. government's ironclad commitment to Israel's security, consistent with the 2016, ten-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and Israel. The U.S. will contribute to Egypt's efforts to defeat ISIS in the Sinai, secure the Red Sea and Suez Canal, and disrupt flows of terrorists,

weapons, and narcotics, while continuing to press Egypt to make lasting improvements in human rights. The Request includes \$1.45 billion consistent with a 7-year MOU with the Kingdom of Jordan, a key partner and leading member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS.

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 counter terrorism and prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts. U.S. assistance will support regional partners' institutions, capabilities, and accountability systems to ensure a stable, secure, and prosperous region.

The United States will work to 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 and local partners, we will increase the free flow of information and counter the threat of strategic competition in cyberspace by increasing anti-censorship tools and enhancing internet access. We will support efforts to prevent the exclusion of and violence against historically under-represented communities, with a cross cutting focus on the protection of women's rights, combating gender-based violence, and increasing women's representation.

Multilateral cooperation with, and in support of, international organizations remains pivotal to our strategy to deescalate regional tensions and manage conflicts to help prevent the spread of threats. We will support multilateral efforts to bring stability, security, and effective governance to countries experiencing conflicts, such as Syria, while seizing opportunities to support nascent peace efforts in places like Yemen as we seek to end violence and improve humanitarian access. The region remains a critical stage for strategic competition from the PRC, Russia, and Iran. The United States will extend greater influence in the region to counter efforts that encourage authoritarianism, spread disinformation, and weaken democratic governance.

Advance freedom, security, and prosperity for Israelis, Palestinians, and their neighbors

Achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians is a long-standing U.S. national security goal that would bring broader benefits to the region. The Administration's appointment of Hady Amr as Special Representative for Palestinian Affairs bolsters the U.S. ability to manage challenges in the Israeli-Palestinian relationship with an eye towards a more integrated and connected MENA region. Regional opportunities, like investment in the six Negev working groups, allows regional integration across a spectrum of areas, including regional security, water security, food security, tourism, clean energy, health, education, and coexistence. The MENA Opportunity Fund provides the United States with additional flexibility to support such emerging needs and opportunities.

U.S. assistance creates sustainable opportunities in the West Bank and Gaza for market-oriented growth, strengthens accountability and transparency in governance through civil society development, and improves the quality of life for the Palestinian people through a range of development interventions. This assistance addresses drivers of instability and inequity to reduce the likelihood of violence and invest in the people as we work toward a viable two-state solution. Investments in regional programs, including Nita M. Lowey Partnership for Peace Act, Middle East Multilaterals, and Middle East Regional Cooperation support Israeli and Arab partnerships to advance peacebuilding, reconciliation, and shared solutions to shared challenges.

Strengthen Inclusive Economic Growth

Ensuring sustained, inclusive economic growth is key for the region to effectively recover from ongoing shocks and can reduce political turmoil and conflict by stabilizing countries and the region. Assistance

will support economic growth, develop new markets for expanded trade and investment, and advance equitable economic security.

This Request incentivizes private sector mobilization and employment opportunities through investment. Economic diversification is essential to address food insecurity and other issues. The Request focuses on adopting resilient approaches and job creation for youth and underrepresented populations in emerging green industries. With significant inflation, currency devaluations, and debt distress, fiscal stability and increased domestic economic productivity are critical to combat poverty and ease fiscal pressures. The United States will encourage our partners to select trusted vendors with consideration for full lifecycle costs, reduce corruption, and promote transparency in tenders, procurement, and investments. We will provide technical assistance to expand market access and expand the viability of small and medium enterprises. This budget maintains support for education to advance student literacy and numeracy, making up for lost ground caused by pandemic and conflict-related disruptions.

The livelihoods of women and other underrepresented populations are disproportionately impacted by political, economic, and security shocks. Inclusive and equitable representation in public and private sectors is essential to diversify economies and spur growth. This Request also advances equitable access to economic security and growth opportunities, particularly for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and underrepresented populations; and leverages the private sector for financing. Promoting economic competitiveness through well-paying jobs, advancing care infrastructure and the value of domestic work, bolstering entrepreneurship and financial and digital inclusion, and dismantling systemic barriers to women's full participation in the economy will enable the region to effectively recover from various shocks at a much faster pace.

Strengthening democratic principles and fundamental freedoms

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 region. U.S. assistance will aim to reduce democratic backsliding, promote fair and free elections, protect free speech and assembly, and counter corruption.

Assistance will build capacity to effectively manage and oversee credible and inclusive electoral processes. We will facilitate a safe and open environment for civil society to engage constructively with governments and local leaders to represent societal interests. U.S. assistance supports transparent and responsive access to public services that enhance citizen trust and participation. We will advance the representation, participation, and protection of vulnerable communities including underrepresented racial, religious, and ethnic populations; internally displaced persons (IDPs); women and girls; LGBTQI+ populations; youth; and persons with disabilities. We will strengthen the free flow of information, promote digital freedom, bolster the role of independent media to combat disinformation with the rise of digital authoritarianism. 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 global challenges like the climate crisis and food security; counter digital authoritarianism; mitigate trafficking in persons and other transnational criminal activity; and promote respect for human rights.

Accelerate Cross-Sectoral Actions to Address the Water and Food Security, Extreme Weather and Other Challenges

In MENA, water and food insecurity, conflict over resources, and migration further exacerbates regional fragility and economic instability, all of which have been compounded by COVID-19 and Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Prior to Russia's war on Ukraine, the MENA region was heavily dependent on food imports, especially wheat and other grain, from the Black Sea region. Pivoting to more distant and expensive sources at a time of significant financial downturn has reinforced the need for the region to adopt more resilient agricultural practices to boost domestic production and limit post-harvest loss and spoilage. The U.S. government will work to provide better pre-harvest inputs and post-harvest handling and technical assistance to boost production by adapting to changing weather patterns.

With entire economies and societies in MENA built on extractive industries, U.S. assistance will center around shared security and economic priorities. We will engage closely with host countries, interagency partners, donors, and private sector actors to strengthen climate action in the region. The Request also includes \$7.5 million to support a partnership with Israel to develop greater linkages on U.S. and Israeli science and technology cooperation, specifically looking at how water conservation and other technologies and practices can address challenges for agriculture in the region.

The MENA region is highly vulnerable to increasing desertification, rising temperatures, serious water shortages, and extreme weather. An unforeseen environmental disaster or crisis could destabilize the region, limiting access to food, and increasing the risk of conflict. The MENA Opportunity Fund will facilitate rapid response to an environmental crisis. Through capacity building, technical assistance, diplomacy, investment, and development, the United States will provide the necessary tools to support sustainable environmental and economic solutions.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

NEA and ME employ evaluations, performance and context monitoring, portfolio reviews, learning events, assessments, and site visits to collect and use data and evidence. Below are some key examples.

USAID/West Bank and Gaza conducted a gender assessment of its Technical and Vocational Education and Training program in order to identify gaps and challenges in enrollment and used the findings to improve enrollment of females and enhance employment opportunities in the private sector. The study reported on the programmatic impact due to COVID-19 and market demands, among other influential factors, contributing to USAID's adaptive management capacity.

USAID/Yemen conducted a final performance evaluation of the Yemen Communities Stronger Together program. The evaluation showed improved relationships among community members and an increase in community members' trust in local authorities. Recommendations contributed to the design of three new governance and peace-building activities.

USAID/Middle East Regional (MER) conducted a performance evaluation of the Iraq MENA Investment Initiative. The evaluation assessed efficacy within ISIS and post-ISIS contexts and captured lessons learned while implementing during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results will inform future private sector engagement within Iraq and post-crisis relief and recovery efforts.

USAID/Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program commissioned the development of a portal for grantee technical progress reports. Grantees report on progress towards their deliverables, including reaching research milestones, the number of face-to-face interactions with their partners, and publications. Implementation of the portal aims to improve the quality of information collected and reduce the workload associated with reporting.

USAID/Libya conducted a midterm evaluation for its Libya Public Financial Management activity and was spotlighted in USAID's annual Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting competition for their collaborative approach to urban planning in the Taqarib program.

State/Tunisia commissioned an evaluation looking at the 11 projects that constitute NEA's current and recently concluded anti-corruption portfolio in Tunisia. The included projects covered corruption and transparency in the judicial, civil society, health, legislative, and media sectors and highlighted the need to build better connections between project and ICS goals, institute adaptive management practices, and to strengthen Embassy Tunis' long-term institutional M&E capabilities through capacity-building on anti-corruption project design, monitoring, and evaluation.

State/Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) conducted an external evaluation on program-funded free media activities which determined that published media by certain grantees meets or exceeds industry standards that allow citizens a free space to express themselves on a large range of human rights topics.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (SCA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Request for South and Central Asia (SCA) is focused on supporting the Indo-Pacific Strategy in South Asia, building cooperation to address natural and climate-related disasters, and supporting independence and regional cooperation within Central Asia. The Request is vital to building cooperation with India and addressing shared threats from strategic competitors. The Request also seeks to build cooperation to respond to the climate crisis, with partners like Pakistan, which is still recovering from devastating flooding that occurred in 2022. In Central Asia, resources will promote independence and intra-regional cooperation by strengthening and institutionalizing linkages among the five Central Asian states, the United States, and U.S. partners and allies to mitigate the impact of Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine. The Taliban's hardening stance on women and girls has limited the United States' ability to implement foreign assistance to Afghanistan, and the Request is therefore focused on critical needs, including those of women and girls.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	1,009,518	*	1,223,542	N/A
AECA	123,150	*	146,360	N/A
DA	243,100	*	396,780	N/A
ESF	218,095	*	230,822	N/A
FMF	10,000	*	45,250	N/A
GHP-STATE	34,428	*	35,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	259,810	*	270,400	N/A
IMET	8,742	*	14,070	N/A
INCLE	62,550	*	49,100	N/A
NADR	49,643	*	35,760	N/A
Additional Funding	89,000	-	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level in the AECA account excludes \$25.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103, Div. N) and \$64.0 million in the ESF account in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128); FY 2022 Actual levels exclude Food For Peace P.L. 480 (Title II) allocations.

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 Request seeks to strengthen regional climate security and resilience, including support for India's emerging leadership in this area, through increased funding for clean energy and adaptation. The devastating 2022 monsoon flooding in Pakistan, which killed over 1,700 people and plunged 8.6 million people into crisis levels of acute food insecurity, underscored the region's vulnerability to increased extreme and adverse weather patterns. The FY 2024 Request reflects an increase in climate funding throughout the region, including for Pakistan.

Assistance also builds security cooperation, strengthens maritime security cooperation among Indo-Pacific partners, promotes diversification away from Russian defense purchases, and strengthens interoperability between the U.S. military and partner security forces. Following the withdrawal from Afghanistan, this Request repositions counternarcotics cooperation to intercept illicit trade routes, while strengthening the criminal justice system from law enforcement to rule of law and corrections. Funding will also enhance border security facilities and the capacity of border guards throughout the region and combat money laundering, cyber-crimes, trafficking in persons, and terrorism.

The Request also supports humanitarian demining and the removal of unexploded ordnance and conventional weapons of war. In Afghanistan, the end of a decades-long conflict presents an opportunity to remove leftover explosive devices and other hazards. Demining assistance is also requested for partnering with Sri Lanka to remove leftover explosives and conventional weaponry from its civil war. Assistance is also allocated for non-proliferation throughout the region to improve local capacity to interdict items of proliferation concern and improve strategic trade controls and enforcement.

Funding will strengthen global health security and combat tuberculosis, polio, and other infectious diseases. Funding will also support maternal and child health and family planning programs to reduce maternal and child deaths and strengthen health systems. The SCA region continues to have one of the highest incidences of tuberculosis in the world, and Afghanistan and Pakistan are the last countries worldwide where the wild poliovirus is still endemic.

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

The Administration's foreign assistance Request for SCA prioritizes the Indo-Pacific Strategy, building the capacity of countries, as well as regional institutions, to advance an open, prosperous, secure, and resilient Indo-Pacific. Assistance will protect our partners' sovereignty and economic decision-making by promoting private sector-led trade, investment, and productivity. The Request will support public financial management and transparent tendering processes to mobilize private financing for high quality infrastructure, in alignment with the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII). Funding will support the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) in the SCA region, working with allies and partners to address cutting-edge issues, such as the digital economy, clean energy, and infrastructure. U.S. partnership with India will be vital to addressing challenges from strategic competitors, and where possible, the United States will leverage resources to partner with India as a development leader in the region.

Russia's unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine, including its blockade of ports and vital maritime corridors, has profoundly impacted the SCA region's food security, remittances, trade routes, and ability to procure energy commodities at affordable prices. U.S. assistance will support clean energy and energy independence and promote agriculture and nutrition programming, providing critical aid to U.S. partners. Assistance for Central Asia will promote regional connectivity and cooperation, including through the C5+1 diplomatic platform, which includes all five Central Asian countries and the United States.

Assistance will also support the SCA region's digital economy and cybersecurity. Support for 5G Open Radio Access Network (RAN) solutions, as well as independent reviews of cybersecurity vulnerabilities, will protect the region's digital infrastructure from malicious actors. Assistance will also leverage the United States' technological leadership and innovation, while promoting India's position in the global digital supply chain.

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

The Request for the SCA region will champion activities that support democratic governance, the rule of law, civil society, an independent media, human rights (including the rights of women and girls), and a more inclusive and equitable SCA region, especially for marginalized groups. Assistance will support peaceful and transparent electoral processes and inclusive local government systems. Resources will also be applied to counter corruption and improve the management of public resources. Funding will support conflict mitigation and stabilization in Pakistan, Central Asia, and elsewhere throughout the region.

The Request for Afghanistan will continue to support Afghan women and girls through funding for basic and higher education opportunities, health and nutrition services, women's advocacy for their rights and inclusion, women's economic security, and efforts to combat gender-based violence. The Taliban's pervasive human rights abuses and decrees restricting women and girls' participation in education beyond primary school, work, politics, nongovernmental organizations, and other vital elements of society have challenged the United States' ability to provide and justify large-scale foreign assistance. The Administration will continue to review assistance to ensure that it does not provide direct assistance to the Taliban and instead is routed directly to those in need.

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 for the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

In Maldives, USAID's Public Financial Management activity conducted a rapid assessment of the macroeconomic impact of COVID-19 on the economy and its fiscal sector. The findings were incorporated into the government budget, which was submitted and approved by Parliament.

In FY 2022, in collaboration with the INR Bureau, the SCA Bureau's Office of Press and Public Diplomacy (PPD) distributed an English Language Survey to better understand the use, value, and impact of the English language in Central Asia. Results will be used to inform English-language programming in Central Asia.

SCA/PPD conducts annual evaluations and uses findings to guide future programming. Last year's evaluation of the University Partnership Programs was used to streamline current partnerships and provided a roadmap for scaling similar future programming in the SCA and EUR regions.

USAID developed a digital learning platform for Bangladesh to engage political party activists and leaders to improve their knowledge about human rights, advocacy, and communication with constituencies for increased transparency. The participants, now certified Master Trainers, are teaching political parties through this e-platform, further establishing the site as a critical way of promoting good governance.

USAID is contributing to the Indian Government's goal of constructing 30 million green, energy-efficient, affordable homes. The Lucknow Development Agency is integrating energy efficiency in its construction procurement practices and constructing all future homes to be green, ensuring affordability and occupant comfort and well-being.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2024 Request of \$2.5 billion for the Western Hemisphere strengthens democracy, promotes sustainable and equitable development, and improves security in the region. The Request supports the President’s four-year commitment of \$4.0 billion to address the root causes of irregular migration, supports legal pathways in Central America, and includes funding to support shared regional responsibility for hemispheric migration management and stabilization of communities hosting migrants. 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, with support to counternarcotics efforts; 3) promotes inclusive economic opportunity and improves education and health systems; 4) supports countries’ adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change effects; and 5) supports peace and stability in Haiti.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	2,040,421	*	2,470,653	N/A
DA	656,535	*	970,738	N/A
ESF	437,413	*	532,100	N/A
FMF	78,500	*	73,525	N/A
GHP-STATE	191,282	*	190,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	91,500	*	119,500	N/A
IMET	11,319	*	16,180	N/A
INCLE	541,762	*	536,500	N/A
NADR	32,110	*	32,110	N/A
Additional Funding	64,000	-	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level in the ESF account excludes \$64.0 million in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128); FY 2022 Actual levels exclude Food For Peace P.L. 480 (Title II) allocations.

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 needs of citizens outpace the capacity of existing institutions to meet those needs. Assistance will support democratic partners equitably deliver public goods – like justice and security, inclusive economic opportunities, and social services. These efforts will reduce irregular migration, lessen the appeal of populist and authoritarian leaders, and decrease our partners’ vulnerabilities to threats from transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), gangs, and external actors, including the People’s Republic of China, Russia, and Iran.

In Venezuela, the United States will work with partners, allies, and the opposition to push for free and fair elections in 2024 and provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Venezuelan people.

The United States will continue to empower the Cuban people to determine their own future, denounce abuses, and call for reforms. In Haiti, the United States joins with international partners to promote an inclusive, Haitian-led process that achieves broad consensus leading to free, fair, and credible elections and re-establishing democratic institutions. The United States will also focus on stabilization by improving disaster assistance and citizen security. In Nicaragua, the U.S. objective remains a clear return to democratic governance with respect for human rights. In other countries, such as El Salvador and Guatemala, we confront closing civic space, executive overreach, and human rights abuses by addressing critical protection needs; supporting and strengthening civil society and independent media; and fostering transparent, accountable, and responsive institutions.

U.S. assistance will also work with democratic bright spot countries, such as the Dominican Republic and Ecuador, to cement progress in strengthening democratic institutions and provide support to those committed to reform. In Honduras, we continue to strengthen rule of law, promote transparency and accountability, support civil society, and foster respect for fundamental principles of human rights and freedom of expression.

Promote Social Inclusion and Human Rights

The Western Hemisphere suffers from high levels of social exclusion and marginalization of racial and ethnic minorities, indigenous groups, women and girls, LGBTQI+ persons, migrants, refugees, and persons with disabilities. Disparities in access to justice, health, education, and economic opportunities hinder the ability of individuals to fulfill their potential in their communities. Department of State and USAID assistance will support 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 and citizen well-being, while advancing U.S. interests, prosperity, and security.

Gender-based violence (GBV) 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, State Department and USAID assistance works to end violence against women and girls, ensure their equal rights and opportunities, and support organizations working with survivors.

Strengthen Hemispheric Security

The Request targets specific threats posed by increases in coca cultivation in Colombia and Mexican-sourced synthetic drugs, including Fentanyl, that contribute to rising overdose deaths in the United States. Violence and insecurity perpetuated by 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. In Colombia and Peru, USAID supports licit economic opportunities to sustain the eradication efforts of law enforcement. We partner with individuals, families, civil society, and host government partners to improve communities hardest hit by insecurity and violence through improved and transparent governance, effective service delivery to youth and other vulnerable at-risk populations, and support to victims of violence. Funds will build safer and more resilient communities through evidence-based investments in violence prevention and intervention, including GBV. 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 the U.S.-Colombia Bicentennial Partnership guide these efforts.

To address shared challenges, the United States convenes regional experts to bolster the rule of law, confront transnational crime, and support local efforts to professionalize judicial systems, police, and security forces. Funds support anti-corruption efforts and institutional justice reform to advance accountability. The United States supports regional efforts to enhance maritime domain awareness and response capabilities to curtail illicit trafficking in persons, arms, narcotics, and other contraband. We also assist our partners to face the threats posed by hackers, TCOs, terrorists, and nation-states in the cyber realm.

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, human rights and labor rights, governance, security, GBV, inclusive economic opportunity, health and education, and mitigating and building resilience to climate change.

Expand Inclusive Economic Opportunity

To advance the prosperity of U.S. citizens and the region, the United States focuses on promoting equitable trade, investment in sustainable infrastructure, growth and development sectors, and good governance throughout the Americas. The Department of State and USAID work to improve the climate for sustainable private trade and investment 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; affordable, reliable, and sustainable 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 mobilize private capital in support of development objectives in the region. 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 unsustainable economic activities of malign international actors.

U.S. engagement and assistance address the economic and social impacts posed by broader development opportunities and challenges, like global climate change, the emergence of the digital economy, and environmental degradation. As the region continues to recover from the impacts of COVID-19, with compounded effects from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Department of State and USAID support equitable economic recovery, greater economic opportunity and digital access for small and medium-sized enterprises and vulnerable populations, improved food security, and access to health and education services. To ensure host country entities can sustain economic and social gains, USAID prioritizes strengthening local capacity and working directly with local partners through its Centroamerica Local initiative.

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, adaptation, and critical biodiversity conversation. We support countries' efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting better agricultural practices, clean energy and energy efficiency, by reducing deforestation and carbon sink loss, and by enhancing carbon sinks through reforestation and ecosystem restoration activities. 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 and other climate impacts. 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 Alliances

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.

Following up on its leadership commitments during the Ninth Summit of the Americas, the United States will continue to deliver substantive outcomes on key priorities for the region, which include global health security, pandemic preparedness and resilience, climate change and energy, democracy and good governance, migration management, and equitable growth.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The Department of State and USAID remain committed to allocating program funds for monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) efforts. The MEL activities undertaken by the Department and USAID have informed strategic direction and program design for priority initiatives and for review of the 2022-2026 WHA-LAC Joint Regional Strategy.

In 2021 and 2022, USAID reviewed context and results data and evidence as part of its mid-course reviews of multi-year country development strategies, which further informed strategy updates and MEL efforts. To further 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 and analyze data on democracy, governance, rule of law, public safety, and migration through hemisphere-wide surveys known as the Americas Barometer. In 2021, LAPOP published its flagship report, Pulse of Democracy, and in 2022, LAPOP completed off-cycle surveys focused on migration in Central America and Mexico. Through the Latin America and Caribbean Learning and Rapid Response mechanism (LACLEARN), USAID continues to support analysis, research, and learning on pressing democracy, human rights, governance, and citizen security issues. For example, as part of a survivor-centered eight-country assessment of GBV impunity, in 2022, LACLEARN completed two case studies for Honduras and Jamaica. 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.

The Department and USAID further elaborated an interagency Root Causes Strategy (RCS) MEL Plan, designed to track outcomes associated with the U.S. government's collective foreign assistance, efforts to address the root causes of irregular migration. As part of the RCS MEL Plan, USAID and the Department track a robust set of performance and context indicators linked to expected RCS results. The Department and USAID provided analysis of these indicators in a July 2021 progress report to Congress. In addition, 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. 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.

The Department also conducts two Diplomacy Lab projects with the University of Virginia and the University of Michigan on GBV in the region.

During FY 2022, 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 monitoring and evaluation standards at the project level. Improvements ensure projects meet program design standards, including clear and change-oriented goals, objectives, and indicators to better achieve specific results and successes.

II. 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 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's verification regime. Through the CTBTO, the U.S. acquires monitoring data and information that contributes to U.S. determinations regarding global nuclear testing activities. A robust and effective verification system will 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 additional voluntary contributions are a tangible element of our support for this important treaty.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
NADR	31,000	*	33,000	N/A

Strategic Approach

The United States supports the CTBT and is committed to work to achieve its entry into force as part 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 Request provides 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 potential nuclear explosion sites, which will allow for a strong international inspection capability after the CTBT enters into force.

The restriction in section 1279E of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (FY 2018 NDAA) has limited the use of funding to the PrepCom since 2018. The ability to overcome this restriction would enable the U.S. to resume our position of leadership in this institution. 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. Returning to a fuller engagement with the PrepCom and allowing these funds to be used for all aspects of the PrepCom's work, will strengthen U.S. leadership role in the PrepCom.

These funds support the objective of combatting weapons of mass destruction (PS.2). The CTBT supports efforts to limit nuclear explosive testing and thus furthers the broader aim of nuclear nonproliferation. These funds support the bureau's strategic objective of increasing the U.S.'s verification capabilities, including through the use of new technologies and enhanced analytical capabilities, while reducing costs. The Request enables the U.S. to leverage the resources of the IMS and IDC while sharing

the costs. Both the PrepCom assessment payment and the 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. PTS officials brief these activities to PrepCom member States which support the OSI element of the verification regime and allows the United States to track effective funds management and the strength of the 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 for funding through additional voluntary contributions, in part by identifying areas for performance improvements.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2024 Plans

Member states set consensus priorities and develop and approve an annual plan of work which determine a State's annual assessment.

STATE BUREAU OF CYBERSPACE AND DIGITAL POLICY (CDP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. national security and economic prosperity depends, in part, on how we address the growing challenges presented in cyberspace and by the growth of the digital economy. The Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP) leads, coordinates, and elevates the U.S. government's work on international cyber and digital technology policies and leverages foreign assistance resources to strengthen international cooperation, forge new partnerships, promote economic growth and development, 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
ESF	17,000	*	39,394	N/A

Strategic Approach

Cyber and digital technologies forge the backbone of our deeply interconnected world and are vital to U.S. national and economic security. As citizens around the world eagerly seek increased connectivity to harness the tremendous opportunities afforded by the digital economy, the United States seeks to ensure that this connectivity is governed fairly and serves the interests of its users, first and foremost. Through diplomacy, international cooperation, foreign assistance, and deterrence, the United States continues to advance a positive vision for the Internet that promotes collective security, prosperity, and democratic values while discrediting authoritarian alternatives.

The 2022 National Security Strategy (NSS) identifies cybersecurity as a top priority and that “the United States has a clear interest in strengthening norms that mitigate cyber threats and enhance stability in cyberspace. We aim to deter cyber-attacks from state and non-state actors and will respond decisively with all appropriate tools of national power to hostile acts in cyberspace, including those that disrupt or degrade vital national functions or critical infrastructure. We [United States] will continue to promote adherence to the UN General Assembly-endorsed framework of responsible state behavior in cyberspace.” The NSS also highlights the technological revolution and advances in next generation telecommunications infrastructure and digital technologies, including 5G, 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 increase economic competitiveness. Across these policy areas, CDP will work with like-minded partners and allies to amplify our collective competitive advantages.

CDP's FY 2024 foreign assistance Request of \$39.4 million will strengthen international cooperation, forge new partnerships, and assist in the economic growth and defense of our foreign partners in order to uphold an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet and stable cyberspace (“the U.S. vision”). Programming will focus on promoting: 1) norms of responsible use of cyberspace and the technology that leverages it, to include deterrence policies and practices that hold states accountable when they act contrary to the norms; 2) national approaches to cybersecurity; 3) the multi-stakeholder model for internet governance and standards development; 4) the adoption of rights affirming and enabling policy and

regulations that support the digital economy; 5) building secure, diverse and resilient Information Communications Technology and Services (ICTS) infrastructure investments; and 6) inclusive and rights respecting approaches to cyber and digital policy grounded in U.S. democratic values.

The FY 2024 Request supports the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership (DCCP), which coordinates a whole-of-government approach to building partners' digital and cybersecurity capacities through activities such as providing training programs, hosting multilateral meetings and dialogues, building public awareness of cyber issues, promoting cross-border privacy rules, and strengthening regulatory environments. DCCP's scope will continue to evolve in order to best serve CDP's integrated mandate and policy priorities. Through its interagency partners, DCCP leverages the expertise and programming of USAID, Department of 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.

FY 2024 DCCP funding will be closely coordinated with, and complementary to, the CHIPS for America Act's International Technology Security and Innovation (ITSI) Fund and programs supported through the Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF). Programming will support and be aligned with U.S. digital initiatives, including the global 5G Campaign; the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII); the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF); Digital Transformation with Africa (DTA); the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity (APEP); and the U.S.-E.U. Trade and Technology Council (TTC). CDP also coordinates DCCP programming and efforts with like-minded partners through multilateral organizations and development banks, such as the United Nations, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and with bilateral partners, such as Japan, Korea, Australia, and the European Union, to expand access to high quality, secure ICT infrastructure and to support laws, policies, regulations, and standards that promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable Internet.

CDP's FY 2024 foreign assistance funding request aligns with the goals and objectives of the JSP (1.4 and 2.1-2.4) by developing, implementing, and coordinating on programs that bring together the national security, economic, and human rights components of cyberspace and digital policy. Additionally, CDP integrates cyber and digital technology policy priorities into strategic budget planning and reporting processes for other Department and USAID offices, and cross-bureau strategy documents and initiatives, such as the Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Countering PRC Influence Fund.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

CDP is building on its monitoring, evaluation, and learning efforts initiated in FY 2021-2022 and intends to continue funding expanded support for M&E activities in support of CDP's integrated mission in FY 2024. CDP requires routine progress and financial reports from all implementing partners to monitor progress and results against project objectives and expected deliverables. Data collected allows CDP to conduct internal learning at the project, program, and overall bureau level to continuously improve its program planning and implementation. Additionally, CDP will continue to support sound program design and planning internally and among its interagency and implementing partners, development of standard processes to promote sound program management, and efforts to ensure CDP and its partners comply with the Department's Program Design and Performance Management policies. CDP's increased use of data analytics and effective M&E will inform policy and programming decisions to advance the U.S. government's cyberspace and digital policies.

Recent CDP performance management efforts include:

- Informed by relevant guidelines from A/OPE and AQM, for use beginning in FY 2023, CDP is developing standard procedures and templates for the award management cycle to ensure good stewardship of its resources and is determining roles and responsibilities to support high quality and timely performance reporting to all stakeholders.
- Since FY 2021, CDP has consistently been collecting project level performance data against an established set of interagency indicators to measure key results and assess overall progress toward its foreign assistance objectives under DCCP. Collection of third-party indicators and indices provides a holistic view of the contexts in which CDP operates.
- CDP has successfully conducted two semi-annual data calls to gather data on DCCP indicators from across its extensive network of interagency partners to capture what agencies are achieving with CDP resources.
- The DCCP Dashboard, developed and managed by CDP, provides a current common operating picture of the USG's interagency telecom/ICT work around the world. Visualized in the Dashboard's interactive map, this information can be used to identify opportunities for interagency collaboration and coordination of foreign assistance.
- To highlight key achievements of its programming, CDP gathers and socializes success stories from each region covering topics like ICT policy development, digital upskilling, awareness-raising, inclusion, cross project collaboration and peer learning, learning and evidence-gathering, and thought leadership. These success stories are featured in presentations, internal and external reporting, talking points, and trip preparation for principles.
- In a new interagency portal, CDP published the DCCP logic model, indicators, dashboard, factsheets, communications materials, and other useful information to further advance interagency collaboration.
- CDP intends to expand upon these performance management efforts to improve the measurement of outcomes and sustainability of its work in the cybersecurity, telecom, and ICT sector with the development of an FY 2024 Bureau Evaluation Plan. Further response to critical learning and evaluation questions will help CDP better understand how or why programming is or is not leading to desired results, gauge progress toward long-term outcomes that cannot be fully assessed through indicators, and make more evidence-informed decisions about policy, programming, and resourcing.

STATE BUREAU OF CONFLICT AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS (CSO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

CSO works to anticipate, prevent, and respond to conflict and instability to advance U.S. interests. The bureau complements U.S. diplomatic efforts in this regard by formulating and implementing foreign assistance programming that promotes thoughtful, locally driven initiatives to prevent and resolve conflicts based on the unique country or regional context. Specific foreign assistance efforts encompass atrocity early warning, atrocity documentation, and atrocity prevention and response. CSO draws upon its unique technical expertise in stabilization, data analytics, geospatial technology, evidence-based analysis, armed actor mapping and network analysis, negotiations and mediation, peace process design, peace agreement monitoring and implementation, equity and inclusion, strategic planning, and strategic exercises to inform its programmatic interventions. With FY 2024 funds, the bureau will continue to expand programming to address the nexus between climate change and conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
ESF	3,500	*	7,500	N/A

Strategic Approach

CSO leads interagency efforts to implement the Global Fragility Act (GFA) of 2019 and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability (SPCPS) mandated by the GFA, as well as the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Elie Wiesel Act) and the U.S. Strategy to Anticipate, Prevent, and Respond to Atrocities under the Elie Wiesel Act. CSO also supports implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Act of 2017. CSO's programming bolsters these important initiatives, while also marshaling technical support for ongoing peace processes and negotiation efforts, including through its Negotiations Support Unit. CSO's programming supports Joint Strategic Plan Strategic Objective 1.4, for which CSO serves as a lead, by working with allies and partners to prevent and resolve conflicts and promote international security. Reflecting U.S. National Security Strategy (NSS) themes, CSO will bolster its coordination within the U.S. government and with international donors to ensure its conflict-related tools work cohesively with humanitarian and development assistance.

Specifically, CSO anticipates focusing on the following pillars for program implementation:

1. Shared Global Challenges: CSO contributes innovative solutions to address shared global challenges, including the nexus of migration, conflict, food insecurity, and climate change. CSO's programs, such as those supporting peaceful resolution of and durable solutions to conflicts, mitigate root causes of global migration and displacement. For example, CSO directly supports implementation of peace agreements in Sudan and Ethiopia. CSO plans effective responses to reduce the destabilizing effects of climate change through policy, analysis, and programming. For example, CSO assesses the impact of varying indicators of climate change – such as water scarcity or natural resource scarcity – on conflict dynamics and evaluates options for addressing those challenges.

2. Modernization: CSO directly contributes to the Secretary’s modernization agenda through its leadership on the SPCPS, unique subject matter and technical expertise, data-informed approach to conflict prevention and stabilization, development of innovative tools, and results-driven programming. On March 24, 2023, President Biden transmitted to Congress 10-year plans for implementing the SPCPS in and with the priority partner countries and region: Haiti, Libya, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, and the Coastal West Africa countries of Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo. These 10-year plans integrate the U.S. government’s diplomatic efforts, development programs, and security assistance initiatives and represent a commitment to new ways of coordinating across the U.S. government and with partners. On SPCPS, CSO is modernizing the way the U.S. government approaches foreign policy priorities, emphasizing coordination, learning and adaptation, and long-term planning, answering the NSS’s call to use activities that support the goals of the GFA to address root causes of conflict. In its conflict and stabilization work, CSO both draws on best practices and proven programmatic concepts while also continually seeking to pilot new, innovative approaches to achieve its mission, leveraging the bureau’s unique expertise in areas like geospatial technology and peace negotiations. Throughout its effort, CSO is taking steps to recruit, retain, and develop high-quality talent and to advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility goals.
3. Improving Atrocity Early Warning and Response: CSO coordinates the National Security Council-led interagency Atrocity Prevention Task Force, a key component of the U.S. government’s implementation of the U.S. Strategy to Anticipate, Prevent, and Respond to Atrocities under the Elie Wiesel Act. In this capacity, CSO supports interventions to enhance early warning capabilities, including more accurate forecasting of conflict trends and atrocity risk at the national and sub-national levels. CSO will support programs focused on atrocity prevention, response, and recovery needs in priority countries in coordination with Task Force members. CSO will also integrate other Administration priorities, such as gender and anti-corruption, into atrocity prevention programming to ensure projects provide a holistic response to mitigate drivers of atrocity risk in priority countries. In addition, CSO will leverage its quantitative analytic capabilities to forecast global atrocity risk in support of early warning efforts.
4. Promoting Equity and Inclusion of Traditionally Marginalized Groups and Empowering Women and Girls: Pursuant to the WPS Act of 2017, CSO mainstreams gender considerations in programs and prioritizes those with strong WPS components. As part of the gender equality, equity, and inclusion agenda, CSO factors into programs the perspectives and needs of people who often are marginalized because of identity characteristics. CSO will continue to promote the meaningful participation of women; girls; youth; LGBTQI+ persons; persons with disabilities; and historically marginalized and under-represented racial, ethnic, and religious groups in conflict resolution efforts and peace agreement implementation.
5. Addressing Strategic Competition: Reflecting the NSS, 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.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Over the past year, CSO has worked to establish an interagency global strategic monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) team to support implementation of the SPCPS. CSO is conducting rigorous analysis and MEL to inform development, implementation, and adjustment of the 10-year strategic plans for the designated priority countries and region. Diverse local partners will be engaged in analysis and MEL to

enable the interagency to draw from their insights, promote local ownership, and work towards a joint vision and sustainable impact when addressing the root causes of fragility and violence. The team accordingly prepared specialized interagency guidance papers for conflict analysis, which the relevant posts applied to inform development of their 10-year plans, and for country/region MEL plans, which posts will develop with local partners. The plans' 10-year time horizon and the increased engagement of local partners in analysis and MEL are innovations driven by the goals of the GFA and will be deepened in successive rounds of analysis and adjustments to the 10-year plans and the MEL plans as implementation of the 10-year plans progresses and contexts evolve. The global strategic MEL team also works with MEL teams at posts in the GFA priority countries and region to develop overarching metrics on common themes that resonate across the country/region plan objectives and on improvements in management and partnership called for by the GFA.

In addition, CSO prioritizes real-time program monitoring and adaptive programming through the expanded use of cooperative grant agreements, which allow for adjustments in fluid conflict environments, mitigation of adverse outcomes, and improved sustainability in achieving programmatic objectives.

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 then channels the findings into action. Most recently, CSO conducted an impact evaluation of its five-year Kroc Institute program, which monitors implementation of Colombia's 2016 Peace Accord. 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 CSO used to inform the design of the program's next phase.

STATE BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM(CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) prioritizes U.S. foreign assistance to ensure our allies and partners remain committed to and capable of addressing the evolving and enduring threats of al-Qa'ida (AQ), ISIS, Iran-backed groups, Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremist (REMVE) actors, and other terrorist organizations. This request will advance foreign partners' civilian counterterrorism capabilities to address terrorism within their own borders and prevent terrorists from directly threatening the U.S. homeland and U.S. persons and facilities abroad. CT targets assistance to bolster partner nations' law enforcement and justice sector capacity; strengthen international information sharing and border security capabilities; and assist them in preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	217,394	*	238,747	N/A
ESF	7,500	*	7,500	N/A
NADR	209,894	*	231,247	N/A

Strategic Approach

CT's foreign assistance efforts advance the Biden-Harris Administration's National Security Strategy and new international counterterrorism strategy, which mark a notable shift from a "U.S.-led, partner-enabled" military-centric counterterrorism approach to a "partner-led, U.S.-enabled" approach rooted in civilian-led and non-kinetic efforts. Under this new counterterrorism framework, CT will leverage U.S. foreign assistance to build partner nations' law enforcement capacities, promote counterterrorism cooperation, and strengthen partnerships to degrade terrorist organizations that directly threaten the United States and our persons and facilities overseas.

These foreign assistance efforts will also prioritize civilian law enforcement, justice sector, and civil society approaches to achieve State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Strategic Objective 1.4, "lead allies and partners to address shared challenges and competitors; prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts; and promote international security." CT will leverage strong democratic alliances, diplomatic partnerships, and regional and multilateral institutions to bolster foreign partners' law enforcement capabilities to counter shared terrorist threats within a rule of law framework and with respect for human rights.

CT's foreign assistance programs are also designed to achieve the following goals outlined in CT's Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS):

CT FBS Goal 1: 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 and Passenger Name Record (API/PNR) to identify threats and previously unknown threats. CT will also engage with partners on the importance of collecting, using, and processing API/PNR data in line with United Nation Security Council Resolution 2396 and the International Civil Aviation Organization 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 and maritime security capacity gaps in priority countries across key locales.

CT FBS Goal 2: Sources of terrorist strength are severed, and safe havens are eliminated

CT will focus its efforts on developing foreign partner capacity to successfully investigate, prosecute, adjudicate, and incarcerate terrorists. This includes sharing information and best practices effective use of criminal justice tools against 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 CT will aim to bolster partners' ability to identify, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks and threats. CT will also continue to prioritize efforts to train foreign partners on how to respond to, disrupt, and mitigate terrorist attacks and plots and protect soft targets. This includes building capable crisis response units in key front-line states and enhancing crisis response coordination within partner governments.

CT FBS Goal 3: 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 to enhance 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, appeal, recruitment, and radicalization to violence. These activities will encompass all forms of terrorism, including the evolving threat of REMVE.

CT FBS Goal 4: International partners have the necessary political will to address terrorist threats within their borders

CT will continue to use capacity-building and diplomatic tools to build international consensus and political will to counter terrorism through multilateral and international organizations, including the Defeat-ISIS Coalition, the United Nations, the Global Counterterrorism Forum, INTERPOL, 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 executed a robust annual program review and a strategic, multiyear program planning process to determine program requirements for FY 2024. CT's mid-year program review (MPR) and annual program review (APR) sessions evaluate the performance of major programs and implementers across all of CT's foreign assistance accounts and assess progress toward strategic-level goals and objectives, thereby strengthening CT's stewardship of assistance funds administered under its direction. CT's program reviews, in partnership with implementers, enable them to identify good practices which may be replicated or built upon, highlight areas where implementing partners can improve performance and accountability, and inform decisions to conclude programming due to mission completion or non-

performance. The program reviews augment an increasingly active monitoring and evaluation (M&E) enterprise. All of CT's foreign assistance programming incorporates comprehensive reporting requirements, metrics, and performance monitoring plans, which assist in identifying gaps in capacity, areas for improvement, and potential opportunities for future programming. These tools supplement ongoing evaluation efforts, which provide independent, third-party examinations of CT's assistance worldwide, as well as program design and data collection support. These combined efforts, in conjunction with CT program managers and field staff monitoring activities, 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 (JSP) 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 democratic erosion, promote human rights, fight transnational corruption, and meaningfully address diversity, equity, and inclusion as a core element of democratic 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 fragile, in transition, or at risk of backsliding. The request will also support DRL implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal (PIDR), which includes \$48.5 million in dedicated resources.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	283,740	*	275,725	N/A
DF	215,450	*	180,700	N/A
ESF	68,290	*	95,025	N/A

¹FY 2022 DF Actual levels include funding that was provided to J/IRF for implementation. In FY 2024, J/IRF funding is requested separately.

Strategic Approach

DRL’s strategic approach aligns with the 2022-2026 JSP goal to strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity. DRL will allocate funding to address U.S. foreign policy priorities in line with National Security Strategy objectives:

Bolstering democracy and defending human rights is critical to the United States not only because doing so is consistent with our values, but also because respect for democracy and support for human rights promotes global peace, security, and prosperity

In support of the PIDR, programs will empower reformers in new and fragile democracies, strengthen democratic institutions, promote respect for rule of law, combat transnational corruption, protect human rights defenders and independent media, and empower civil society to advocate for democratic, accountable governance. DRL’s approach to transitional justice advances truth, justice, and accountability with the aim of restoring relationships between citizens and the state where a legacy of human rights violations impacts democratic processes.

Key interventions under JSP Objective 3.1 “Promote good governance and defend strong, accountable, and resilient democracies that deliver for their citizens” includes support to political parties to strengthen

issue-based work with their constituencies. Programs will also focus on preventing atrocities through conflict mediation and community-based 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, including the Fundamental Freedoms Fund; Lifeline (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 support human rights defenders and civil society repressed for their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Programs will promote workers' rights and democratic and inclusive worker organizations in support of the Administration's Foreign Policy for the Middle Class. Programs will advance international labor standards, including freedom of association and collective bargaining, fundamental to the protection of workers' rights and stable inclusive economies; and empower vulnerable workers to voice their collective concerns and advance human rights.

Key interventions under JSP Objective 3.3 include programs to expand collaboration between investigative journalists and civil society; strengthen journalist networks uncovering corruption; improve civil society and media investigations that expose transnational 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 transnational corruption; and increase information available for use by civil society to combat transnational corruption.

The United States is committed to a future where technology increases the security, prosperity, and values of the American people and like-minded democracies

Programs will 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: technology to enable open, uncensored, and secure access to the Internet; digital security capacity building and emergency response, particularly in hostile environments; policy advocacy to encourage Internet governance consistent with democratic values and respect for international human rights; and 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 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 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 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.

U.S. strategy toward the PRC includes competing responsibly with the PRC to defend our interests and build our vision for the future

Countering PRC authoritarianism includes creating a level playing field for PRC citizens to demand rights-respecting, transparent, and accountable governance. Programs support the development of civil society, rule of law, freedom of information and expression, and public participation in the PRC. 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 and abuses in Xinjiang and elsewhere in Mainland China. DRL will also continue to support programs in Hong Kong that address the erosion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Key Interventions:

- Support the rule of law and fundamental freedoms, including religious freedom, labor rights, and the rights of members of vulnerable populations.
- Help the PRC's legal system become more transparent, fair, and accessible by developing the legal profession and expanding access to justice.
- Assist civil society to engage in participatory governance and improve advocacy efforts.
- Document PRC-perpetrated human rights abuses and seek accountability for responsible actors.
- 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.

We will also build new ways to work with allies and partners on development and the expansion of human dignity because we recognize they are integral to the security and prosperity of all Americans

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, programs protect the human rights of LGBTQI+ persons, advance nondiscrimination, and respond to human rights violations and abuses against 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, 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.
- Advance the rights, dignity, and inclusion of persons with disabilities; bring visibility to human rights abuses affecting persons with disabilities; and advocate for laws, multilateral resolutions, and other efforts that uphold the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities.
- Programs that address compounded exclusion when multiple social identities including gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, race or ethnicity, religion, and national origin intersect.
- 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 programming, 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 2024 on: Iraq Programs; Political Accountability, Inclusivity, and Resiliency Support Programs (PAIRS); Global Civic, Voter, and Human Rights Education; and countering autocratization.
- 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 U.S. government policy objectives and align with the Administration’s priorities outlined in the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), and the Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS), including the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII). EB’s programs address critical foreign policy and national security challenges, including efforts to fight corruption, boost macroeconomic stability, and secure access to international ports. The Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI) will provide viable infrastructure investment alternatives to counter predatory practices that potentially undermine U.S. access to sea lanes. The Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF) will enhance global macroeconomic stability by assisting countries in increasing transparency and accountability in public financial management. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 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 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
ESF	7,000	*	7,000	N/A
Additional Funding	11,000	-	-	N/A

¹The FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$11.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

Strategic Approach

SPI supports the NSS, JSP, and EB’s FBS by promoting international security through identifying and safeguarding seaports from opaque economic activity of malign actors, which threaten host country sovereignty and U.S. global interests. SPI directly supports the NSS to strengthen “our enduring advantages and allow us to prevail in strategic competition with the People’s Republic of China (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 the PRC’s neighbors and commercial partners to defend their rights to make independent political choices free of coercion or undue foreign influence.

Using port modernization and PGII goals as a lens for engaging with foreign governments on maritime issues enables the U.S. government to advance a set of policy objectives critical to the Biden-Harris Administration while also allowing U.S. experts to build and strengthen relationships with decision-makers in these governments. This creates an avenue for the United States to build inroads with these governments and advance U.S. policies in a positive atmosphere that does not carry the same connotations as the PRC’s heavy-handed Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) engagement.

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 coercive financing schemes which can endanger the sovereignty of their ports. Each SPI success provides greater access for American companies, U.S. services exports, and job creation.

FTIF directly supports the NSS by promoting global macroeconomic stability and addressing global debt challenges. As global debt levels continue to rise, it is 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 2.2. The transparency in public financial management (PFM) 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 programming also aligns with EB's FBS Bureau Objective 2.1 to "improve global macroeconomic stability by promoting sustainable development, transparent debt management and government procurement, financial stability, and fiscal transparency." 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 NSS, 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 strengths, opportunities, and progress 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 and evaluate program implementation to ensure effectiveness and reduce waste. For example, to build the evidence base on how to strengthen FTIF programming to support strong fiscal transparency regimes and reinforce U.S. government foreign assistance policy priorities, EB contracted a performance evaluation of several FTIF programs during FY 2022. The evaluation comparatively assessed the successes, experiences, and lessons learned from FTIF programming in three diverse country contexts, Ecuador, The Gambia, and Zimbabwe, and developed recommendations to consider going forward. While the evaluation found that the FTIF programs in all three countries largely achieved their objectives and output level results relating to strengthening fiscal transparency and PFM, several recommendations are being incorporated into FTIF’s planning and design approach. These include considering longer, more targeted activities that address the supply and demand side of fiscal transparency, assessing more fully the existing fiscal transparency assistance ecosystem and how proposed FTIF activities would fit in and leverage additional resources, and assessing the sustainability of prior FTIF activities and integrating consideration of sustainability more fully into the FTIF application process.

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 decarbonized future. Combating international challenges, including strengthening Ukraine and Europe's energy security in response to Russia's brutal war against Ukraine, require increased U.S. leadership, diplomacy, and assistance to drive critical reforms. ENR assistance advances the clean energy transition, ensures resilient and transparent clean energy supply chains, 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 and underscore the benefit of partnering with the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
ESF	4,000	*	74,525	N/A

Strategic Approach

With FY 2024 funds, ENR will meet the rapidly expanding energy and minerals U.S. foreign policy priorities needed to advance U.S. national security goals and objectives on: Energy security for our allies and partners, including in response to Russia's brutal war against Ukraine; a decarbonized future that is inclusive and increases competitive energy and infrastructure development globally; increased access to affordable, clean, sustainable, and reliable energy; and secure and resilient clean energy supply chains including critical minerals. Increasing the pace of the global energy transition will decrease overreliance on Russian fossil fuel exports globally. As such, ENR will prioritize assistance interventions that maximize impact in line with the National Security Strategy, Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan, ENR's Functional Bureau Strategy, and key Executive Orders, including those 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 areas help meet these national security challenges:

In **Europe**, ENR assistance will support critical Ukrainian energy security needs, accelerate Europe's diversification away from Russian fossil fuels, increase the adoption of technologies that accelerate the clean energy transition, and help ease the strain on global energy markets caused by Russia's unprovoked war. ENR assistance will support open markets and reduce barriers to energy trade and development; combat corruption that impedes Eastern European transitions to a modern, prosperous, European-integrated economy; and reduce European over-reliance on Russian fossil energy. ENR assistance will advance renewable energy solutions and improve power system operations and long-term planning for clean energy projects in the context of replacing Russian-sourced energy. ENR will continue to advance mineral sector governance, with the goal of strengthening critical mineral supply chain security and support U.S. and EU energy transition goals through direct engagement with European allies and partners.

In the **Indo-Pacific**, where economic dynamism is fueled by a forecasted 60 percent increase in energy demand by 2040, energy systems will require significant decarbonization of the world's five largest emitters to reach global climate targets. The United States has a vital interest in realizing a region that is open, interconnected, prosperous, secure, and resilient. ENR assistance will address power sector vulnerabilities, including projects to improve grid stability, resilience and flexibility, and utility planning and operations to deepen the region's connectivity and help drive its economic prosperity by increasing regional energy security, accelerating decarbonization, and increasing energy access for vulnerable populations. ENR assistance will support the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) to enhance the economic competitiveness of all IPEF partners' economies by developing diverse and resilient clean energy supply chains and promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Through the U.S. Clean EDGE (Enhancing Development and Growth through Energy) Asia initiative, ENR will enhance opportunities for competitive procurement, cross-border electricity trade, and regional power market development to increase clean energy deployment, strengthen grid resiliency, and political cooperation. Projects will support advanced power system technologies, energy saving technologies, incentives for demand-side management, and increased efficiency across sectors. ENR will continue to advance mineral sector governance, with the goal of strengthening critical mineral supply chain security and support energy transition goals through direct engagement with Indo-Pacific allies and partners.

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. This in turn supports increased private sector investment, energy security, clean energy deployment, secure and interconnected power infrastructure, and political and economic integration that decreases the cost of delivered power. ENR will support resiliency planning for electric utilities, energy diversification through increased penetration of clean energy and distributed electric power generation in the Americas and Caribbean, and increased capacity of regional institutions like the Andean Electrical Interconnection System (SINEA), Caribbean Electric Utility Services Corporation (CARILEC), and the Central American Electrical Interconnection System (SIEPAC) to generate electricity for regional use. ENR assistance will support the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030) – the U.S. government's flagship partnership with the Caribbean to advance climate adaptation and resilience and clean energy cooperation, to promote clean energy solutions including electric vehicle deployment, geothermal power projects, and support for clean energy investment. ENR also will continue to advance mineral sector governance, with the goal of strengthening critical mineral supply chain security and support energy transition goals through direct engagement with allies and partners.

In **sub-Saharan Africa**, insufficient financing, governance, and capacity to address energy access present major challenges in nearly every country. Many countries have renewable energy goals as part of their climate change response and energy development/diversification plans, but struggle with weak investment environments and fragile, overextended electricity systems. ENR assistance, in coordination with Power Africa and Prosper Africa, will support transparent, competitive, rules-based energy sector governance, helping governments develop regulatory and oversight capacity to advance the clean energy transition in line with ambitious climate goals, protect the environment, guard against corruption, decrease vulnerabilities to predatory state actors, and attract responsible private sector investment. Assistance will support regional power markets and integrated power planning that advances decarbonization and renewable integration objectives; methane abatement in major emitters' hydrocarbon sectors to support the Global Methane Pledge; and women's empowerment in the clean energy sector. ENR also will continue to advance mineral sector governance, with the goal of strengthening critical mineral supply chain security and support energy transition goals through direct engagement with allies and partners.

Globally, ENR will work with partners to develop and build capacity to diversify and secure resilient supply chains that adhere to high environmental, social, and governance standards for the minerals vital to

the clean energy transition such as solar panels, electric vehicles, and battery storage. Increasing demand for these technologies has created unprecedented demand for energy resource minerals. Geographic concentration of resources and dominance of the supply chain by global competitors present significant risks to the energy security of partners and allies and global climate objectives. ENR will assist countries with developing the technical capacity, investment and regulatory frameworks, and overall governance structures to help them become reliable and sustainable critical mineral suppliers to the global market, increasing global supply chain resilience. The mining sector accounts for sizable power demand requirements, and ENR additionally will work with governments to incorporate sustainable, clean solutions for mining sector development. These efforts will reduce supply chain impediments to the clean energy transition and enable mineral resource-rich countries to protect their economies from non-market actor exploitation and sustainably deliver 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.

ENR funded a third-party and independent evaluation of the Flexible Resources Initiative under the U.S.-India Clean Energy Finance Task Force in order to inform ENR assistance to decarbonize India's power sector. ENR also funded an ex-post facto evaluation of a completed Caribbean clean energy project to inform new assistance in support of the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030. Another review of ENR assistance monitoring and evaluation efforts resulted in revised project management plans, logic models, results frameworks, and reprioritization of performance indicators for the global Power Sector Program (PSP) and Energy and Mineral Governance Program (EMGP), as well as recommendations for systems to streamline data collection from implementing partners.

BUREAU OF GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND DIPLOMACY (GHSD)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The proposed Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy (GHSD) will be responsible for the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the State Department’s global health security programming in support of One Health, diplomatic coordination for outbreak response, and supporting the Pandemic Fund. The Department notified its intent to create GHSD on December 13, 2022 (per CN 22-379).

In line with the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) for 2022-2026 and the 2022 PEPFAR Five-Year Strategy, in FY 2024 GHSD will focus, and partner with countries and communities, on reaching the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal of ending the global AIDS pandemic as a public health threat by 2030. GHSD will also work to address objective 1, goal 1 of the JSP, addressing the transnational threats associated with global health security. GHSD will strengthen global health security and pandemic preparedness efforts and help make the world safer from infectious disease threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	1,999,625	*	2,919,400	N/A
ESF	-	*	2,000	N/A
GHP-STATE	1,999,625	*	2,917,400	N/A

¹The FY 2022 Actual levels reflect funds that were previously captured within the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC).

Strategic Approach

The proposed GHSD bureau will bring together several health-related functions from across the Department, enabling the Department to speak with one voice on health security matters across the interagency. Additionally, tighter collaboration between PEPFAR and global health security experts will strengthen programmatic and policy objectives.

GHSD will continue to focus on ending HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 through PEPFAR. 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, over 20 million people living with HIV are now sustained on lifesaving, continuous antiretroviral treatment, and 95 percent of those tested are virally suppressed resulting in reduced HIV incidence, antenatal prevalence and reduced ongoing HIV transmission. 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 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 health challenges and enhance global health security. PEPFAR has developed infrastructure and health systems critical for HIV services

delivery (e.g., laboratories, supply chain management, health information systems, and human resources), which have also been instrumental for countries in their response to COVID-19 and other health security threats including persistent cholera outbreaks and climate destabilizing events.

GHSD will also continue to advance the broader health security architecture through shaping and implementing a suite of international agreements related to preparedness and response, supporting the Pandemic Fund, working with international organizations and partner nations to build and implement national and regional plans for health security, ensuring a One Health approach across platforms, advancing global partnerships and bilateral relations, and creating a more robust pandemic prevention, preparedness and response environment to advance global health security.

Accelerating Progress of All PEPFAR Countries Toward Achieving the UNAIDS goals of reaching 95-95-95 by 2025 and ending the global HIV/AIDS pandemic as a public health threat by 2030

In FY 2024, 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 ending HIV/AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 and eventually 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. Using targeted HIV testing approaches and differentiated HIV service delivery (DSD) models, PEPFAR will work to improve access, 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 combination 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 (including new long-acting products), 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 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 the 95-95-95 targets 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"), the World Health Organization (WHO), and regional institutions (e.g. African Union, Pan American Health Organization) 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, policy, 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 U.S. and local ingenuity and innovation from across sectors. PEPFAR will rapidly translate the latest technologies and scientific breakthroughs into program implementation to better serve clients.

Strengthening the Global Health Security Architecture

GHSD will work to strengthen the global health security architecture and build pandemic preparedness and response capacity through several activities. First, GHSD will continue to lead U.S. participation in the Pandemic Fund in order to help mobilize long-term sustainable resources from partner nations and other relevant partners. The G20 and numerous global experts estimate that over \$10.0 billion annually is needed to fill critical gaps in health security, and the Pandemic Fund is a historic new mechanism that will work to fill those gaps.

Second, GHSD will support the creation, refinement, publication, and implementation of national and regional plans to strengthen health security. These plans are critical tools for program planning, intersectoral collaboration, and donor coordination on closing identified gaps in health security capacities at the country level. GHSD will work closely with interagency partners implementing global health security programming to both inform and enhance the development and use of these plans. GHSD will select countries for partnership based on foreign government political will, demonstrated need, and opportunity for U.S. government engagement to lead to concrete progress. Once the plans are developed and published, GHSD staff will provide diplomatic support to achieve milestones and metrics outlined in the plans, including partnership with the foreign governments to raise and/or identify sufficient resources for plan activities.

Third, GHSD will support catalytic regional activities focused on implementing the One Health approach, recognizing the fundamental linkages between the health of people, plants, animals, and their shared environment. Regional activities are particularly impactful in One Health since ecosystems with common One Health challenges generally expand beyond national boundaries.

Additionally, GHSD will support monitoring and evaluation of global health security interventions and activities, in close collaboration with interagency partners engaged in global health security activities, to promote learning and best practices across the U.S. government and beyond.

Finally, complementary to other efforts to strengthen the global health security architecture, PEPFAR will continue to invest in robust and enduring public health and clinical platforms for the HIV response that it has helped build and strengthen in partner countries. These capacities, critical for HIV service delivery, have also enhanced 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, community, and public health response. PEPFAR supports programs to address HIV at more than 70,000 facility and community health clinics, including 3,000 laboratories (and 28 national reference laboratories) nearly 300,000 health care workers. These investments have strengthened high quality diagnostic, surveillance capacity, and enduring infrastructure for the HIV response, which also supports pandemic response and global health security.

In FY 2024, PEPFAR will continue to invest in, leverage, and build upon the robust public health, clinical, community, service delivery, and data platforms it has helped strengthen in partner countries to bring all PEPFAR countries towards 95-95-95 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.

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. Going forward, PEPFAR will begin strengthening capacities of national public health institutions to execute PHIAs and other survey techniques to build sustainability capacity in our partner countries to oversee their own HIV responses.

Quarterly reporting and review allow for real-time data use, giving public health program managers increased ability to track and change 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, efficiency, and shifts. In order 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 and strengthening country data systems. 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 clients accessing services by focusing on their individual health outcomes.

Over the past 20 years, PEPFAR has achieved remarkable lifesaving results. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, at the end of FY 2022, 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 95-95-95 HIV treatment targets. HIV treatment services were provided to 20.2 million men, women, and children (compared with 18.9 million last year). PEPFAR is consistently reaching nearly 3 million adolescent girls and young women with comprehensive HIV prevention services. PEPFAR supported 1.4 million people to newly enroll on antiretroviral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent HIV infection (compared with 1.0 million last year). Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC) remains a critical prevention intervention for men, with 2.2 million receiving VMMC in FY 2022.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

INL implements foreign assistance programs that combat illicit drug trafficking, corruption, and transnational organized crime which affect American lives and livelihoods. INL will support the professionalization of law enforcement services and judicial systems, thereby strengthening the rule of law across the globe. Key programs in the FY 2024 Request will assist law enforcement and criminal justice efforts in Ukraine; increase the capabilities of Haitian National Police (HNP) specialized units to confront the existential threat of gang violence and build institutional capacity of the HNP to provide citizen security; expand law enforcement and justice sector reform in support of the Indo-Pacific Strategy and Pacific Partnership Strategy, including to counter malign People's Republic of China (PRC) activity and influence; and support the replacement of the Department's Air Wing aviation facilities to mitigate safety issues and enable the continuation of aviation operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
INCLE	346,916	*	464,370	N/A

Strategic Approach

Strategic Goal 1: Disrupt and reduce illicit drug markets and transnational crime to protect American lives and U.S. national security

INL efforts are designed to disrupt and reduce illicit drug markets that account for the greatest number of American overdose deaths, such as opioids, methamphetamine, and cocaine. INL also builds partner capacity to counter key forms of Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO), fosters international cooperation, maintains platforms to exchange information and best practices, and manages a variety of U.S. deterrence and enforcement mechanisms. Since TCOs exploit lack of rule of law 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, as reflected, inter alia, in the National Security Strategy (NSS) and E.O. 14060. INL also focuses on addressing the synthetic drug supply chain and shared security threats with partners across the Western Hemisphere – including addressing the region's issue with corruption, which contributes to a cycle of insecurity and lack of opportunities. Through diplomatic engagement, INL continues to press the PRC to curtail the flow of fentanyl-related precursor chemicals coming to North America and to target and stop Chinese money laundering organizations supporting the drug trade, which now dominate money laundering globally. Illicit fentanyl and its analogues, manufactured in Mexico using precursor chemicals that are often from the PRC, are smuggled into the United States and fuel the U.S. opioid epidemic. In Mexico, assistance advances bilateral goals under the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, 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; rural security, justice, and development; and countering environmental crimes.

INL also works with partners in East Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and beyond to combat the production and trafficking of drugs, including synthetic drugs, and precursor chemicals across the various trafficking routes in the regions. Complementing these country-specific programmatic efforts, funds requested for the centrally managed Drug Supply Reduction program will support the development of global tools to disrupt the synthetic drug supply chain, enhance global engagement and coordination, and promote global action to reduce the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs bound for the United States. The centrally managed Drug Demand Reduction program supports development and implementation of drug use prevention, treatment, and recovery initiatives to promote a public health approach to addressing substance use. Other INL centrally managed, globally integrated programs build partner capacity to address other key transnational crime threats that occur across borders and continents and pose severe risks to U.S. security, interests, and partners, such as cybercrime, intellectual property rights theft, wildlife trafficking and natural resource crimes.

Strategic Goal 2: 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 and illegitimately advance national economic interest. 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. INL activities include assisting partner countries to prevent corruption and support anti-money laundering regimes to bring corrupt actors to justice, impede the use of crime proceeds for further criminal conduct, and deny safe havens for ill-gotten gains.

Organized crime and corruption drive most illicit activity in Europe and Eurasia. Independent and transparent criminal justice institutions are critical to upholding the rule of law and combating corruption and complex financial crimes. A strong rule of law mitigates key elements of Russian malign influence and the PRC's exploitation of weak judicial and law enforcement systems to engage in unfair trade and investment practices. INL programs sharpen the skills of investigators and strengthen justice sector institutions to enable partner countries to address organized crime and illicit financial flows before they affect the U.S. INL partners with Ukraine, Georgia, the Western Balkans, and other key European countries that unwittingly serve as vectors of Russian influence to help them better combat complex transnational crimes such as money laundering, cybercrime, intellectual property theft, and corruption. In Pakistan, INL programs 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. In East Asia, INL programs combat money laundering, transnational narcotics, and other trafficking; bolster border and maritime security; and promote the rule of law to counter corruption and other threats.

INL centrally managed, globally integrated corruption and illicit finance programs are closely aligned with both the NSS and U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption and include deliverables for the Summit for Democracy and Presidential Democratic Renewal Initiative. Programs assist countries to comply with international standards such as United Nations Convention against Corruption and Financial Action Task Force standards, cooperate internally and across borders on complex cases, and leverage the role of the

private sector and technological innovation.

Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen criminal justice systems to support 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. INL activities that align to 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 systems 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 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. In other fragile states such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, INL continues to advance anti-corruption and community policing efforts to bolster citizen security and access to justice. In Ghana and Kenya, programs enhance the ability of host nation security and justice institutions to address TOC. In Lebanon, INL 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. In Ukraine and Eastern Europe, programs support rule of law and criminal justice reform to combat corruption and enable robust justice sector responses to malign Russian influence and atrocity crimes. 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. INL's centrally managed programming through international organizations will leverage 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 centrally managed, globally integrated programs under this strategic goal additionally build the capacity of countries to participate in atrocity prevention and accountability actions and police peacekeeping missions, advancing the rule of law and stability, and countering PRC influence. They are complemented by the International Law Enforcement Academy program, a global network of advanced training facilities that take on cutting-edge crime issues.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Bureau Cross-Cutting Management Goal 1: 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.

Through this goal, 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 activities that align to this goal include the ongoing rollout of a bureau-wide performance monitoring database. INL is in the process of enrolling all programs in this database. Programs that have begun to use the database have seen immediate improvements in their

ability to monitor project performance, which will also facilitate the ability to conduct evaluations in the future. Previously, they relied on narrative-based paper reports for project monitoring, and it was difficult to keep track of targets and timelines. With the database, required indicators, targets, and timelines are clear to both INL and the implementing partners, and it is much more obvious when required reporting is not happening, or performance does not meet expectations. This is a boost for accountability as well as the ability to make projects more effective.

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 development; and being a source of thought leadership and technical expertise in drug control and criminal justice reform. On the first line of effort, INL is working to produce programmatic guidance documents and has thus far published three internally on programming related to canines, prisoner classification, and forensics accreditation. INL also partners with external research organizations to distill evidence about effective police and justice sector reforms and make that accessible to INL staff. INL uses the reports to inform the design of future assistance projects. On the second line of effort, INL continues to develop and deliver unique-to-INL skills and knowledge to domestic and overseas staff. Additionally, INL is beginning to focus professional development on its aspiring managers and first-line supervisors. These personnel are critical to organizational effectiveness, managing daily operations and staff who carry out the bureau's strategic efforts. Internal assessments have identified a gap in skills and need for more guidance among this cohort. On the third line of effort, INL leverages in-house technical experts to provide guidance on criminal justice best practices to a wide range of bilateral, regional, and global programs operating in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe. This includes assessments of foreign criminal justice systems; support for INL's global efforts to combat the opioid crisis and stem illicit trafficking of fentanyl to the U.S.; and the launch of innovative mechanisms to rapidly deploy subject-matter experts overseas. INL also participates in professional associations in law enforcement and criminal justice to expand access to research, analysis, and networks of practitioners to support U.S. foreign assistance efforts.

STATE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2024 Request of \$485.9 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing U.S. multilateral engagement and leveraging resources from other countries to address shared challenges. The United States 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 United States 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 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
IO&P	423,000	508,600	485,850	-22,750
Additional Funding	20,000	-	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 ESF Actual level excludes \$20.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels are the same as Enacted Levels for the IO&P account.

Strategic Approach

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) is leading robust U.S. engagement with the multilateral system by increasing participation in its institutions to advance U.S. policy objectives, coordinating with partners and allies, and supporting the integrity of the UN and other multilateral institutions. IO will continue to hold international organizations accountable 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 International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account is the source of funding for a wide range of recipients that advance U.S. national interests in priority areas articulated by the 2022-2026 State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan, including:

- 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, including global health security, tackling the climate crisis, life-saving humanitarian assistance, and promoting international peace and security.
- Goal 2: Promote global prosperity and shape an international environment in which the United States can thrive. This includes supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, advancing U.S. technological leadership, and strengthening competitiveness.

- Goal 3: Strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity. This includes advancing equity, accessibility, and rights for all, and improving inclusive and equitable health, education, and livelihood services, especially for women, youth, and marginalized groups.

IO&P funding supports these goals in the following ways:

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

Promoting Global Health Security, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance: IO&P contributions to the core budgets of UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, and UN Women support 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, the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, 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 also an effective tool for advancing a principled approach to counter efforts that undermine the multilateral system, including by increasing the number of American citizens in the UN system through the UN Junior Professional Officer program.

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 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 financial and management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations.

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 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 efforts to prevent and disrupt the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, destabilizing conventional weapons, and related technologies. ISN counters strategic competition by Russia and the People's Republic of China (PRC) and impedes Iran's and North Korea's weapons programs. ISN's assistance programs are vital tools in these efforts. They prevent the transfer of weapons and dual-use equipment to nefarious actors, secure vulnerable WMD materials, help countries enforce borders, improve international capabilities to prevent WMD terrorism, provide the International Atomic Energy Agency with the resources to carry out nuclear verification activities, and maintain urgent threat reduction capabilities. A new program supports the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) by promoting enhanced cooperation with, and assistance to developing countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	227,660	*	280,210	N/A
ESF	-	*	1,400	N/A
NADR	227,660	*	278,810	N/A
Additional Funding	41,200	-	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 NADR Actual level excludes \$6.2 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103, Div. N) and \$35.0 million in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

Strategic Approach

Goal 1: Strengthen Global Nonproliferation Norms

ISN's Voluntary Contribution (VC) to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ensures that the IAEA can carry out vital 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 VC enables 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 NPT-enabled peaceful nuclear cooperation, which sustains recipient support for the NPT's nonproliferation measures.

ISN's Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Technologies is an additional multilateral mechanism to amplify the link between such cooperation on peaceful uses and the Treaty's core nonproliferation commitments, thus reinforcing the NPT. Facilitating developing states' peaceful use of nuclear applications consistent with Article IV of the NPT, including to advance UN Sustained

Development Goals in those states, can also counter PRC or Russian efforts to sway countries into their autocratic orbit.

Goal 2: Counter Biological Threats to U.S. National Security and International Public Safety

ISN strengthens the BWC through technical cooperation that deepens developing countries' engagement with the BWC while supporting treaty implementation and health security capabilities. The funding dedicated to targeted activities in support of the BWC work program and the UN Secretary-General's investigative mechanism also advances Objective 2.2.4 of the National Biodefense Strategy (international investigations).

The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program strengthens global health security and combats biological threats through capacity-building activities that increase partner' capabilities to reduce biological weapon proliferation risks and prevent, detect, and respond to biological incidents regardless of origin. GTR provides training to enhance and institutionalize biosafety and biosecurity best practices in laboratories and bioscience facilities to secure weaponizable pathogens and dual-use biological materials, infrastructure, and equipment that could be misused to cause a biological incident.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) continues to focus on biological safety and security and to counter the proliferation and international security threats posed by High Consequence Pathogens, to include deploying early disease detection systems, related bio-surveillance capabilities, and associated training for relevant public health stakeholders in countries at the greatest risk of 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. NDF is also implementing critical biosecurity upgrades to countries' laboratory networks to strengthen biosecurity.

Goal 3: Advance U.S. Strategic Interests and Protect Against Threats from the PRC and Russia

GTR facilitates partner compliance with sanctions against Russia, constrains the financing, shipment, and procurement of illicit Russian and PRC advanced conventional weapons, supports activities that reduce Russian access to resources that advance its proliferation and military efforts, trains and provides equipment to key stakeholders to mitigate Russian WMD attacks, and supports coordinated responses to Russian proliferation-related active measures, including disinformation. GTR counters the PRC Military-Civil Fusion (MCF) strategy by impeding WMD-related talent acquisition programs, strengthening research and development integrity and security practices to prevent licit and illicit technology transfer, enhancing information security at proliferation-sensitive technology firms, preventing exploitation of universities by predatory research collaborations, and training private industry to avoid predatory joint ventures. 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 risks posed by Russian and PRC civil nuclear reactor technologies and aggressive floating nuclear power plant deployments.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program counters PRC malign influence by supporting activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure under PRC's MCF strategy. EXBS counters Russia's ongoing aggression against Ukraine by aiding Ukraine's border security, customs, export licensing, sanctions, and investigative authorities to prevent diversion of western-origin technologies and supports regional coordination to counter proliferation of conventional weapons in Europe.

NDF plays a critical role in the provision of life-saving equipment and supplies to Ukraine including personal protective equipment, detection and analytic capabilities, and medical supplies to respond to potential Russian chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons attacks or incidents.

NDF is working with Ukraine to secure critically vulnerable facilities with advanced technology and weaponizable materials that could be readily exploited by nefarious actors. Funding will enhance NDF's long-term capabilities to rapidly repair, secure, and defend Ukraine's critical facilities.

Goal 4: Prevent and Respond to Proliferation of WMD, Missiles, and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons and Technologies

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program engages partners to counter the threat of terrorists and other non-state actors from acquiring and using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNe) materials, expertise, and equipment. WMDT will employ critical programming in the Indo-Pacific, South and Central America, Africa, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East to address growing terrorism and non-state actor threats. These partnerships will support strategic competition priorities as the PRC and Russia bolster their relationships and engage in destabilizing activities in those regions. WMDT implements bilateral and multilateral efforts that strengthen partner capacities to prevent, detect, deter, and respond to terrorist WMD plots and provides reliable security assistance alternatives against evolving terrorism threats.

EXBS works to prevent the proliferation of WMD, their delivery systems, destabilizing conventional weapons, and explosives and to counter illicit trafficking of materials, technologies, and equipment that contribute to their development via land, air, and maritime routes. EXBS supports nonproliferation, strategic trade control (STC) development, and border security priorities by engaging policy, licensing, border security, customs, financial, and other relevant officials and private sector representatives through training, consultations, provision of equipment, and other forms of technical assistance. EXBS seeks to mitigate the illicit trafficking of restricted, controlled, or sanctioned goods and materials by state and nonstate actors with the objectives of enhanced implementation of STCs and international export control and sanctions regimes. EXBS counters state-based proliferation threats through the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of effective strategic trade controls in countries targeted by procurement efforts of Iran, DPRK, Russia, the PRC, and other countries of proliferation concern.

GTR builds the capabilities of partners abroad to prevent and combat threats involving weaponizable biological, chemical, or nuclear materials, advanced conventional weapons, and related knowledge, equipment, or technology. 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 enables and mobilizes government and other organizations to prevent, disrupt, and counter proliferator state and terrorist capabilities to conduct chemical or biological weapons attacks.

NDF is prepared to support efforts to eliminate North Korea's WMD and missile stockpile that may result from negotiations with North Korea, to ensure final, fully verified denuclearization. NDF is briefing Asia/Pacific maritime sector actors on compliance with counter-DPRK United Nations Security Council Resolutions and is enhancing the capabilities of several key partners to help enforce UN sanctions. In Afghanistan, NDF works with key border countries and those serving as transit hubs to prevent terrorist access to weaponizable chemical and biological materials, explosives, and weapons. NDF also continues its long-standing work to prevent the proliferation and use of chemical weapons and to enhance first responder abilities to address chemical and biological attacks.

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 eleventh consecutive year of supporting independent, third-party performance assessments that identify trends and allocate limited resources to maximize impact. The latest GTR assessment showed positive knowledge gains from events and a desire among program participants to conduct hands-on and tailored trainings, and utilize guidance documents to socialize and better implement GTR objectives.

WMDT prioritizes designing programming from the ground up in response to partner nations' needs and through close collaboration with U.S. Embassies and other key 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 monitors project activities, conducts participant surveys, and prepares after-action reports to identify lessons learned, gaps, and opportunities for improvement and future work. WMDT uses outcomes and lessons learned to identify national and international gaps/challenges to inform future programming.

EXBS continues to refine its use of data analytics to inform decision-making on threat prioritization, programming, and impact assessment. Sandia National Laboratories' Threat Prioritization Model provides an independent, data-driven way to categorize partners' exposure to different threats. EXBS uses strengthened performance monitoring measures to 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. EXBS also conducts a formal risk assessment through the Risk Assessment and Monitoring Plan. Throughout the award lifecycle, EXBS monitors financial and programmatic progress through required quarterly reports, site visits, and routine scheduled calls with implementers. EXBS Grants Officer and Contracting Officer Representatives staff to ensure day-to-day oversight of programming. Finally, EXBS grantees implement independent, third-party performance assessments on awards, and apply lessons learned to future programming.

NDF reviews its projects from inception to closure to ensure accurate financial and managerial project oversight. NDF creates and aligns project management milestones with financial performance metrics across all projects to strengthen its internal controls and best evaluate project progress, effectiveness, and performance. NDF holds in-depth financial management consultations with project managers, 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 Managers' reports for every project upon its completion, assuring accountability for each project and gaining "lessons learned" and best practices.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM (J/IRF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2024 Request will support one of the Administration’s top priorities: addressing threats to human rights and religious freedom on a global scale, particularly in closed or closing political systems and supports objectives of the 2022-2026 Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) through foreign assistance that strengthens democratic institutions, upholds universal values, and promotes human dignity. The request will enable The Office of International Religious Freedom (J/IRF) to combat new models of authoritarianism and democratic backsliding triggering societal intolerance and human rights violations and abuses so that all community members may fully participate in their communities without compromising their beliefs. Programs advance this right by addressing governmental restraints such as restrictive laws and policies, addressing societal restraints such as xenophobia, racism, and inter- and intra-communal violence, and using media to increase information flow around religious freedom issues. Funding was previously requested through State’s Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
DF	-	*	10,000	N/A

¹Funding was previously requested through DRL and provided to J/IRF for implementation.

Strategic Approach

J/IRF’s support for religious freedom and equal and inclusive engagement of civil society, including religious actors, is a critical element of defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence abroad. J/IRF’s foreign assistance supports the Administration’s foreign policy priorities with focus by empowering citizens and advancing inclusion, equity, accessibility, and rights for all. J/IRF will support the Administration’s strategic plans by designing and administering evidence-based programs to remove constraints that prevent all individuals from enjoying human rights, increase social stability and cohesion, empower historically excluded and thus marginalized groups, and counter authoritarianism.

J/IRF’s strategic approach aligns with the 2022-2026 JSP Goal 3 to “strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity.” Within this framework, J/IRF will allocate funding to address U.S. foreign policy priorities in line with National Security Strategy objectives:

Key interventions under JSP Objective 3.2, “Advance equity, accessibility, and rights for all”, include addressing governmental restraints on freedom of religion or belief such as restrictive laws and policies including for indigenous people that are not in compliance with international laws and obligations, addressing societal restraints such as xenophobia, racism, and inter- and intra-communal violence, and using media to increase information flow around religious freedom issues.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

J/IRF monitoring and evaluation activities will continue to directly inform programming, policy, and budget allocation decisions as described above. These include:

Continued use of a program strategic framework, which is used to attribute lines of effort to intermediary outcomes and goals, aggregate results across the portfolio, and plan for research efforts and evaluation contracts. This informs J/IRF's use of logic models and standard performance indicators (in accordance with 18 FAM 300); and a learning agenda designed to prioritize evidence building efforts responding to core questions, key assumptions, hypotheses and theories of change linked to the strategic framework.

Continued implementation of evidence-building activities that contribute to J/IRF's learning agenda. These include J/IRF commissioned evaluations, J/IRF-funded evaluations that are commissioned by implementing partners and literature reviews to build an evidence base regarding interventions and thematic priorities that relate to J/IRF's strategic framework and accompanying learning agenda.

Integrating learning from the J/IRF commissioned external evaluation on media approaches to protecting religious freedom that was recently completed and conducting follow on project-level evaluations on effective media messaging to advance societal tolerance.

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

Supporting a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) expert who provides on-demand support and guidance to J/IRF staff and implementing partners related to applied research, performance measurement, and program evaluation.

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

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Human trafficking robs millions of their freedom and dignity, 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, and the fourth P of partnerships. Priorities for the Office’s FY 2024 bilateral and regional programming will be guided in large part by the country-specific recommendations in the annual TIP Report, with the primary goal of assisting countries strategically and focusing where the Office will have the most impact, especially in countries with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. Funds will advance the following strategic resource themes: addressing the secondary effects of COVID-19, renewing and championing human rights, protecting the world’s most marginalized and underrepresented communities, and restoring U.S. leadership to combat human trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
INCLE	66,000	*	66,000	N/A

Strategic Approach

The TIP Office request is based on increased demands to combat human trafficking and assist the victims and survivors of this crime. Human trafficking and general vulnerabilities have increased exponentially over the past several years as irregular migration grew in the Western Hemisphere and more recently in Europe due to Russia’s war on Ukraine. The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to a mass exodus of laborers from more wealthy countries, returning home to less well-off countries. It also contributed to internal movements of people from urban to rural areas as jobs paused or disappeared. Some of these migrants were victims of forced labor. Others fall victim to criminal traffickers looking to exploit them. Online child sexual exploitation tips also increased 73 percent during the COVID-19 pandemic, signifying the exploitation of many more children to human traffickers. Forced child begging and child domestic labor and are also occurring at increased levels all over Africa.

The Office’s first goal is to lead global efforts to combat human trafficking through prosecution and holding traffickers accountable. Activities that align with this goal help governments meet the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) and develop the capacity of criminal justice systems to strengthen the rule of law, resulting in victim-centered 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 and Strategic Objective (SO) 3.1 “promote good governance and defend strong, accountable, and resilient democracies that deliver for their citizens” and SO 3.2 “advance equity, accessibility, and rights for all.” In FY 2022, TIP Office programming strengthened 95 anti-trafficking laws measured by indicator P.S.5.2-23, and trained 6,908 criminal justice practitioners.

The TIP Office's second goal is to identify promising practices and global trends to improve provision of protection and comprehensive assistance to human trafficking victims. This goal responds to the mission of the Office to focus 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 1.3 and the ability to advance and champion democracy and human rights. In FY 2022, the Office's implementing partners provided 13,435 victims of trafficking with direct services, helped governments to develop 23 new victim referral pathways, supported sustainable livelihoods for 408 survivors, and trained 12,599 service providers on victim protection.

The TIP Office's third goal is to strengthen global efforts to prevent human trafficking. This goal responds to the mission of the Office to 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 targeted awareness-raising and community-level engagement, increase security in society, consistent with JSP Goal 3. 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. In 2022, TIP Office foreign assistance trained 29,314 individuals on the prevention of human trafficking and developed 920 unique awareness raising materials.

The TIP Office's fourth goal is to advance and institutionalize cross-cutting approaches to anti-trafficking policies and strategies through key partnerships. 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 and is achieved using innovative methods that are developed through partnerships. The TIP Office accomplishes Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS) Strategic Goal 4 through working with governments to increase their multisectoral communication and cooperation on human trafficking. This is especially important in our Child Protection Compact projects. Additionally, in FY 2022, 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.

International Programs (IP) aligns its bilateral programming with the trends and recommendations identified in the TIP Report. IP also administers the Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS) program, aiming to achieve a measurable and substantial reduction in the prevalence of human trafficking, and a series of Child Protection Compact Partnerships with foreign governments to support specific bilateral goals to address child trafficking. IP's work focuses on Goals 1-4 of the Office's FBS. The USG is one of the world's leading anti-trafficking donors; investments advance American values and influence abroad, supporting the development of partnerships to advance shared interests.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

As part of implementing Program Evaluation Standards and Practices, the Office commissioned an external consultant to independently assess the TIP Office's programs. The purpose of the evaluations is to determine how the Office could improve its all-of-office program monitoring to provide the most useful data and the best basis for future decision making. The evaluation(s) examined programs and

indicators to determine whether they provide the information needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Office's activities to combat trafficking in persons.

The TIP Office managed to surpass target expectations for most of its indicators through domestic and worldwide initiatives driven by strategy and informed by programs thereby achieving its protection, prevention, prosecution, partnership, and management goals, despite continued challenges posed by the global COVID pandemic. For example, the number of victims receiving services (medical, repatriation, legal, transportation, etc.) increased by 23 percent from 2020 to 2021. This result also appeared in the indicator for training service providers, technical assistance, or capacity building which increased by 25 percent.

These findings are not isolated, having seen similar improvements in accuracy in measuring the number of people trained in prevention, closing the target to actual disparity from 3,738 in 2020 to 444 in 2021. These are just a few examples revealing successful effort to ensure our strategic goals drive planning and operational decisions across the Office with increasing precision.

Additionally, this year the Office has partnered with the Innovations for Poverty Action to develop the Human Trafficking Research Initiative to create and circulate a public Research and Learning Agenda to identify the most pressing research for the anti-trafficking community. Under this project, the Office is funding experimental research on anti-trafficking interventions to learn what projects work best and build a framework of evidence.

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 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
ESF	190,831	*	1,289,019	N/A
Additional Funding	74,000	-	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$74.0 million in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

Strategic Approach

OES foreign assistance is guided by its Functional Bureau Strategy (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 National Security Strategy. OES expertise ranges from pandemics and other biological risks; climate and global change; the environmental component of trade policy; and ensuring the safety, stability, and security of outer space activities. OES programs also align with the priorities of the Administration's National Security Strategy and State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan. OES's foreign assistance request specifically aligns with the State Department and USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) strategic objectives such as securing ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes; promoting a global economy that creates opportunities for all Americans; supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and opportunity for communities around the globe; and strengthening U.S. and global resilience to economic, technological, environmental, and other systemic shocks. Funds may also support the Amazon Fund, which would enable conservation efforts to reverse unprecedented levels of deforestation in recent years.

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.

During FY 2021 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 FTAs. These programs 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, 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 FY 2021, OES also completed a project to refine the Mercury program's design and strengthen its systems for measuring program results and impact. Guided by 18 FAM 300, 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 (ASGM) and coal combustion sectors.

Another program evaluation 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.

STATE BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	257,374	*	352,287	N/A
FMF	72,000	*	185,000	N/A
IMET	29,930	*	11,500	N/A
NADR	21,753	*	24,887	N/A
PKO	133,691	*	130,900	N/A

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 ~\$153 billion in sensitive technology; directs ~\$7 billion in security assistance programs; and leads coordination with DoD on ~\$9 billion in Title 10 security assistance annually.

Bureau efforts maintain America's competitive advantages and invigorate and deepen security relationships with allies and partners, strengthening their defense capabilities and institutional capacity to deter and address shared threats. Nowhere is that more apparent than in Eastern Europe, where PM's tools are working to ensure that Russia's aggression against Ukraine results in Russia's strategic failure.

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 also supports America's economy by maintaining and enhancing the competitive advantages of the defense industrial base and technology. Lastly, PM sustains 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 National Security Strategy (NSS) and the JSP (especially 1.4 "Leads allies and partners to address shared challenges and competitors; prevent, deter, and resolve conflicts; and promote international security") call on us to strengthen and stand behind U.S. allies, work with like-minded partners, and pool our collective strength to advance shared interests and deter common threats. 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 deter and defend against adversary aggression.

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

The NSS 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 also actively engages with allies and partners on export controls, including end-use obligations for defense technology and equipment.

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

For the NSS to be effective, it is essential to invest in the Department of State's workforce, including to promote diversity, 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 in light of 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.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

PM has a long legacy of effective program management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of its assistance to increase accountability and responsibility to the American taxpayer. PM's **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 implementing 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 **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 the tracking and reporting of 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, which are further discussed in the PKO chapter.

PM has also expanded its **Conventional Weapons Destruction** 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 locally 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 provides lifesaving protection and assistance to people in the world's most vulnerable situations, including refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, and works to achieve durable solutions for millions of forcibly displaced people worldwide. 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 respect humanitarian principles.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	2,912,288	*	3,912,000	N/A
ERMA ³	100	100	100,000	
MRA	2,912,188	3,827,236	3,912,000	84,764
Additional Funding	4,441,100	620,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 MRA Actual level excludes \$415.0 million in additional funding provided in the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43), \$1,400.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103), and \$350.0 million in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128). The FY 2022 ERMA Actual level excludes \$1,076.1 million in additional funding provided in Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43) and \$1,200.0 million in additional funding provided in the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. B, P.L. 117-70).

²FY 2023 MRA Adjusted Enacted levels include \$915.048 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Enacted. The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level excludes \$620.0 million in provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328) to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist refugees from, Ukraine, and for additional support for other vulnerable populations and communities. The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level is the same as the Enacted level for the ERMA Account.

³The President's Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund exists to address urgent, unexpected refugee and migration needs worldwide. Use of ERMA resources require Presidential action, which is requested by the Department of State.

Strategic Approach

Goal 1: Save lives, ease suffering, and promote human dignity through efficient and effective humanitarian assistance

PRM provides humanitarian assistance on the basis of need and with respect for human dignity, and according to humanitarian principles of universality, impartiality, neutrality. 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 settle in another country. PRM's humanitarian assistance complements and leverages the Department's humanitarian diplomacy and USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) programs and assistance.

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 the Burma, South Sudan, Venezuela, and Syria crises. PRM-funded programs meet basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including for 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 also advances the Administration's policies on responding to forced displacement and migration related to climate change.

Goal 1 aligns with the humanitarian assistance and international cooperation priorities in the National Security Strategy (NSS). Goal 1 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. PRM implementation of Goal 1 also supports the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality.

Goal 2: 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 refugees: voluntary return and reintegration to home countries in safety and dignity; permanent integration in countries of asylum; and 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 for all forcibly displaced populations as well as programs that aim to ensure their sustainability.

PRM's work 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 both an important durable solution and an 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 after 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 Enduring Welcome.

Additionally, through cooperative agreements with a nationwide network of resettlement agencies, PRM's Reception and Placement Program provides initial 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, to provide protection solutions, 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 coherence among humanitarian and development programs, which is also crucial to integrate refugees into local communities. Establishing and maintaining strong and effective linkages among humanitarian and development programs is an ongoing PRM priority.

PRM's Goal 2 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.

Goal 3: Advocate for the protection of vulnerable populations and exert leadership in the international community

PRM, in collaboration with relevant State and USAID bureaus, strives to ensure respect for humanitarian principles 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, vulnerable migrants, and stateless persons and, among them, 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 and rights, as well as access to voluntary family planning and maternal health care.

Reliable contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with our humanitarian diplomacy, ensure the U.S. government maintains an outsized 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 UNHCR and ICRC, which have international protection mandates, is critical to U.S. government international protection efforts.

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

PRM supports implementation of the Administration's Collaborative Migration Management Strategy, to identify and prioritize actions to strengthen cooperative efforts to manage safe, orderly, and humane migration in North and Central America. It aims to address urgent humanitarian needs, promote access to protection and legal pathways for migration, improve secure and humane border management, and provide support for returnees to successfully reintegrate into their communities. Additionally, through Goal 3, PRM supports the implementation of the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality and the Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security by working to prioritize GBV prevention and response from the onset of every humanitarian emergency, primarily through the Safe from the Start initiative.

This goal also supports JSP Objectives 1.3: Reinvigorate U.S. humanitarian leadership and provide lifesaving protection and assistance in response to international disasters and humanitarian crises overseas

and 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.

Cross-Cutting Management Goal: Strengthen responsible management of PRM resources and adoption of best practices in humanitarian response

PRM elevates its humanitarian agenda, strengthens the effectiveness of its programming, and responds to current and future challenges by aligning its resources with policy priorities. Comprehensive management of the financial and programmatic performance of PRM's programs and partners is critical for responsible oversight, accountability to the populations PRM serves, and policy and program decision-making. PRM will continue to bolster and develop the Bureau's human resources talent and capacity to fully execute the Administration's priorities and to employ evidence-based decision making and results-based programming as vital tools in meeting growing humanitarian needs. This goal supports JSP Objective 4.1: Build and equip a diverse, inclusive, resilient, and dynamic workforce.

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 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 to conduct on-site reviews. During the height of the COVID-19 global pandemic, PRM shifted many of its traditional in-person site visits to virtual partner visits, but in FY 2022 PRM staff resumed in-person visits as the default format. PRM staff monitoring trips in FY 2022 included, among others, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Turkey, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, and Mauritania. In-country PRM regional refugee coordinators (RefCoords) resumed routine onsite monitoring in their respective countries, which now number 32. PRM M&E staff also conducted a comprehensive review and revision of the external-facing NGO partner monitoring and evaluation requirements for proposals and program implementation.

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. Since FY 2020, the M&E course has been conducted virtually, which will continue in FY 2023, and the Bureau created an online resource library of training materials for staff to reference at any time. The week-long course is supplemented by periodic training on other M&E topics. In March 2023, PRM will coordinate an in-person workshop in Geneva for RefCoords. The workshop will focus on PRM's strategic priorities, clarify RefCoords' roles and responsibilities, and build upon their capacity to monitor USG-funded humanitarian assistance.

PRM conducts two annual external evaluations to rigorously assess performance, optimize program effectiveness and efficiency, and promote evidence-based decision-making. In FY 2021, PRM evaluated PRM-supported initiatives on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and the effectiveness of PRM-funded programs for protection of urban refugee adolescents in Africa. Final reports from these evaluations were issued in FY 2022 and will be posted on the PRM website in FY 2023. Findings from the MHPSS evaluation led to increased advocacy with partner organizations on prioritizing capacity building and sustainable provision of MHPSS services and led to the development of a central strategy to inform PRM's own MHPSS programming and advocacy. Findings from the evaluation on urban refugee

youth in Africa informed PRM coordination and advocacy on the need for increased multi-year funding, livelihoods and economic opportunities for youth, standardized definitions for ‘youth’, and advocacy for inclusion of refugees and IDPs. PRM is also currently conducting 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 empower women and girls. Gender equality 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, advances political stability, and fosters democracy. Through global 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; and advances the meaningful participation of women in decision-making related to conflict, crisis, and security. S/GWI will administer the Gender Equity and Equality Fund (GEEA) for the Department to advance gender equity and equality by advancing the holistic economic security of women and girls.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
ESF	10,000	*	50,000	N/A

Strategic Approach

S/GWI leads the State Department's efforts to advance the status of women and girls through U.S. diplomacy, partnerships, and programs. S/GWI's priority program areas include: 1) women's leadership and meaningful participation in peace and security (WPS); 2) women's economic security (WES); and 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 equality in diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance globally. Programming supports national security and foreign policy priorities. 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), 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 on Global Women's Economic Security; the Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally; and Executive Order 14020.

Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)

In societies impacted by insecurity or conflict, women's meaningful 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. Programs that support women and girls during peacetime reinforce 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. Activities strengthen the organizational capacities and leadership networks of women's civil society organizations in transitioning states; support women leaders in localizing WPS National

Action Plans and addressing peace and security challenges in their communities; and foster collaboration between community-level activists and national-level policymakers.

Women's Economic Security (WES)

Women must be able to provide for themselves and their families; engage in quality employment; access social and legal protections, infrastructure, and capital; meaningfully access leadership opportunities; 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. WES programs invest in the next generation of women workers, leaders, and entrepreneurs by strengthening aptitude and skills through education and mentorship, especially in STEM fields. Assistance will support reform to generate employment opportunities and increase women's access to quality jobs, digital tools and technology, 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 economic security for women and girls by increasing their access to resources, services, and leadership opportunities and by addressing the barriers that limit their ability to participate fully in the economy. The GEEA Fund prioritizes programs that address 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 including gender-based violence, gender discrimination, and lack of opportunities for women and girls to make sound economic choices.

Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Promoting and defending respect for the human rights and safety of women and girls globally is a moral and strategic imperative. More than one in three women globally experience gender-based violence in their lifetimes, and girls and those who are members of marginalized communities face disproportionate risks of violence. GBV remains an unacceptable and common human rights abuse or violation and significant barrier to achieving gender equality, advancing women's economic security, and promoting women's participation and leadership. S/GWI advances holistic, survivor-centered efforts to prevent and respond to GBV globally. Activities improve legal protections and access to justice for survivors through support to civil society and survivor-led advocacy; strengthen community-based GBV service provision; and partner with women-led organizations using rights-based approaches to address increased rates of GBV – including child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM) and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). GBV programs include a specific focus on addressing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), technology-facilitated GBV (TFGBV), and other specific manifestations of GBV.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

S/GWI's program design requires regular reporting and iterative approaches in coordination with grantees. All grantees must demonstrate monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) procedures before receiving funds, establish baseline metrics, rigorously monitor and analyze progress, and then adapt and improve procedures throughout implementation. 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 monitoring, evaluation, and learning on foreign assistance provides evidence, best practices, and lessons learned to inform S/GWI's Functional Bureau Strategy goals: 1) women, peace, and security (WPS), 2) women's economic security (WES), 3)

preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV), and 4) gender integration across all Department foreign assistance.- The overall learning goal for S/GWI programs is to develop a strong evidence base for gender equality programming, which is shared within the Department via the S/GWI-hosted Gender Equality Assistance Community of Practice, WPS Steering Committee, and other coordination venues.

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. This includes quarterly discussions of progress, meetings with Department personnel and implementers to share learning, Monitoring, evaluation, and learning approaches are collaboratively analyzed throughout the course of implementation to ensure that current and future programs 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. For example, through analysis of end-line evaluations of GBV programs, S/GWI now ensures GBV programs amplify civil society-led solutions to gender-based violence as stakeholder consultation and interviews have seen the most sustainable progress through local initiatives.

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. 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 response to crises and adapt to new needs. BHA will also respond to the increasing number of conflict-based crises and the worsening effects of climate change, which will displace ever greater numbers of people. The FY 2024 budget Request maintains the ability of the U.S. government to respond to the highest priority humanitarian needs while increasing its focus on global burden sharing and enhancing efficiency in operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	5,645,460	6,343,362	6,499,362	156,000
FFP ³	1,740,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-
IDA	3,905,460	4,543,362	4,699,362	156,000
Additional Funding	7,498,000	300,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 FFP Actual level excludes \$100.0 million in additional funding provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103). FY 2022 IDA Actual levels exclude \$400.0 million in additional funding in the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43), \$2,650.0 million from the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103) and \$4,348.0 million from the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

²FY 2023 FFP Adjusted Enacted includes \$50.0 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Enacted. FY 2023 IDA Adjusted Enacted level includes \$637.902 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Enacted. The FY 2023 IDA Adjusted Enacted level excludes \$300.0 million in additional funding made available in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328) to respond to humanitarian needs in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

³The FY 2022 Actual Food For Peace P.L. 480 (Title II) level captures the full account allocation.

Strategic Approach

The FY 2024 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, continue to elevate USAID's humanitarian voice in the U.S. government interagency and international humanitarian system. The budget allows BHA to continue providing lifesaving assistance, building resilience, supporting early recovery efforts, and investing in disaster risk reduction (DRR) – all of which directly support and advance strategic goals and priorities laid out in the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan, the 2022 National Security Strategy, and other Administration guidance as well as complement the work and efforts of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). The FY 2024 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Food for Peace Title II accounts contribute to USAID's investments to address infectious disease outbreaks in humanitarian context and crisis settings, promote climate security and resilience within humanitarian

programs, and reinvigorate and modernize our alliances and partnerships and reaffirm U.S. leadership in the international community.

Complex and protracted conflicts; increasingly frequent and more severe natural disasters; the ongoing effects of Russia's war against Ukraine on global commodity, fuel, and fertilizer markets; and the lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are combining to drive unprecedented levels of humanitarian need worldwide, including rising global food insecurity. BHA's implementing partners will continue working in the most dangerous and volatile contexts, delivering lifesaving assistance in Ukraine, Afghanistan, Haiti, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, 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 will continue adapting ongoing programming to meet humanitarian needs while layering and integrating emergency health; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and protection activities into humanitarian programming.

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 emergencies 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.

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, to improve the well-being of people with vulnerabilities—from the individual to the country level—by strengthening their capacities to manage risk; to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses; and to support 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, including emergency food assistance, nutrition, shelter, protection, DRR, WASH, health, logistics, coordination, and livelihood support. BHA's innovative, multisectoral 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.

In an emergency where people face acute food insecurity, agricultural commodities procured from the United States play an important role in humanitarian response, especially in places where local and regional markets cannot sustain populations in need. As part of our ongoing commitment to optimize available resources to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness, the FY 2023 reauthorization of the Food for Peace (FFP) Act presents an opportunity for USAID to build on the legacy of successful, innovative programming approaches. USAID is proposing technical changes to the FFP Act that will help reduce the high administrative burden that increases operational costs in Title II programs, improve our ability to design multi-sectoral humanitarian responses, and reduce barriers to entry for local implementing partners interested in programming Title II funding. Additionally, updating the FFP Act authorities to reduce the reliance on commodities in non-emergency programs, would provide USAID's partners increased flexibility to use Title II resources to design non-emergency activities that are tailored to the local drivers of hunger and that contribute to sustainable development outcomes.

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) activities aim to improve the well-being of people with vulnerabilities—from the individual to the country level—by strengthening their capacities to manage risk; to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to shocks and stresses; and to support 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 build on emergency food security interventions to strengthen the resilience of people, communities, countries, and systems in a way that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

Responding to humanitarian crises is a statutory priority 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 providing technical assistance in the reauthorization of key legislation, such as the FFP Act. Pursuant to section 493 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the USAID Administrator has been designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. In this capacity, the Administrator serves as the Lead Federal Coordinator for U.S. government international disaster assistance. Section 493 seeks to promote maximum effectiveness and coordination in responses to foreign disasters by U.S. government agencies and between the U.S. government and other donors. BHA supports the Administrator in this capacity. BHA elevates USAID's humanitarian voice and the promotion of principled humanitarian action in the U.S. government interagency as well as with international partners. These efforts are integral to the reinvigoration of U.S. humanitarian leadership.

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 ultimately promote resilience and enable people

to take ownership of their own humanitarian and development outcomes. Over time, BHA's 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. BHA's technical guidance for monitoring and evaluation, 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 2024, 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. This includes expanding our collaborations with local humanitarian organizations and private sector actors. 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 is conducting numerous experimental and quasi-experimental impact evaluations to generate rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of our early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience activities. For our RFSA programs, BHA supports high-quality monitoring, evaluation, and learning through evidence focused workshops, 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.

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 to reach implementation sites inaccessible for USG personnel. In more permissive operating environments, BHA will ensure monitoring and direct oversight of humanitarian assistance activities.

Some examples of BHA's monitoring, evaluation and learning activities in FY 2022 include:

- Support to more than 15 TPM contracts, ensuring effective monitoring in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Somalia as well as several other countries. BHA commissioned a TPM contractor to conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) of BHA PIO and NGO partners. BHA discussed the DQA findings with each partner and developed plans to address data quality issues.
- Convened a global virtual knowledge-sharing event for USAID staff and implementing partners to capture lessons learned and identify promising practices around strengthening humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDP) coherence to more effectively adapt to changing and complex environments. The series will continue in May of FY 2023 with a Horn of Africa in-person learning event to explore HDP coherence in the context of the food security crisis.

To look more broadly at what is working and what is not in BHA programming, BHA is planning a desk review, learning event series, and meta-evaluation around its climate change adaptation programming. BHA is also planning the first global assessment of its entire portfolio of RFSA programming since 2015, to identify successful adaptations, adoption of evidence, and successful interventions and approaches.

USAID BUREAU FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION (CPS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) delivers essential technical expertise, resources, and operational capabilities for preventing and mitigating conflict and violence, furthering post-conflict reconciliation, and bolstering stabilization efforts. 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 the conditions for long-term development, as well as prevent backsliding on progress already made. CPS expertise and services are operationally responsive, field-driven, and directly support U.S. foreign and national security policy priorities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	174,500	*	201,500	N/A
CCF	60,000	*	60,000	N/A
DA	29,500	*	39,500	N/A
ESF	5,000	*	-	N/A
TI	80,000	*	102,000	N/A
Additional Funding	120,000	50,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 TI Actual level excludes \$120.0 million in additional funding provided in the Ukraine 1 Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103).

²FY 2023 TI Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level and excludes \$50.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

Strategic Approach

The Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) supports Objective 1.4 of the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), 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; atrocity prevention; and stabilization programming.

The FY 2024 DA request will elevate the Agency's conflict prevention and peacebuilding capabilities in support of national security. The request will fund conflict prevention and peacebuilding programming, expand USAID's peacebuilding and stabilization expertise, integrate conflict sensitive considerations across all development sectors, and support conflict prevention assistance. Funds will support USAID's implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Act including priority field programming, training,

staffing, and technical assistance to advance women's critical roles in building peace and security in countries affected by conflict, violent extremism, and stabilization challenges.

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 then re-assesses and adapts throughout implementation. Partnering with USAID missions, CPS is operationally responsive, field driven, and directly supports U.S. foreign and national security policy and legislative priorities by providing 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 based on preliminary assumptions, coupled with timely reflection and evaluation. Actions are designed to help learn from the environment and iteratively determine the most effective approaches.

CPS manages the Agency's only dedicated Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) programming, from which it continues to learn through mid-cycle program reviews and Mission quarterly updates. For example, in Guatemala the homicide rate of women is 2.3 times higher than the average in Latin America and 4.7 times higher than the global average. To combat these rates, the WPS Incentive Fund's Justice and Transparency Project provided technical assistance to the Supreme Court to strengthen the Specialized Femicide Courts and advocate for the implementation of additional courts resulting in the implementation of 18 new Femicide Courts and Tribunals. These actions will increase the number of victims that receive services, increase the number of protection measures issued to victims of violence, and increase the number of judges, and government employees that are trained on gender-based violence. Lessons learned from this project are being disseminated globally and incorporated into program designs.

In FY 2022, CPS contributed to Agency learning on responses to rapidly evolving crises and on priority thematic issues. For example, the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) supports the Conflict Sensitivity Integration Hub in Honduras to enable the Mission to better monitor, analyze, and respond to conflict resulting from social change. It will also ensure that USAID projects avoid causing unintentional harm and effectively integrate conflict and violence prevention. In Mali, CCF is countering accelerating rates of Russian disinformation efforts aimed at increasing political tensions, discrediting the French presence, and threatening progress toward a democratic transition. Critically, CCF is supporting enhanced MEL of these information resilience activities with the goal of sharing lessons learned with the wider Agency. An initial webinar in January 2023 showcased the Mission's pilot activity, and CCF will promote Mission learning as implementation continues.

FY 2022 CPS/OTI programming in El Salvador supported the La Presita I community, which empowered community members to reassert local ownership of public spaces historically controlled by violent gangs. More than 220 people attended the opening night of events, a significant increase over previous activities. An evaluation of the activity's impact demonstrated that participating communities felt safer using public spaces at night, businesses felt comfortable staying open later, and community members had an increased sense of pride in their community. Significantly, families from other communities even risked crossing gang lines to attend these events, and for the first time in over 10 years, taxis and food delivery services have begun entering the community regularly. Ongoing activities aim to maintain this sense of security, allowing inhabitants to reclaim public spaces and increase social cohesion.

BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOVERNANCE (DRG)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) will elevate and integrate democracy, human rights, governance, and anti-corruption across USAID’s portfolio, working to ensure that all USAID programs contribute to democratic resilience. The Bureau will provide Missions with cutting-edge technical expertise and analysis to: strengthen democratic institutions; counter corruption; address critical human rights issues; protect and support independent fact-based media; fight restrictions on civic space; strengthen civil society; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. DRG will play a lead role on key Agency priorities, including resurgent authoritarianism, addressing mis/dis/malinformation, and anti-corruption. DRG will also provide Missions with demand- driven and responsive technical expertise to support assessments and activity designs. DRG is a new bureau authorized by Congress. This is the first request for the new DRG Bureau and funding was previously captured within the DDI ‘Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance’ Operating Unit.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	253,587	*	386,250	N/A
DA	130,903	*	286,250	N/A
DF	113,522	*	100,000	N/A
ESF	9,162	*	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actuals reflect funding previously accounted for in DDI/DRG. FY 2022 Actuals exclude program support funds captured in DDI’s FY 2022 Actuals that may support DRG.

Strategic Approach

The DRG Bureau is USAID’s technical lead for DRG assistance and policy to improve the resilience of democratic societies. Through the Bureau, USAID elevates DRG equities within the interagency and coordinates to advance DRG and anti-corruption objectives with a range of partners including donors, international organizations, implementing and civil society partners, and the private sector.

The DRG Bureau is updating USAID’s toolkit to respond to new and emerging threats to democracy via USAID’s programs under the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal, announced at the 2021 Summit for Democracy (S4D). DRG 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 combating the drivers of corruption, democratic backsliding and resurgent authoritarianism, and advances American influence by promoting democratic values.

The Office of Elections and Political Processes provides technical leadership and support on elections and political transitions to USAID Missions, Washington Bureaus, other U.S. government entities, and the broader DRG community. Programming includes support for: democratic and transparent elections; political processes through strengthened electoral administration; domestic and international election observation and monitoring; mitigation or prevention of electoral violence; civic and voter education;

electoral cybersecurity and disinformation program designs; political party strengthening; and political participation. As part of a broader effort to modernize DRG tools to respond to global challenges facing democracies, the Defending Democratic Elections Fund, launched as part of the S4D, provides the ability to strategically pilot, scale, and apply evidence-based approaches to address deeply-rooted-and-emerging threats to electoral integrity.

The Office of Civil Society, Labor, and Media (CLM) provides technical leadership and support on strengthening capacity, effectiveness, and sustainability of civil society, media, and labor. This office supports USAID development programs that promote respect for the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly, and expression, especially in politically restrictive spaces, including those that advance internet freedom, positive youth development, civic education, rights-respecting digital democracy, information integrity, and resilience. CLM provides leadership to advance key policy deliverables and design innovative responses to new challenges, such as media sustainability, social movements, and digital democracy initiatives that are part of S4D. Programming includes activities to promote capacity strengthening of civil society, independent media, and labor unions; support for democratic reformers; resilience of a free and independent media and information environment; and advancement of workers' rights globally.

The Governance (GOV) Office leads USAID efforts to help countries ensure that public institutions are resilient, transparent, and accountable to citizens. GOV supports USAID programs that enhance the capacity of executive and legislative institutions at national and local levels of government to perform core functions, ensure effective intergovernmental coordination, provide adequate checks and balances, and deliver inclusive and citizen-responsive services. GOV-supported programs improve public financial management, helping countries to efficiently and transparently mobilize, spend, and account for public resources to meet development and economic growth objectives. In addition to technical programming, GOV provides leadership to advance key U.S. government policy deliverables to ensure democracy delivers by: elevating the role and impact of cities and local governments; highlighting the role of debt transparency and sustainability in safeguarding democracy; and leading efforts to expand a public, active role for legislatures – including the U.S. Congress – in the achievement of country S4D commitments.

The Office of Justice, Rights, and Security (JRS) serves as the USAID focal point on rule of law, human rights, security sector reform, and counter-trafficking in persons (C-TIP). JRS promotes justice, rights, and security for all – inclusive of under-represented and under-resourced individuals. It supports the independent, efficient, and transparent administration of People-Centered Justice (PCJ) as well as independent judiciaries; improves access to justice; prevents and ensures accountability for human rights violations, including trafficking in persons and mass atrocities; and constrains the arbitrary exercise of power by governments and security forces. JRS provides U.S. government and donor technical leadership to improve rule of law, human rights, security sector, and CTIP policy, tools, guidance, and programming using worldwide data-driven, evidence-based practices, and learning. JRS developed and implements the USAID C-TIP and Rule of Law policies. USAID also leads key PCJ policy and programming in the U.S. government and international development community. JRS programming allows USAID to respond to urgent needs and windows of opportunity to promote locally-driven rule of law, human rights, security reform, and counter trafficking in persons globally.

The Anti-Corruption Center (ACC) leads USAID's efforts to transform the fight against corruption, within countries and transnationally, and blunt its impact on development and democracy. As the global hub of USAID's anti-corruption technical expertise, policy engagement, and programming, the ACC advances the implementation of the USAID Anti-Corruption Policy through a multipronged and multisectoral approach focused on corruption prevention, detection, mitigation, and accountability. The ACC works across the DRG Bureau and Agency to develop, scale, and implement cutting-edge solutions to corruption challenges, including within other development sectors. The ACC also leads Agency efforts

to align programming and initiatives with the Transforming the Fight Against Corruption Initiative, including actions to constrain opportunities for corruption, raise the costs of corruption, and incentivize integrity. To achieve its mission, the ACC works to mobilize broad-based coalitions and partnerships, galvanize collective action across sectors, elevate anti-corruption considerations in policy making, catalyze innovation and experimentation, and serve the Agency and the broader community with cutting-edge and responsive technical leadership and programming.

The Office of Policy, Learning, and Integration (PLI) ensures sector efforts and priorities are coordinated across regions, among foreign assistance actors, and between specific technical areas. PLI develops sector-wide policies, assessment and analytical tools, and guidance to facilitate impactful DRG programming globally; this includes development and implementation of the Agency DRG Policy, and facilitating DRG sector contributions to other policies and strategies. PLI supports initiatives that promote democratic transitions and openings, building cross-sectoral collaboration for democratic resilience, and facilitating Partnerships for Democratic Development - along with other S4D initiatives. In order to help fulfill USAID's commitment to learning and evidence-based decision-making, PLI also works with the rest of the DRG Bureau and Missions to generate, curate, and disseminate evidence and learning to improve DRG strategies and program design, implementation, and evaluation.

The Office of Global Trends and Technology (GTT) responds to emerging trends and threats to democracy, including digital repression, polarization, information manipulation, economic capture that undermines self-determination and related authoritarian tactics that corrode democratic governance. GTT applies cutting-edge thinking, research, and practice to promote resilience in development policies and programs to address global challenges and develops new ways to advance the development and dissemination of democracy-enhancing technology norms, policies and practices. The office provides intellectual leadership on democratic resilience and protection to tackle the challenges authoritarian practices pose related to information integrity, digital democracy, and democracy-enhancing economic models. GTT also helps to infuse new approaches and methods into the Bureau's programming, policies, and practices both in Washington and overseas. Through an S4D initiative, GTT supports USAID partners to strengthen legal and regulatory reform in protection of digital democracy, supports innovation and investment in rights-respecting emerging technology, and strengthens civil society oversight and advocacy for digital democracy. GTT also supports applied research and practices to understand how values frame and drive global and local conversations about democracy.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The DRG Bureau's performance monitoring, evaluation, learning, and other tools, illustrated below, inform the request.

The 2021-2023 DRG Learning Agenda interim results were presented to USAID DRG officers and implementing partners at the February 2023 DRG Learning Forum. One of those questions focuses on the use of different types of evidence in the design, implementation, and evaluation of USAID DRG programs worldwide. The DRG Bureau is using the results of that research to encourage the greater incorporation of research evidence into those processes. At the same time, the DRG Bureau has been piloting with several Missions the use of protocols for evaluations based on a Bureau retrospective study of 27 impact evaluations conducted since 2012. The DRG Bureau has also been building evidence into the forthcoming DRG Policy and technical programming guidance, such as an assessment framework on women's political participation and leadership as well as primers on civic education in the digital age and social and behavior change approaches in DRG. The DRG Bureau has established a public website – the DRG Learning, Evidence, and Analysis Platform – as a “one-stop shop” for USAID and implementing partner DRG officers that contains evidence maps, indicator inventories, a survey repository, and data portraits.

The DRG Bureau contributes to building tools that inform impactful programming on the ground. The DRG Strategic Assessment Framework and Applied Political Economy Analysis Framework are analytical tools used globally to ensure DRG programs are driven by both evidence and context-specific factors. Locally-led development is necessary to any democracy and underpins the democratic values we seek to advance. Programmatically, the DRG sector has long been a thought leader in supporting locally-led development. A cross-cutting localization working group in the DRG Bureau will work through the various technical teams and our wider global cadre to socialize key definitions and understandings, capture learning from our experiences, and synthesize these into guidance for the benefit of the cadre as well as the wider Agency and partners interested in locally-led development.

In collaboration with other offices across the DRG Bureau, the ACC has undertaken several learning activities to inform the development of a wide range of tools in a short time period. This has included studies on the role of social and behavioral change methodologies in anti-corruption and on political will for anti-corruption reform. It also includes a State of Innovation Analysis to inform the Countering Transnational Corruption Grand Challenge and an evaluation of Agency-wide adaptation to COVID-19 related corruption to inform its multisectoral approaches. This and other work has led to a series of tools and policies including the Anti-Corruption Policy and Guide to Countering Corruption Across Sectors.

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 areas of education and economics and market development. DDI also provides Agency expertise for cross-cutting priorities, including Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Innovation, Technology, and Research; Private Sector Engagement; Inclusive Development; and Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnerships. The DDI Bureau promotes and applies technical leadership through integrated services that advance sustainable development outcomes, and leads USAID in advancing key priorities, including Gender Equality, Digital Development, the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), as well as diversity and inclusion.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	661,728	*	712,739	N/A
DA	527,389	*	622,739	N/A
DF	11,728	*	-	N/A
ESF	95,111	*	60,000	N/A
GHP-USAID	27,500	*	30,000	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual levels have been adjusted to reflect the new USAID organizational structure. DDI's Center for Environment, Energy and Infrastructure (EEI) and Office of Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) is now captured within USAID's Bureau for Resilience, Environment and Food Security (REFS); DDI's 'Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance' is now captured within USAID's Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) bureau. FY 2022 Actuals include program support funds that may also benefit REFS and DRG.

Strategic Approach

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. Funds support collaboration across USAID to ensure that programming meets agency requirements, while at the same addressing the unique and intersectional needs and impacts of differing roles, norms, and inequities between women and girls, men and boys, and individuals of diverse gender identities. Funding also will explore 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 (WEEA Act) and the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund. The GEEA Fund works to advance gender equity and equality globally, including women's economic security, preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV), and supporting underserved and marginalized populations. The Fund's focus includes care and climate conflict, and Crisis, but will also be flexible to evolve as needs emerge. The GEEA Fund will scale existing and start new programming, including partnerships with other U.S government agencies, counterpart governments, and the private sector.

Innovation, Technology, and Research

DDI leads USAID in harnessing the use of innovation, technology and research to accelerate development results, including building a more inclusive global economy, advancing national security, renewing our commitment to democracy, and tackling the climate crisis. DDI leads implementation of the USAID Digital Strategy, which is increasing the use of digital tools to improve program results, and building open, inclusive and secure digital ecosystems in partner countries, as called for in the National Security Strategy and in support of PGII and Regional digital initiatives. DDI is also building capacity for emerging priorities, such as promoting respect for human rights in the development of 5G, artificial intelligence, and cybersecurity policies, and will implement the forthcoming USAID Geospatial Strategy. DDI advances open innovation, bringing new and local partners and solutions to USAID, rigorously testing promising approaches, and scaling proven solutions to solve complex global development problems. DDI partners with U.S. and local higher education institutions and other USG science agencies to strengthen local R&D ecosystems, increase the generation and use of research and evidence to improve programs and policies, and promote the E.O. on Scientific Integrity.

Economics and Market Development

In conjunction with USAID's Missions and Bureaus, DDI collaborates with the interagency, civil society, the private sector, and key partner governments to drive inclusive economic growth, increase real wages, create new taxable wealth, and generate expanded job opportunities. DDI continues to address Administration priorities related to global, regional, and partner-country economic growth and shared prosperity while also responding to worldwide requests for technical support that develop trade capacity, improve investment climate, and foster competitive markets. DDI provides surge support to Bright Spot and Partners for Democratic Development (PDD) Countries engaged as part of the President's Initiative for Democratic Renewal (PIDR), supporting activities that directly counter economic coercion, supply chain monopolization, or other monopolistic practices in finance, infrastructure, and other critical services. DDI will increase support to Operating Units in every region to advance economic growth and sustainable development objectives with partner countries, thereby accelerating progress toward economic stability and resilience in the near term, and equitable economic growth in keeping with democratic reforms, resilience and consolidation in the longer term.

Education

DDI leads 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. 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 across the education sector 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 key 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 and hospitals; 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; strengthen the capacity of Missions to work with faith-based and other community partners toward shared development and humanitarian goals; and enhance USAID's ability to engage with new and underutilized partners. DDI's Local, Faith, and Transformative Partnership's (LFT) Hub also serves as DDI's representatives to the agency localization leadership team and the DDI/LFT Director is also the Senior Advisor to the Agency on faith-based engagement.

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 historically under-represented populations and 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 U.S. Government Strategy Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity.

Private Sector Engagement

USAID will support efforts to modernize enterprise-wide systems and processes to scale and mainstream private sector programming and engagement as part of the Biden-Harris Administration's Management Reform Agenda, particularly with respect to partnerships and customer service delivery. 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 be accomplished through elevating USAID's talent and capacity to engage the private sector; improving the private sector engagement experience through a customer relationship management system; and creating a whole-of-agency data and reporting system to capture and report on the Agency's PSE programming portfolio. Funds will also support the implementation of the Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund, which will promote innovative private sector partnerships globally.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

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

Five randomized controlled trials (RCT) cash studies across four countries provided better understanding of the role that cash programming plays in a foreign assistance context. DDI/ITR conducted a [developmental evaluation of the USAID Digital Strategy](#) to gather evidence for strategic decision making

and to promote innovation across four of the strategy's 17 initiatives. ITR developed a [Research Evidence Gap Map](#), pointing out knowledge gaps and identifying strategic priorities in research. This tool and other learnings are informing next generation HESN 3.0 programming. Also, Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) supported 19 awards that included a rigorous evaluation (70 percent of the new portfolio); since 2010, more than 40 percent of all DIV awards have supported RCTs.

In FY 2022, USAID published the fourth iteration of the [‘Enduring Results Study’](#) (ERS 4.0), serving as a reference for USAID, the private sector, and the development and humanitarian communities to better understand the drivers of sustainable and scalable development results in USAID’s partnerships with the private sector. A series of [PSE Evidence Gap Map](#) briefs summarize evidence of private sector engagement and key sector topics to inform the integration of PSE into the Agency's programming. USAID also created the [Harmonizing Indicators Tool](#), which aligns existing business-relevant indicators from environmental, social, and governance frameworks to standard U.S. Foreign Assistance Indicators used by USAID, and to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals metrics. Use of the tool allows Agency PSE practitioners to better identify engagement opportunities in support of USAID's goals.

The Technical Assistance Project for Economic Growth (TAP EG) supplies a variety of technical services including experiments, random control trials, cost-benefit analyses, program evaluations, country economic reviews, and knowledge management tools. In FY 2023, TAP EG will provide performance evaluations and cost analyses related to USAID programs in areas such as energy, biodiversity, and climate. TAP EG will also support USAID missions on work related to a wide range of other program areas during the life of the activity.

The Center for Education 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 Inclusive Development Hub manages the interagency monitoring and evaluation system for the U.S. government strategy on Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity. The ID Hub also funds evaluations and assessments in addition to ongoing program monitoring for data-driven decision making.

The GenDev Hub manages monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the GEEA Fund. GenDev has reviewed a performance evaluation of the W-GDP activities to inform women’s economic development activities including GEEA fund activities. In addition, GenDev has worked with PPL and M/CIO to develop an initiative builder within the Development Information Solution to streamline our reporting requests to the field, improve capacity to analyze results, and be able to respond to stakeholders including Congress and the White House. In addition, GenDev will use results from the study commissioned on the use and utility of the GNDR standard foreign assistance indicators to inform indicator management. Finally, GenDev provides gender sensitive MEL support to OUs.

The LFT Hub utilizes Agency-wide reporting on local ownership and sustainability in USAID programs to enhance the design, implementation, and measurement of future programming, improve technical assistance approaches, and inform new policies and resources on local capacity strengthening. LFT currently manages six research and development activities with a cohort of new and local partners generating new research and piloting new tools to advance the knowledge and utilization of locally led approaches in development programs. LFT is currently designing a program-wide performance evaluation of Local Works and is currently conducting a performance evaluation of the Cooperative Development Program. The findings and recommendations from both evaluations will be used to improve implementation of the programs and to contribute to broader Agency knowledge and practice of effective approaches to locally led development.

USAID BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance provided through the Bureau for Global Health (GH) will support programs to reduce inequities in global life expectancy and burden of disease and to advance national security, including by preventing child and maternal deaths; controlling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; combatting infectious disease threats; and strengthening the primary health care workforce. Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, promoting social and economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners. GH provides technical assistance, training, and commodities to partner countries, while increasing coordination of U.S. global health efforts, public-private partnerships, and the adoption of state-of-the-art programming. GH strengthens health systems and the health workforce by scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries, fostering sustainable and effective country-led public health programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
GHP-USAID	316,877	*	331,805	N/A

Strategic Approach

Assistance provided through the Global Health will support the globally shared goals of addressing inequities in health and health systems and combating health threats. 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 working for lasting changes, adapting in real time to help strengthen health systems, in particular primary health care, and reclaiming advances in health service delivery in the world's lowest income 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 effort, GH ensures technical oversight and management of USAID's HIV/AIDS program, under and in coordination with PEPFAR.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$47.0 million)

USAID leads the U.S. government's efforts to combat TB globally, and directly supports implementation of the USAID TB Strategy 2023-2030 and the new UN General Assembly High Level Meeting (HLM) on TB targets. Tuberculosis is historically the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10.6 million people and claiming the lives of almost two 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 and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). 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. This work will be done in conjunction with maternal and child health programming and other international stakeholders. GH will continue 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) (\$90.1 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) (\$102.0 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 2022, 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 FOR 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
GHP-USAID	925,895	*	925,845	N/A

Strategic Approach

HIV

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

Commodity Fund (\$20.3 million): USAID will increase condom availability and enable a comprehensive prevention approach to decrease 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.

Microbicides (\$45.0 million): USAID will support investments in research on key products to increase acceptability and effective use of HIV prevention methods; expand product introduction research to increase access to and acceptability of available and new products; and continue leadership for donor collaboration and strategic partnerships.

Tuberculosis (TB)

TB Drug Facility (\$15.0 million): USAID will accelerate partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs, supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Funding includes U.S. assistance 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 as well as diagnostics and other TB commodities.

MDR-TB Financing (\$19.8 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-TB financing mechanisms.

Global Health Security

Global Health Security (GHS) (\$40.0 million): GHS centrally-managed funds will provide technical support and oversight to 50 bilateral programs, support the Outbreak Response Team to address up to three infectious disease outbreaks concurrently, and support global goods to guide and inform global policy on pandemic prevention and response. These funds support research and innovation to strengthen animal and human health sector laboratory and surveillance capabilities, improve risk communication, and strengthen the knowledge base on emerging infectious diseases.

Emergency Reserve Fund (\$90.0 million): USAID is requesting funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund for Contagious 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.

Global Health Security Multilateral Organizations (\$220.0 million): Funding will support contributions or assistance to multilateral initiatives including to support the development, delivery and equitable access of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics.

Other Public Health Threats

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) (\$114.5 million): USAID will support preventative treatments for the seven most prevalent NTDs using a proven, integrated drug delivery strategy for affected communities, supplying safe, effective drugs delivered by trained health and lay personnel.

Global Health Worker Initiative (GHWI) (\$20.0 million): Resources would focus on supporting health workers at the primary care level – the foundation of essential health services (including infectious disease outbreak detection and response)- to deliver better quality results, expand service coverage, and reduce preventable mortality. USAID will work to address the estimated 10 million global health worker shortfall, a core source of fragility across partner countries that is hindering frontline capacity to deliver primary health care services, by partnering with national and local governments to build required capacity for expanding health worker production and employment into local systems, including use of digital technology to improve access and quality of care.

Health Reserve Fund (\$10.0 million): USAID will support cross-cutting global health activities in challenging environments or countries emerging from crisis. It will provide flexible, no-year funding to ensure basic health services to those most in need and to build more resilient health systems. Activities would focus on six key areas: 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 (\$300.0 million): The \$300.0 million contribution to Gavi in the request, an increase of \$10.0 million over the FY 2023 enacted amount, 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): Supports the consolidation and improvement of iodization programs to control IDD, building capacity, policies, and local commitment to enforce iodized salt standards.

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.

BUREAU FOR PLANNING, LEARNING, AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (PLR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

PLR is at the forefront of shaping key Administration priorities and development objectives by coordinating and implementing development policy, resourcing the Agency's programmatic work, engaging international donor partners, and supporting evidence-based programming. With the FY 2024 Budget, PLR will coordinate and implement USAID's development and humanitarian policy. PLR 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. PLR 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 the efficient use of development resources. PLR will advance USAID's program resource planning and strategic investments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
DA	15,100	*	17,000	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual funds were previously provided to the Bureau of Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL).

Strategic Approach

The FY 2024 Request of \$17.0 million will support the following program-funded objectives: 1) Support USAID to coordinate and implement development assistance priorities that are grounded in evidence, coordinated with external partners and diverse stakeholders, and in support of 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 programming to inform decision-making, enhance development outcomes, and ensure efficient use of foreign assistance resources.

Funding will be used to support multilateral technical cooperation leadership and engagement in critical multilateral forums to strengthen the Agency's international engagement on aid transparency and effectiveness. PLR 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 PLR's efforts to implement the Program Cycle (USAID's programming model) in USAID programs, as well as the application of innovative design practices and methodologies. Resources will support cross-cutting evaluations to investigate USAID programs' effectiveness in advancing development assistance priorities such as addressing global pandemics, climate change, and racial inequity; the improvement of 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 2024 Budget will support PLR's efforts to coordinate and implement U.S. development and humanitarian policy. It will support USAID's technical cooperation engagement with bilateral donors and multilateral and philanthropic organizations to influence international development policies, standards, and best practices, joining with the international community to tackle shared challenges. Activities under Obj 1 will reflect and support U.S. government priorities as articulated in the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Department of State – USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), and the USAID Policy Framework. While all efforts are aligned with the NSS, PLR's activities will support NSS priorities of strengthening democracy, building an inclusive world, cooperating on shared challenges including but not limited to climate and energy security, pandemics and biodefense and food insecurity. While all efforts are aligned with the JSP, PLR's activities will support JSP Goals 1, 2, 3 on renewing U.S. leadership, promoting global prosperity, and strengthening democratic institutions. Activities in support of these priorities and goals include engaging with bilateral donors and multilateral and philanthropic organizations to influence international development policies, standards, and best practices; joining with the international community to tackle shared challenges; and providing support for socializing policies across USAID programs to ensure action.

PLR will support analysis and research on the process of economic development and development trends to keep USAID at the forefront of development practice. Funds will advance sustainable development by supporting policy implementation assessments to examine how policies shape programs.

Program resources will also be used for technical cooperation activities, including 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. PLR activities will address issues of development finance, aid transparency, 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 PLR's work with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), 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 (MOPAN) to assess and improve the effectiveness of international organizations.

Objective 2: PLR serves as the Agency's corporate authority on operational policy for USAID's development and humanitarian programs. The FY 2024 Budget will strengthen the Agency's capacity to plan strategically, design, implement, manage, monitor, evaluate, and adapt programming for maximum development impact, promoting 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, PLR activities under Obj 2 reflect and support the implementation of several priorities included in JSP, such as improving inclusive development programming (JSP Obj 3.5). The activities under this objective also align with the NSS, such as responding to global pandemics, addressing climate security, slowing democratic backsliding and anti-corruption efforts, advancing racial and ethnic equity, broadening economic opportunity, and others.

PLR will maintain the policies and processes that help the Agency translate development vision into action. PLR activities will provide guidance and support to Operating Units for the design of projects and activities, including government-to-government assistance and enhanced localization efforts; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning to ensure field-based programs are based on evidence. PLR 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). PLR 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. PLR 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 programs impact.

Objective 3: The FY 2024 Budget will support PLR in ensuring evidence is generated and used to inform programming. Funding will support PLR's implementation of Title I of the Evidence-Based Policymaking Act; management of cross-cutting evaluations to investigate USAID's effectiveness in advancing Administration priorities such as addressing global pandemics, climate change, and racial inequity; and improvement of knowledge management and organizational learning policies and practices. PLR will 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.

Funds will allow PLR to track, report, analyze, and visualize Agency-wide development program performance data, trends, and outcomes. Funds will be used to: 1) Facilitate, develop, disseminate, and use Agency-wide learning agendas; 2) Coordinate the development and implementation of Agency-wide evaluation plans; and 3) Continually assess Agency evaluation, research, and statistical coverage and quality.

These activities will demonstrate commitment to JSP objectives, improve good governance (JSP Obj 3.1), advance equity (JSP Obj 3.5), and use data to improve decision-making (JSP Obj 4.2), as well as to the U.S. NSS and stewardship of taxpayer funds by ensuring evidence is used to inform Agency programmatic decision-making.

PLR will also improve the availability, quality, and use of data to better inform USAID programs. These objectives align with USAID priorities to improve aid transparency and to use aid data and evidence to inform implementation foreign assistance.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

The FY 2024 Request will fund PLR, and support other operating units, to carry out a variety of research and evaluation programs to perform monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities to learn from, adapt and ensure the effectiveness and relevance of USAID foreign assistance. PLR 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). PLR will also lead implementation of the Program Management Improvement and Accountability Act of 2016 and Title I of the Foundations for Evidence Based Policy Making Act of 2018. Resources related to USAID's MEL policies and practices can be found at <https://www.usaid.gov/ads/policy/200/201>.

PLR also uses learning and information from external sources to assess our performance. For example, [USAID's Agency Learning Agenda](#), published in May 2022 covering 2022 - 2026, articulates USAID's priorities for learning and evidence to inform Agency decision-making. The 2022-2026 Agency Learning Agenda responds to the [Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act of 2018](#), and aligns with the National Security Strategy, the Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan, and the USAID Policy Framework. Past GAO reports found that USAID's MEL guidance fully incorporates OMB

guidelines for implementing the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act and had no recommendations. GAO also found that USAID's guidance and PLR'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.

BUREAU FOR RESILIENCE, ENVIRONMENT, AND FOOD SECURITY (REFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID's Bureau for Resilience, Environment and Food Security (REFS) provides global leadership and technical support to advance USAID efforts to bolster and program resilience; climate (adaptation, environment and biodiversity, energy, and sustainable landscapes); food security; nutrition; water security, sanitation and hygiene with the ultimate goals of decreasing poverty and increasing economic prosperity and stability for poor communities. REFS is a new bureau authorized by Congress. Funding reflects the former Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS), in addition to the Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation's (DDI) Center for Environment, Energy and Infrastructure (EEI) and Office of Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM). This is the first request for REFS in its new structure.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	433,760	*	634,047	N/A
DA	431,002	*	559,047	N/A
ESF	2,758	*	75,000	N/A
Additional Funding	55,000	*	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actuals reflect funding previously accounted for in RFS, DDI/EEI, and DDI/ESRM. The total excludes program support funds that may benefit REFS and are accounted for within the DDI FY 2022 Actual.

²FY 2022 ESF Actual level excludes \$55.0 million in additional funding provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

Strategic Approach

The world is grappling with unprecedented global food security, climate, and energy crises that are exacerbating inequality and corruption, with marginalized individuals and communities living in vulnerable circumstances bearing the brunt of the impacts. These intertwined crises are severely disrupting development gains, driving increases in displacement and migration, and threatening US economic and security interests. The pursuit of net-zero economic models is both creating opportunities for—and demanding unprecedented change of— governments, the private sector and communities—in countries lacking access to sufficient capital and recovering from the COVID pandemic.

REFS's mandate is to implement strategy and program centrally-managed resources focusing on: inclusive agriculture-led growth; resilience, nutrition and diets; environment and climate adaptation; and increased access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The strategies that guide those efforts are: the U.S. government's global hunger and food-security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), guided by the whole-of-Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS); Resilience Policy; USAID's Climate Strategy; Biodiversity Policy; Environmental Impact Assessment requirements; key portions of legislative mandates, such as the Save our Seas 2.0 and Eliminate, Neutralize and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Acts; relevant climate and environmental laws, executive orders, and regulations; U.S. Global Water Strategy; and Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy. REFS investments protect the security of the American people, expand economic prosperity and economic opportunity, advance women's economic empowerment, and

deliver tangible economic benefits to the American people. Investments align with the Administration's National Security Strategy and will further accelerate partner countries' recovery from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and secondary food, nutrition, and water security impacts of COVID and climate change. Investments also align with national security priorities to accelerate progress on tackling the climate crisis by reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and helping partner countries build resilience to climate impacts.

To implement these various strategies, REFS promotes sustainable models of economic growth and local development that aim to reduce global hunger, poverty, malnutrition, water insecurity, energy insecurity, greenhouse gas emissions, and pollution as well as build countries' resilience to climate change and other shocks. REFS is responsible for strengthening connections between relief and development investments to facilitate inclusive growth, reduce chronic vulnerability, and decrease the need for recurrent humanitarian assistance in areas of repeated and protracted crises. REFS 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, and focuses programming for centrally-managed resources in target and high priority countries.

Inclusive Agriculture-Led Growth

REFS food security and agriculture development programs will support the GFSS goal of sustainably reducing global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. REFS funding will invest in scaling up innovative technologies and strengthening host country policies to improve agricultural productivity, regional stability, and nutritional security. Food security and agriculture development activities will strengthen market-based, inclusive agricultural systems, particularly for small-scale producers and small and medium enterprises; promote intra-regional trade; harmonize policies to create global standards across markets; increase employment and entrepreneurship, especially for women, the youth, and other marginalized groups; and increase sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-resilient approaches. Activities will leverage public-private partnerships and support public international organizations in sustainable agriculture.

Resilience and Nutrition

REFS programs support resilience 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, including from climate change, to help prevent recurrent food crises, and reduce future humanitarian needs. These activities also support economic opportunities and strengthen governance in areas vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises, instability, and conflict.

Multi-sectoral nutrition activities will work through food and health systems to increase access, affordability, and consumption of safe and nutritious food, 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. REFS 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, malnutrition and the impact of climate shocks and stresses in focus areas.

Environment and Climate Adaptation

REFS coordinates USAID's climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, which assist countries in reducing emissions and adapting to the accelerated effects of climate change. REFS co-leads the implementation of the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE), the Plan to Conserve Global Forests, the Just Energy Transition Partnership, the Global Methane Pledge, and the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment with the Department of State.

In its new capacity REFS will lead the Agency's work on biodiversity conservation, natural climate solutions, land and resource governance, and addressing conservation crimes. REFS will also support energy, infrastructure, pollution, and urban environmental issues and support Missions to expand access to modern and sustainable energy services and accelerate the transition to renewable energy and net-zero development.

REFS works to improve conservation, carbon-smart land management, and stewardship of biodiversity and natural resources to improve livelihoods and resilience; systematically assess, address, and manage climate risks in USAID projects and activities; increase access to reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy services; promote modern resilient infrastructure; facilitate investments to support USAID efforts to mitigate and prevent pollution in partner countries, to advance sustainable growth, enhance security, and accelerate progress toward self-reliance in partner countries.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

REFS leads the Agency's work in support of the U.S. Global Water Strategy. REFS will continue work to support Agency-wide efforts to increase sustainable access to safe WASH services, encourage the sound management and protection of freshwater resources, promote cooperation on shared waters, and strengthen water-sector governance, security, finance, and institutions. REFS funding will support: strengthening water and sanitation sector governance, financing, institutions, and markets; increasing equitable access to safe, sustainable, and climate-resilient water and sanitation services, and the adoption of key hygiene behaviors; improving climate-resilient conservation and management of freshwater resources and associated ecosystems; and supporting activities that anticipate and reduce conflict and fragility related to water.

Policy Support, Research, and Partnerships

REFS support for policy reform and policy systems will sustain advances in agriculture and food systems, resilience and climate adaptation, water and sanitation services, reduce air and ocean plastic pollution, accelerate the transition to net zero development, support land and marine conservation, secure land tenure for people, and help people obtain equitable access and benefits from these systems.

REFS will invest resources in research and development in agriculture, nutrition, clean energy, natural climate solutions, infrastructure, and other priorities through commercial, public, and public-private partnership pathways to scale to help countries, including the United States, anticipate agricultural threats such as drought and heat tolerance, pests and diseases, and overcome emerging energy security challenges, including diversifying energy supply chains. REFS will leverage the resources and efforts of other donors, host countries and local governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, research institutions, and universities to provide scalable, cost-effective results. REFS will collaborate with partner agencies to implement and evaluate progress on FTF target country plans to provide guidance to missions globally to help them adopt proven strategic approaches to achieve national security objectives.

Cross-Cutting Issues

REFS will address cross-cutting issues such as youth empowerment, gender equality, and women's empowerment, digital inclusion, local capacity strengthening, natural resource management, and to advance solutions that transform agricultural, food, energy, water, urban, and other systems to put communities, including the most vulnerable populations, on a net-zero, climate-resilient and equitable development pathway. This will include advancing sustainable approaches to increase economic productivity, facilitating competitive markets and trade, and leveraging public and private finance and investment for development.

Key Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Activities

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities will measure and improve the effectiveness and sustainable impact of our resilience and climate, environment, energy, agriculture, nutrition, water, and sanitation resources. Investments in monitoring and evaluation promote accountability and help USAID to continuously improve its programs to achieve greater impact through more cost-effective and sustainable approaches. These investments will support U.S. farmers, agri-business, energy business, and other domestic interests. For example, USAID co-funding with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation supports the development and commercialization of genetically engineered TELA maize for Africa, which is both drought tolerant and insect resistant. Since 2011, Feed the Future has helped farmers and farms generate more than \$17.9 million dollars in agricultural sales, while leveraging more than \$2.6 billion dollars in private sector investment in food security and nutrition. Over the past ten years, USAID's energy programs have helped our partners deliver 230,000 megawatts of renewable capacity across more than 20 countries and mobilized more than \$275.0 billion of private investment in new generation, including significant investments from US energy firms.

REFS oversees systems for rigorous monitoring and evaluation of 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. REFS resources will strengthen national and regional data systems to enable partner nations and regions to supply information to support policy and decision-making. These activities improve the quality and frequency of data collection used to measure progress against indicators for Feed the Future, Water for the World, the Save Our Seas Initiative, and USAID's Climate Strategy and Biodiversity Policy.

Poor diets contribute to malnutrition in all its forms, REFS 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. REFS will develop measures and approaches to improve the impact of interventions. Evidence-based, analytic tools will identify key investments to drive positive food system transformation, including indicators of consumer demand, environmental impact, food safety, food loss and waste, and diet quality. As part of the new Climate Strategy 2022-2030 REFS will implement an Agency Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan to inform the data collection and analysis for the six high-level targets in the Strategy. This will include MEL activities such as a Climate Learning Agenda, a qualitative approach to assessing and reporting on systemic change, improved tools and models for assessing the impact of climate programs, supporting learning within the Agency and broader community through a Climate MEL Learning Series and user-friendly guidance.

HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(\$ in Millions)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate
Budgetary Resources and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	251	*	188
Spending authority from offsetting collections	1,138	*	854
Total budgetary resources available	1,389	*	1,042
Obligations incurred	801	*	600
Unobligated balance end of year	588	*	441
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	810	*	608
Obligations incurred	801	*	600
Total obligated balance	1,611	*	1,208
Disbursements	-1,150	*	-863
Obligated balance end of year	461	*	345

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. The FY 2024 President's Budget includes language to expand the authorization further, to other global health products, so that the WCF can be used across a comprehensive range of health commodities.

Congress has not appropriated funds for use in the WCF directly. Rather, funding for commodity procurement is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State, USAID, other U.S. government agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and donors and host governments, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). 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.

III. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES (OE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Estimate
TOTAL	1,729,434	*	2,087,642	N/A
Operating Expenses, New Obligation Authority	1,499,833	1,743,350	1,902,836	159,486
Other Sources ³	229,601	*	184,806	N/A
Additional Funding	42,000	5,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual reflects obligations and excludes \$25.0 million provided in the FY 2022 Ukraine Supplemental (Div. N, P.L. 117-103) and \$17.0 million in the FY 2022 Ukraine Supplemental (P.L. 117-128).

²The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted New Obligation Authority equals the Enacted level for the USAID OE Account and excludes \$5.0 million in additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

³Other 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 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 2024 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 continue the Global Development Partnership Initiative (GDPI), a multi-year workforce expansion critical to USAID's modernization and revitalization. It will fund an additional 230 U.S. direct-hire (USDH) positions in FY 2024, for a total permanent USDH workforce of 2,105 Foreign Service (FS) and 1,845 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.

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 is addressing the world's most pressing challenges and supporting 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 2024 USAID OE request.

Uses of Funds

Categories (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Global Development Partnership Initiative	9,739	*	182,800
Overseas Operations	745,918	*	867,053
Washington Operations	575,451	*	601,864
Central Support	398,326	*	435,925
Total Uses¹	1,729,434	*	2,087,642

¹Refer 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 advantage – its people, global presence, and partnership-oriented approach to development.

The FY 2024 OE request continues the Global Development Partnership Initiative (GDPI), the Agency's multiyear 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, information technology), and a more permanent humanitarian assistance workforce.

Over the multiyear trajectory of GDPI, USAID will create 1,230 positions to reach a permanent workforce level of 4,750 USDHs: 2500 Foreign Service (FS) and 2,250 Civil Service (CS). This represents increases of 650 FS and 650 CS positions above FY 2021 enacted workforce levels of 1,850 FS and 1,600 CS. The FY 2024 request will fund 3,950 USDH positions, which include 2,105 FS and 1,845 CS. The FY 2024 request is 230 positions (six percent) more than the 3,720 positions in the FY 2023 President's Request.

Permanent Direct Hires	FY 2021 Plan	FY 2022 Plan	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Agency Goal
Foreign Service	1,850	1,980	*	2,105	2,500
Civil Service	1,600	1,720	*	1,845	2,250
Total US Direct Hire Levels	3,450	3,700	*	3,950	4,750

The FY 2024 OE request will cover the salaries and other operational costs for the 230 new positions in FY 2024 and the annualized, recurring costs of the 270 positions created over FY 2022 and FY 2023. These costs include salaries and benefits (S&Bs), support costs, training, facilities, space, information technology (IT), and background investigations. (Note: The GDPI level supports the 230 new positions in FY 2024 and 130 FS and 20 CS positions created in FYs 2022 and 2023, respectively; the S&Bs for 120 CS positions funded in FY 2022 are normalized in Washington Operations.)

The 230 new USDH positions for FY 2024 include 125 FS and 105 CS positions. The notional functional breakouts of the 125 FS and 105 CS positions are shown in the tables below.

Foreign Service	
Program Officers	22
Executive Officers	11
Financial Officers	15
Agriculture Officers	7
Economics Officers	5
Private Enterprise Officers	8
Environment Officers	2
Health Officers	4
Education Officers	6
Humanitarian Officers	17
Crisis, Stabilization, and Governance Officers	16
Legal Officers	3
Contracting Officers	9
Total FS Positions	125

Civil Service	
Climate Change	10
Democracy & Anti-Corruption	11
Humanitarian Assistance	14
Global Health	13
National Security	35
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility	2
Operational Management	20
Total CS Positions	105

Overseas Operations

Categories (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Field Missions	474,036	*	546,194
USDH Salaries & Benefits	271,882	*	320,859
Total Overseas Operations	745,918	*	867,053

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

The request will support current operations, covering inflationary increases in ICASS, rent, Foreign Service National Personal Service Contract staff pay, and other operations.

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 (excluding new GDPI positions funded with FY 2024 resources). Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including difficult-to-staff incentives for FS staff 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 5.2 percent.

Washington Operations

Categories (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	143,380	*	142,684
USDH Salaries & Benefits	432,071	*	459,180
TOTAL	575,451	*	601,864

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 participation 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.

The Request will support current operations and activities that address Agency and Administration priorities, including climate change and environment, localization, and high-impact customer service. It also will maintain emergency management, safety, and continuity of operations training as a core requirement of the Agency's readiness program; strengthened acquisition and assistance functions; and enhanced communications capacity to engage Congress and the public.

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 (including 120 GDPI CS positions funded in FY 2022). The request includes a pay raise of 5.2 percent.

Central Support

Categories (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Information Technology	168,449	*	161,770
Rent & General Support	122,619	*	157,000
Staff Training	34,437	*	32,640
Personnel Support	42,525	*	33,900
Other Agency Costs	20,798	*	21,115
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility	9,500	*	29,500
TOTAL	398,328	*	435,925

Information Technology (IT)

Categories (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Investments for Administrative and Support Services	45,749	*	35,153
Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management	122,700	*	126,617
Total Information Technology	168,449	*	161,770

The Request will allow USAID to support current IT operations and fund infrastructure and critical programs under its Innovating to ZERO Initiative. The Innovating to ZERO Initiative will make IT an integral part of doing business and is focused on enterprise and data solutions that address the following core objectives:

- **Zero Trust** - Embracing a Zero Trust security model ensures users and devices can secure sensitive data, systems, and services, regardless of location;
- **Enrichment** - Accelerating USAID's use of data assets and cutting-edge technologies to transform development data into evidence for decision-making and produce a holistic portrait of its international development work;
- **Results** - Driving development results by integrating information on program funding and awards on a single platform; and
- **Operational Excellence** - Delivering efficient and effective IT services that add value, drive innovation, and enable productivity.

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 Data Management, Phoenix (financial management), Global Acquisition and Assistance (procurement), time reporting and travel management, and eGov (shared services).

This funding will sustain current operations that address USAID's increased classified networks footprint resulting from the Agency's position on the National Security Council; efforts to improve data, accountability, and transparency; consolidation of Agency digital and data-related services; and compliance with new Federal mandates, such as the OPEN Government Data Act. It also will fund Development Information Solution (DIS) platform licensing costs; enhanced internal and external availability of USAID data and information via technology platforms, policy, guidance, standards, governance, and best practices in data curation; and other Agency systems.

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.

This funding will sustain current critical initiatives the Agency undertook to meet the growing demands of cybersecurity, IT modernization, and remote accessibility as well as meet national security workforce requirements. It will enable USAID to sustain progress towards its Innovating to ZERO Initiative as well as operations and maintenance delivery increases associated with IT modernization and its growing labor force. Funding will support application enhancement and licensing; centralization of services; asset management enhancements; technology business management and Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act; remote accessibility, mobility, and collaboration; and organizational change management.

In addition, this funding will support ongoing maintenance of key strategic investments under the Zero Trust objective and strengthen the Agency's cyber security and supply chain risk management. Cybersecurity activities include continuous diagnostics and mitigation, identity credential access management, and enhanced data and privacy protection required to protect USAID's information assets.

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, the Request 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 will allow USAID to implement the goals and objectives of its Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Strategy, funding DEIA program implementation, strategic outreach and hiring, training and education, and professional development.

Requested Authorities

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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,499,833	1,743,350	1,902,836
Subtotal	1,499,833	1,743,350	1,905,836
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	15,356	*	14,706
Reimbursements	6,211	*	6,000
PEPFAR Reimbursements	19,100	*	20,600
Space Cost Reimbursements	12,615	*	12,500
IT Cost Reimbursements	59,225	*	58,000
Unobligated Balances	86,284	*	53,000
Recoveries	30,810	*	20,000
Obligations - Other Sources	229,601	*	184,806
Total Obligations	1,729,434	*	2,087,642

¹The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted New Obligation Authority equals the Enacted level for the USAID OE Account and excludes \$5.0 million in additional funding provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND (CIF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

Category (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
Information Technology	47,459	*	95,500	N/A
Overseas Facilities Construction	190,283	*	208,000	N/A
Real Property Maintenance Fund	4,561	*	1,200	N/A
TOTAL	242,303	259,100	304,700	45,600

¹FY 2022 Actual reflects obligations.

²The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the USAID CIF Account.

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 2024, 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery			
Environmental Compliance System	\$60	*	\$3,558
Geospatial Software Strategy	-	*	-
Subtotal	\$60	*	\$3,558
Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services			
Enterprise Customer Relationship Management Solution	\$213	*	\$7,910
Phoenix Enhancements	\$85	*	\$1,506
FACTS	\$1,562	*	-
Development Information Solution Enhancements	\$8,693	*	\$7,833
eGOV	\$1,895	*	\$2,794
Data Management	\$1,429	*	-
GLAAS 4.5	\$221	*	-
Partner Vetting System (PVS) Re-Architecture and Modernization	\$1,304	*	\$1,655
Time Reporting & Travel Management System	\$1,362	*	-
Subtotal	\$16,764	*	\$21,698
Part 3: Investments for Commodity IT Infrastructure and IT Management			
Application	\$3,202	*	\$3,429
Data Center	\$159	*	\$2,339
Delivery	\$0	*	\$3,780
End User	\$5,537	*	\$10,631
IT Management - Capital Planning and CIO Functions	\$1,561	*	-
IT Security & Compliance	\$9,726	*	\$27,232
Network – AIDNET	\$8,726	*	\$10,368
Platform	\$1,724	*	\$12,467
Subtotal	\$30,635	*	\$70,244
Total	\$47,459	*	\$95,500

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery

Environmental Compliance System (\$3.6 million): This project will standardize, streamline, and create process efficiencies in the Regulation 216 Environmental Impact Assessment process, enabling USAID to standardize a common approach and eliminate perpetuation of the standalone tracking systems across all bureaus supporting this process.

Part 2: Investments for Administrative Services and Support Services

Enterprise Customer Relationship Management Solution (\$7.9 million): This project will support the Enterprise Customer Relationship Management Solution (eCRMS), a new enterprise-wide system that will provide real-time visibility into, and strategic management of, the information and relationships associated with external Agency partners. eCRMS will replace USAID's current reliance on a patchwork

of disconnected and ad hoc systems, standards, and business processes. Funding includes the first of four year's reimbursements (\$0.5 million each year) to the Technology Modernization Fund for the award toward eCRMS.

Phoenix Enhancements (\$1.5 million): This investment will complete the update of 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 (\$7.8 million): This project will fund functional enhancements for the DIS portfolio management (PfM) system supporting the needs of Washington and Missions with a common platform to facilitate oversight of USAID programs and initiatives at the highest levels of government.

eGOV (\$2.8 million): This investment will fund annual mandatory fees for 10 government-wide shared services: Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFEM), eRulemaking, Financial Management (FM), Geospatial, Grants.gov, Hiring Assessment LoB, Human Resource, Federal Executive Boards, Federal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Bridge, Integrated Award Environment (IAE), and Federal Audit Clearing House.

Partner Vetting System (PVS) Re-Architecture and Modernization (\$1.7 million): This investment will finish efforts to 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 meet new mandated business requirements.

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

Application (\$3.4 million): This investment will support Application Modernization (\$1.9 million) to modernize applications, leveraging new technologies to deliver improved functionalities. Benefits include quicker time to production, cost reductions due to leveraging native Cloud capabilities and reduced security risks. It also will fund NIST 800-53 Rev 5 Security Enhancements (\$1.5 million) to comply with mandatory updated 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 in September 2020, impacting all Federal Government IT systems and users.

Data Center (\$2.3 million): This investment will allow the Agency to maintain its schedule for the *Server Refresh Project*, a project to modernize and replace approximately 500 servers that host USAID production data and applications to prevent potential catastrophic outages.

Delivery (\$3.8 million): This project will help ensure an Electronic Records Management System (ERMS) that is compliant with National Archives Records Administration (NARA) guidelines and requirements; FAR; OMB circulars; Agency policies, procedures, and directives; and any other guidelines relative to the development/implementation of an ERMS.

End User (\$10.6 million): The investment will allow the Agency to maintain its schedule for the *Endpoint Refresh Project* to upgrade, replace, and dispose of Agency computers, peripherals, desktops, laptops, printing devices, and operating systems. This investment also will support the in-flight effort to *Modernize Multimedia* physical hardware.

IT Security and Compliance (\$27.2 million): This project will support a mandated effort to implement *Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM)* (\$4.9 million) and *Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM)* (\$6.4 million) and fund *Identity Credential and Access Management (ICAM)* (\$1.3 million), *Identity Expert Credit Monitoring* (\$0.8 million), *TMF Zero Trust Reimbursement* (\$0.4 million), and *Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA)* (\$8.0 million) to increase system protection and strengthen automated authentication. This investment also will complete *Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)* (\$5.4 million) to capture, aggregate, and analyze security data from across the entire Agency infrastructure to meet evolving M-21-31 requirements.

Network-AIDNET (\$10.4 million): This umbrella investment will allow the Agency to complete the implementation of *IPv6* mandated industry standards, a *MicroSegmentation* prerequisite for *Microsegmentation for Zero Trust Network Design*; continue the in-flight effort for a central wireless standard for *NextGen Wi-Fi 6*; and maintain its schedule for the *Network Refresh* project, which will refresh the core network infrastructure.

Platform (\$12.5 million): This investment will continue the *Development Data Commons Platform (DDC)* (\$2.1 million), an effort to implement an enterprise solution 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. It also will fund *Consolidated Digital Repository (CDR)* (\$6.9 million), the development of a modern digital repository to assure centralized curation and delivery of USAID-acquired digital objects that are the results of USAID programs and activities, eliminating/reducing siloed digital information and improving retention. In addition, funding will initiate development of a *USAID Artificial Intelligence Platform (AIDAI)* (\$3.5 million) to enable the Agency to improve customer service, automate processes, reduce operational costs, and increase productivity.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	190,283	*	208,000

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 2024 Request of \$208.0 million will support USAID's full participation in the 20th 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 or the full CSCS/MCS budget amount of \$2.6 billion, depending on the year's appropriation act. This year's request is based on a \$2.4 billion budget. 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Real Property Maintenance	4,549	*	1,200

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 the authority 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 September 2022, USAID owned 90 overseas facilities, encompassing 631,025 square feet, with an estimated replacement value of \$350.0 million. The owned facilities include standalone offices, warehouses, Mission compounds, and residential properties. The FY 2024 Request will fund required repairs, deferred maintenance, and property improvements, allowing USAID to move toward its goal of bringing all its real-property holdings to "good" condition.

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

USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES (OIG)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
USAID OIG	80,000	80,500	85,500	5,000
Additional Funding	5,000	8,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$4.0 million provided in the FY 2022 Ukraine Supplemental (P.L. 117-103, Div. N) and \$1.0 million provided in the FY 2022 Ukraine Supplemental (P.L. 117-128).

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the USAID OIG Account and excludes \$8.0 million provided in the FY 2023 Ukraine Supplemental (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

Overview

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducts and supervises audits, evaluations, inspections, and investigations of foreign assistance programs and operations. OIG also makes recommendations for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within these programs and works to prevent, detect, and investigate fraud, waste, and abuse compromising those activities. OIG also is statutorily mandated to provide similar oversight for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), and, through 2024 supplemental funding, for oversight of USAID's Ukraine response. OIG receives additional funding through the MCC appropriation to support MCC oversight activities.

The FY 2024 base Request of \$85.5 million will enable OIG to continue to deliver effective oversight and safeguard and strengthen U.S. foreign assistance programs which 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 the agencies we oversee, Congress, the American taxpayers, and other critical stakeholders. OIG plans to further strengthen our strategic work focus and prioritization by concentrating oversight on our independently identified top management challenges and high-risk areas for the agencies we oversee. In addition, OIG will address pressing oversight requirements in Ukraine, continue to build and staff an internal inspections and evaluation capability, and utilize data to streamline procurement, workforce planning, and resource management.

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 key stakeholders. OIG will advance internal reforms to ensure its business processes and policies align with best practices and continue to invest in supervisory and managerial training, as well as diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility within our workforce.

OIG's work will continue to prompt cost savings, obtain recoveries through criminal, civil, and administrative enforcement remedies, and identify funds to be put to better use at levels that exceed its annual budget.

The FY 2024 Request also provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

Budget Justification

OIG’s FY 2024 Request is \$85.5 million, representing an increase of \$5.0 million, or 6 percent, above the FY 2023 President’s request level of \$80.5 million. Funding OIG at the requested level will ensure that the OIG can continue to meet statutory requirements and provide the coverage needed to deliver reasonable assurance that foreign assistance funds are not at risk of fraud, waste, 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 have long-range implications.

OIG Strategic Goals

Our Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2022 to 2026 described our audit and investigation priorities for the four U.S. foreign assistance agencies we oversee. The strategic plan’s goals, objectives, and performance measures are organized around three themes: people, process, and work.

These goals, along with supporting objectives and performance metrics, underscore our commitment to ensure that we develop an inclusive and supportive organizational culture that invests in and develops its staff; continually improve our operations; and reliably provide independent and rigorous audits and investigations of foreign assistance. The specific goals and fiscal year 2022 targets and outcomes are provided below. OIG reported on our accomplishments relative to these targets in our Fiscal Year 2022 Organizational Assessment.

Goal 1: Foster a diverse, equitable, inclusive, and committed OIG workforce built on shared core values.

Goal 1 Performance Measures	FY 2022	
	Target	Actual
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of staff engagement and professional development	60%	73%
Percentage of employees expressing a favorable view of organizational climate	70%	73%
Rate of retention of employees performing at the fully successful level or above	90%	87%

Goal 2: Promote plans, processes, policies, and procedures that enhance OIG performance and maximize operational efficiency.

Goal 2 Performance Measures	FY 2022	
	Target	Actual
Number of high-level engagements with stakeholders pertaining to future, ongoing, or completed work	125	200
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%	69%
Percentage of process improvement initiatives completed within agreed-upon timelines	75%	100%

Goal 3: Provide sound reporting and insight for improving foreign assistance programs, operations, and resources.

Goal 3 Performance Measures	FY 2022	
	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%	95%
Percentage of cases resulting in criminal, civil, or administrative action	60%	68%
OIG annual return on investment	100%	104%

Legislative Proposals

Authority to Use Funds for Representational and Liaison Purposes

USAID OIG's FY 2024 Request for limited representational funds not to exceed \$10,000 results from our criminal investigators and supporting staff having permanent posts in overseas locations (El Salvador, Germany, Israel, South Africa, Thailand, South Africa, Senegal, Haiti, Pakistan, and Uganda). These posts necessitate OIG investigators building and maintaining relationships with responsible host nation law enforcement in order to facilitate collaboration, information sharing, and coordination that is critical to detecting fraud and misconduct in U.S. foreign assistance programming. Similarly, we continue to develop key relationships with our oversight and law enforcement partners in the UN and Public International Organizations (World Food Program IG, Global Fund IG, World Bank Integrity, WHO, etc.), which are critical to advancing investigations of fraud, and other oversight activities relating to programs that USAID implements through UN organizations.

Having nominal representational funds to authorize the payment of meals and other limited (and in many of these locales, expected) hospitality-related expenses will convey good will/build trust with our counterparts overseas, and preclude agents from paying these expenses out of pocket. We note that at least one other IG (Treasury IG for Tax Administration) has specific appropriations language carved out for representational funds, as do other law enforcement bodies (Diplomatic Security Services, NCIS, etc.) that typically engage with foreign counterparts. Additionally, USAID (non-OIG) also normally receives a specific line item for representational expenses.

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 2024:

"Provided, that of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$10,000 may be available for representation expenses."

Table 1. OIG Staffing

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

Location	FY 2022 Estimate		FY 2023 President's Request		FY 2024 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Washington, DC	215		213		217	
USAID OIG, Africa Regional Office	21	16	21	16	21	16
Pretoria	17	11	17	11	17	11
Dakar	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kampala	0	1	0	1	0	1
USAID OIG, Asia Regional Office	21	17	21	17	21	17
Bangkok	14	3	14	3	14	3
Manila	6	8	6	8	6	8
Islamabad	1	6	1	6	1	6
USAID OIG, LAC Regional Office	7	9	8	9	7	9
San Salvador	7	8	8	8	7	8
Port-au-Prince	0	1	0	1	0	1
USAID OIG, ME/EE Regional Office	22	11	24	11	24	11
Frankfurt	18	1	18	1	18	1
Cairo	2	8	2	8	2	8
Tel Aviv	2	2	4	2	4	2
Overseas Total	71	53	74	53	73	53
Grand Total	286	53	287	53	290	53

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - STATE (GHP-STATE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
GHP-STATE	5,950,000	6,395,000	6,870,000	475,000

¹ FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the GHP-State account.

Controlling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic (\$6,370.0 million)

GHSD/PEPFAR Country Operational Plan (COP) Units

FY 2024 GHP-State funds will be used to support countries that are at or near 95-95-95 (95 percent of all people living with HIV know their status; 95 percent of all people diagnosed with HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy; 95 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression); countries that are at or near 90-90-90; and countries that have not yet reached 90-90-90. In all countries, PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and partnership with partner country governments, civil society—including youth groups; regional and multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund; UNAIDS; faith-based institutions; the private sector; and other stakeholders to support HIV prevention and treatment services and reduce barriers that are preventing progress toward the 95-95-95 targets. Key interventions that will be supported with FY 2024 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 95-95-95 (\$647.5 million)

With FY 2024 funds, PEPFAR will sustain the treatment gains in Operating Units (OUs) that are at or near 95-95-95. As countries reach 95-95-95 and achieve epidemic control, fewer resources will be needed for treatment program expansion, prevention programming will be highly targeted by age/sex and key population, 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 combination prevention programming, including Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), 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 2024 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, PEPFAR and other resources (including regional banks, World Bank as examples) focused on maximal efficiency, effectiveness, and utilization of capacitated local partners. The FY 2024 Request 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, targeted funding will support aspects of critical health systems for sustaining PLHIV on lifelong ART through host country health systems, including community health systems, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory and data systems.

Countries at or near 95-95-95 control include Botswana (\$50.0 million), Burundi (\$23.0 million), Eswatini (\$62.5 million), Lesotho (\$60.0 million), Malawi (\$160.0 million), Namibia (\$67.0 million), Rwanda (\$55.0 million), and Zimbabwe (\$170.0 million).

Countries At or Near 90-90-90 (\$1,990.3 million)

With FY 2024 funds, PEPFAR will support countries that are at or near 90-90-90. In this set of countries, funds will be used to support scaling and continuity of treatment with viral suppression and implementation of specific age/sex- and population-focused prevention programming, including PrEP, 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 2024 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 age/sex scaling of effective treatment with viral suppression as well as scaling up combination prevention programming, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women.

FY 2024 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: Cameroon (\$75.0 million), Ethiopia (\$85.0 million), Haiti (\$100.0 million), Kenya (\$287.5 million), Nigeria (\$332.0 million), Tanzania (\$362.5 million), Uganda (\$353.7 million), Vietnam (\$30.0 million), and Zambia (\$364.6 million).

Countries Not Yet At 90-90-90 (\$1,076.8 million)

With FY 2024 funds, PEPFAR will support countries that have not yet reached 90-90-90 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 countries 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 2024 Request 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 combination prevention and treatment programming, including for key populations, PrEP, VMMC for young men and DREAMS for adolescent girls and young women.

FY 2024 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 (\$20.0 million), Cote d'Ivoire (\$85.0 million), Democratic Republic of Congo (\$102.0 million), Dominican

Republic (\$20.0 million), Mozambique (\$390.0 million), South Africa (\$367.0 million), South Sudan (\$39.8 million), and Ukraine (\$53.0 million).

GHSD/PEPFAR Regional Operational Plan (ROP) Units

FY 2024 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 2024 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 2024 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 2024 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.

GHSD/PEPFAR Centrally Managed Operating Units

GHSD/PEPFAR, International Partnerships (\$2,050.0 million): \$2,000.0 million of FY 2024 funds will support the second tranche of the U.S. pledge to the Global Fund's Seventh Replenishment (2024 – 2026). The \$2,000.0 million requested for FY 2024 will support an increased contribution from the prior 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. \$50.0 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.

GHSD/PEPFAR, Technical Oversight and Management (\$312.4 million): The FY 2024 Request will also 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.

GHSD/PEPFAR, Centrally Supported Systems (\$55.0 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.

GHSD/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 2024 GHP-State account request (described above) for various bilateral and regional Operating Units (OUs), \$481.5 million are FY 2024 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:

- **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) based on the total overseas presence of each agency and (2) as determined annually by the Secretary of State in consultation with such agency.
- **Program Support** – GHSD’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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2024 Request
Total	461,078	*	461,078
Africa Total	394,639	*	394,639
Angola	3,785	*	3,785
Botswana	10,886	*	10,886
Burundi	2,966	*	2,966
Cameroon	9,625	*	9,625
Cote d'Ivoire	15,479	*	15,479
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,815	*	10,815
Eswatini	9,593	*	9,593
Ethiopia	14,053	*	14,053
Kenya	38,999	*	38,999
Lesotho	8,565	*	8,565
Malawi	16,191	*	16,191
Mozambique	37,536	*	37,536
Namibia	12,424	*	12,424
Nigeria	35,366	*	35,366
Rwanda	8,897	*	8,897
South Africa	47,695	*	47,695
South Sudan	4,959	*	4,959

Tanzania	28,934	*	28,934
Uganda	24,033	*	24,033
Zambia	27,735	*	27,735
Zimbabwe	17,012	*	17,012
State Africa Regional ¹	9,091	*	9,091
East Asia and Pacific Total	23,373	*	23,373
Vietnam	8,242	*	8,242
State East Asia and Pacific Regional ²	15,131	*	15,131
Europe and Eurasia Total	5,895	*	5,895
Ukraine	5,895	*	5,895
South and Central Asia Total	7,970	*	7,970
State South and Central Asia Regional ³	7,970	*	7,970
Western Hemisphere Total	29,201	*	29,201
Dominican Republic	4,736	*	4,736
Haiti	13,749	*	13,749
State Central America Regional ⁴	5,901	*	5,901
State Western Hemisphere Regional ⁵	4,815	*	4,815

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

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

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

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

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

Global Health Security (\$500.0 million)

GHSD - Pandemic Fund (\$500.0 million): The Budget request also includes \$500.0 million for the Pandemic Fund, a financial intermediary fund housed at the World Bank, which will strengthen global health security and pandemic preparedness and help make the world safer from infectious disease threats. One year after President Biden made the first public pledge at the First Global COVID-19 Summit, the Pandemic Fund was formally launched and to date has mobilized \$1.6 billion in initial commitments from over two dozen donors, including sovereign nations and philanthropies. Continued U.S. leadership is critical to help mobilize long-term sustainable resources from others and will help maximize the fund's major goals: 1) Building capacity and demonstrating capability; 2) Fostering cooperation amongst countries globally and regional across sectors and within countries; 3) Incentivizing additional investments in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response; and 4) Ensuring administrative and operational efficiency of resources. Increased United States investments in the Pandemic Fund will accelerate the ability of the United States to leverage allies and partners and extend the reach of U.S. global health security and pandemic preparedness efforts beyond existing bilateral programs and other multilateral contributions. The G20 and numerous global experts estimate that over \$10 billion annually is needed to fill critical gaps in health security, and the Pandemic Fund is a historic new mechanism that will work to fill those gaps.

Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
GHP-STATE Total	5,950,000	6,395,000	6,870,000
Africa	3,598,529	*	3,579,600
Angola	10,678	*	20,000
Benin	5,908	*	-
Botswana	41,195	*	50,000
Burkina Faso	8,488	*	-
Burundi	23,917	*	23,000
Cameroon	78,209	*	75,000
Cote d'Ivoire	97,382	*	85,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	110,575	*	102,000
Eswatini	63,943	*	62,500
Ethiopia	96,024	*	85,000
Ghana	11,328	*	-
Kenya	297,799	*	287,500
Lesotho	67,996	*	60,000
Liberia	7,910	*	-
Malawi	162,085	*	160,000
Mali	8,816	*	-
Mozambique	381,017	*	390,000
Namibia	78,993	*	67,000
Nigeria	349,187	*	332,000
Rwanda	61,565	*	55,000
Senegal	5,966	*	-
Sierra Leone	7,800	*	-
South Africa	378,770	*	367,000
South Sudan	39,266	*	39,800
Tanzania	343,238	*	362,500
Togo	10,820	*	-
Uganda	324,598	*	353,700
Zambia	325,049	*	364,600
Zimbabwe	198,030	*	170,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,977	*	68,000
East Asia and Pacific	88,303	*	95,000
Burma	13,749	*	-
Cambodia	5,519	*	-
Indonesia	10,802	*	-
Laos	1,501	*	-
Papua New Guinea	3,290	*	-
Philippines	7,442	*	-
Thailand	10,594	*	-
Vietnam	30,575	*	30,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,831	*	65,000
Europe and Eurasia	37,833	*	53,000
Ukraine	37,833	*	53,000

Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
South and Central Asia	34,428	*	35,000
India	19,153	*	-
Kazakhstan	2,640	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,693	*	-
Nepal	5,432	*	-
Tajikistan	3,510	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	35,000
Western Hemisphere	191,282	*	190,000
Colombia	2,861	*	-
Dominican Republic	21,303	*	20,000
El Salvador	10,252	*	-
Guatemala	12,560	*	-
Haiti	103,081	*	100,000
Honduras	7,506	*	-
Jamaica	13,203	*	-
Nicaragua	1,960	*	-
Panama	11,282	*	-
Peru	2,038	*	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,442	*	-
Venezuela	3,600	*	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	43,600
State Western Hemisphere Regional	194	*	26,400
GHSD - Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy	1,999,625	*	2,917,400
GHSD - Pandemic Fund	-	*	500,000
PEPFAR - Centrally Supported Systems	25,000	*	55,000
PEPFAR - International Partnerships	1,610,000	*	2,050,000
PEPFAR - Oversight/Management	25,000	*	312,400
S/GAC - Additional Funding for Country Programs	339,625	*	*

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels are the same as Enacted Levels for the GHP-State account.

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS - USAID (GHP-USAID)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
GHP-USAID	3,880,000	4,165,950	4,058,000	-107,950

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the GHP-USAID account.

FY 2024 Global Health (GH) assistance will support programs to reduce inequities in global life expectancy and burden of disease and to advance national security, including by combating infectious disease threats; preventing child and maternal deaths; controlling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; and strengthening the primary health care workforce that underpins this work in support of the Administration's Global Health Worker Initiative. Investments in GH advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, strengthening fragile states, promoting social and economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners better able to solve regional and global problems. This request will allow the United States to continue its global leadership role, built upon decades of investment and success. U.S. investments will leverage other donor, private sector, and host country resources to address shared challenges. GH programs will be enhanced through participation in international partnerships and programs to improve health in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. USAID's GH programs have worked across the spectrum of public health, and have produced extraordinary improvements in survival, health, and dignity; enduring national health systems and capabilities; and lasting international collaborations.

It is a U.S. 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 global health security strengthening. 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 in an effort to prevent them from becoming national or global emergencies. Activities will leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, support research, and disseminate innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously. They will also help countries comply with the International Health Regulations (2005).

The requests will allow the U.S. government to continue to lead global tuberculosis (TB) efforts and work to eliminate neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). 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—a diverse group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that cause significant morbidity and mortality in more than 1 billion people worldwide, and disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations - USAID support focuses on the scale-up of efficient, integrated, and sustained preventive chemotherapy to achieve global health and development goals for control and elimination of these diseases.

In addition, the FY 2024 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 governmental commitment to achieving sustainable and efficient program outcomes, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms. USAID also leads the interagency U.S. President's Malaria Initiative, which delivers cost-effective, life-saving malaria interventions alongside catalytic technical and operational assistance to equip and empower partner countries to end malaria, one of the world's deadliest pandemics.

Africa (\$2,127.0 million)

Angola (\$29.0 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, 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 Angola and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of eliminating the disease. 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 (\$10.0 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 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 (\$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.

Malaria (\$17.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand

efforts to reduce malaria deaths further 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 national malaria control program to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand its capability to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact.

Global Health Security (\$6.0 million): USAID's global health security programs will focus on implementing the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Resources in this GHS 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 (\$6.5 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 (\$11.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care in the public, non-government and private sectors. Programs will enhance the ability of individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births. These services make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Burkina Faso (\$60.5 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 (\$26.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven interventions alongside the national malaria control program 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 Burkina Faso's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, support the introduction of malaria vaccine and to expand the country's 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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Resources in this GHS Intensive 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 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'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 (\$11.0 million): Programs will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs. Health activities will also continue to build private and community capacity to increase access to family services. All FP activities will be implemented through private sector for-profit and for not-for-profit service delivery channels to ensure full compliance with all legal and policy authorities.

Nutrition (\$5.5 million): Malnutrition remains a major public health concern in Burkina Faso. USAID will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; delivery of nutrition services; access to nutritious foods; and social and behavior change activities.

Burundi (\$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 (\$12.0 million): In 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 quality of care at facility level, community case management, and introduce the malaria vaccine. Assistance will strengthen the capacity of frontline health workers including community health care workers, and ensure the procurement and distribution of malaria commodities. USAID will expand Burundi's capacity to collect, analyze, and use data to optimize program impact.

Maternal and Child Health (\$5.0 million): Programs will improve access to quality services to better protect and promote the healthcare 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 (\$10.0 million): Programs will support increased demand creation, availability, and uptake of quality family planning services to improve reproductive and maternal health. Activities will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services to address unmet needs through public, non-governmental, and private sector actors. Activities will build public and private capacity to repair fistula damage and improve safe motherhood practices. USAID seeks to support cervical cancer treatment to address this gap.

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 (\$23.5 million): USAID's malaria program will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (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; regional, district, and community health systems to implement evidence-based 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 (\$9.0 million): USAID's global health security program will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Resources in this GHS Intensive 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, 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 (\$0.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of minimizing preventable child and maternal deaths.

Maternal and Child Health (\$0.8 million): USAID's maternal and child health programs will work to maintain current activities focused on improving access to quality services to better protect and promote health care for pregnant women and children under five years old; increase positive sustainable health outcomes 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 in collaboration with other donor agencies.

Cote d'Ivoire (\$54.8 million)

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

Malaria (\$25.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (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 the government of Cote d'Ivoire 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 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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Resources in this GHS Intensive 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 (\$9.8 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 maternal, child 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; and support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe-delivery care.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$11.0 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 (\$147.5 million)

Assistance will support the globally shared goals of minimizing preventable 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 health workers and providing essential medicine and healthcare commodities to address the causes of newborn, child, 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 strengthen critical health systems, including data and information systems; human resources for health; health financing, governance, and management; and supply-chain management. Efforts across all program areas will incorporate gender and climate change programming as appropriate.

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 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 President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of DRC 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 the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and on advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Resources in this GHS Intensive Support country will help 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, international, or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, provincial, 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) (\$35.0 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 information systems and 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.

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. 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 (\$8.0 million): USAID will support cost-effective nutrition interventions to reduce maternal and child undernutrition, including promotion of breastfeeding, growth monitoring, and vitamin A and iron-folate supplementation. USAID will tackle chronic malnutrition by promoting a multisectoral approach to nutrition programming in collaboration with other donors and government actors.

Ethiopia (\$145.0 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, water supply, sanitation and hygiene, and global health security programs. GHP-USAID funds will strengthen health systems in the areas of digital health information systems; supply chain management to improve pharmaceuticals and logistics management and data management systems to 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 optimizing Community Based Health Insurance and social 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 multi

drug resistant-TB diagnosis and treatment services more accessible, TB infection control, and promoting community-based TB care.

Malaria (\$36.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven and new 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 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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). Resources in this GHS Intensive Support 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 (\$40.0 million): USAID will focus on the leading causes of child and maternal morbidity and mortality. Support will continue for scale-up of service delivery models to selected parts of the country including mobile populations in developing regions where child and maternal mortality are extremely high. Other health interventions will support polio eradication efforts. USAID will build the sustainability of MCH and primary health care services with health system investments, and reduce morbidity and mortality during health crises with a Public Health Emergency Management System and increased surveillance for vaccine-preventable diseases.

Family Planning (FP) and Reproductive Health (\$31.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality voluntary FP 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.

Gambia, The (\$2.0 million)

Malaria (\$2.0 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 scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the Government of The Gambia 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 The Gambia 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.

Ghana (\$68.8 million)

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

Malaria (\$28.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Ghana 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 elimination 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 (\$9.0 million): USAID global health security activities will focus on the implementation of the U.S. Global Health Security Strategy and advance the Global Health Security Agenda. Resources in Ghana, as a designated GHS Intensive Support country, will seek to prevent, detect 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 focus on the zoonotic aspects of the country's response and strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen animal laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; and improve risk communication and community engagement.

Maternal and Child Health (\$13.3 million): USAID will continue to build self-reliance and the technical capacity of Ghanaian health workers to address the leading causes of maternal, newborn 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, newborn 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 (\$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 threats. USAID will provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Malaria (\$17.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Guinea 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 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 Global Health Security Agenda. Resources in this GHS Intensive 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 (\$8.5 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 (\$8.0 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 (\$127.3 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing and treating the main causes of morbidity and mortality, and building self-reliance by strengthening Kenya's systems to ensure sustainability of USAID investments. U.S. assistance in key regions of Kenya will advance malaria prevention and control; tuberculosis (TB) control; reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health; nutrition activities; and global health security. 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 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, prevention among key and priority populations, mitigating risk for adolescent girls and young women, pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men, and accelerating access to quality HIV care and treatment.

Tuberculosis (\$10.0 million): USAID will support access to quality TB prevention and treatment services, through the implementation of evidence-based interventions, that support and complement the activities of the Kenyan Ministry of Health. Activities will also strengthen health systems such as improving access to laboratory diagnostic services and effective data analysis to guide programming.

Malaria (\$33.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (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 the government of Kenya 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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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 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 (\$14.8 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; and improve immunization prevention and 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 to women and girls 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 (\$4.0 million): USAID will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities aimed at enhancing maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy and promoting infant and

young child feeding and care 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 (\$43.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will prevent maternal and child deaths and combat infectious disease while building resilient health systems that deliver quality care, and detect and respond to health security threats. Improving the quality of health services through the public and private sector is the core of the overall health program in Liberia. This effort is bolstered by cross-cutting health systems strengthening activities that have nation-wide or near nation-wide reach and are focused on supply chain management, information systems, community-level behavior change, and public financial management.

Malaria (\$15.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which 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 Liberia's national malaria control program to expand those measures, as well as expand Liberian 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 implementing the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). The overall goal of GHS activities is to prevent national-level or global emergencies. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive Support country will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics; detect threats early; and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious diseases. 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 (\$12.5 million): USAID will enhance access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal care. USAID activities will specifically strengthen infection prevention measures in both public and private sectors. USAID will continue broader health system strengthening while supporting service delivery in routine immunization; integrated management of childhood illnesses; polio eradication; and community case management of malaria, diarrhea, nutrition, and pneumonia.

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, with a specific focus on reducing adolescent pregnancy. These interventions will decrease unwanted and unplanned pregnancies, as well as decrease maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

Madagascar (\$70.0 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 President's Malaria Initiative (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 the government of Madagascar 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 (\$5.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). Funded activities in this GHS 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 (\$17.5 million): USAID will support the ability of health facilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. These services include emergency obstetric care and scaled up high impact interventions including antenatal care, care for normal delivery, postnatal care visits, postpartum family planning and mental health support. 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 and facility 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.

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 services. Information and services will be provided in locations where women receive other health services, including child immunization, postpartum care, and mobile health service delivery.

Nutrition (\$5.0 million): USAID will 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 of exclusive and continuous breastfeeding promotion, adequate complementary feeding and nurturing care. Programs will be integrated and linked to Global Food Security Strategy activities.

Malawi (\$76.8 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal deaths and strengthening global health security. 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 disease spread.

Malaria (\$24.0 million): Resources will advance the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. In close coordination with the Global Fund, the Government of Malawi, and key partners, PMI will continue to: bring to scale prevention and treatment interventions; strengthen capacity to collect and use data; and integrate with other health interventions to further reduce and eventually eliminate malaria morbidity and deaths, 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 (\$7.0 million): Programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and the Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Targeted Support country will help prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to critical infectious disease threats, including antimicrobial resistant pathogens, in an effort to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen laboratory, human resource, risk communication, and surveillance capabilities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels.

Maternal and Child Health (\$21.3 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. Assistance will expand access to maternal health services for 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 (\$12.0 million): USAID will expand access to high-quality, sustainable voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care through public and private providers, including community-based distribution agents and mobile outreach services. USAID's programs will enhance the ability of individuals, especially younger adults, to determine the number and spacing of births and contribute 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 (\$8.0 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, 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 nutrition policy environment.

Mali (\$80.5 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. Funding will improve health service delivery at the health facility and at community and household levels using community-based health workers, volunteers, and community platforms. Assistance will scale-up integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea and infectious disease surveillance,

treatment, and prevention. Assistance will also reduce rates of disease and mortality through nutrition interventions for pregnant women and children under two years of age. Funds will support access to high-quality, voluntary family planning/reproductive health services.

Malaria (\$25.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven and innovative malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates them with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to scale-up interventions alongside 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 Mali's national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and 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 Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive Support country will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly 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 (\$21.5 million): USAID will support evidence-based, high-impact health interventions to reduce maternal and child rates of disease and mortality through support to a network of health centers, community health platforms, and community health workers to deliver an essential package of maternal and child health services. Activities to reduce maternal mortality include improving the quality of, and access to, antenatal care services; ensuring skilled attendance at birth and treatment of obstetric complications; and providing community-based postnatal care. Activities to reduce neonatal mortality 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 include integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and other child illnesses; strengthening the routine immunization system, including polio eradication efforts; and strengthening the system for supplying sufficient commodities and medications essential to treating the primary causes of maternal and child mortality.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$16.5 million): USAID will expand and support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services. 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. All FP activities will be implemented through private sector for-profit and for not-for-profit service delivery channels to ensure full compliance with all legal and policy authorities.

Nutrition (\$8.5 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 (\$94.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the global goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. Funding will support improving the health of Mozambicans in the areas of tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and global health security programs. GHP-USAID funds will strengthen health systems and enhance accountability and improve availability of essential commodities and services.

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 coinfecting individuals. Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health and other key stakeholders to spearhead quality and evidence-based solutions to TB challenges.

Malaria (\$29.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Mozambique and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially 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 Mozambique'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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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 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 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 (\$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 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 (\$8.5 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 will include nutritional surveillance and food safety.

Niger (\$54.0 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 (\$20.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside 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 Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS 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 (\$10.0 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 and outreach activities for routine immunization and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia, as well as support polio eradication. The broader health system will be supported through integrated assistance for the supply chain and data systems.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$12.0 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 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 (\$6.0 million): Malnutrition contributes to nearly half of all under-five mortality in Niger. 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 healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy among women. 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 nutrition good practices.

Nigeria (\$217.3 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 by reducing HIV-related morbidity, mortality and decreasing transmission. Funds will provide 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 provision of PrEP; comprehensive support to vulnerable children and their caregivers to mitigate the impact of HIV; the utilization of real time data for decision-making; and building country capacity to deliver HIV services and integrate HIV care in primary health care systems.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$21.0 million): 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 screening, diagnostic, and treatment tools as well as digital innovations to monitor diagnostic networks and support treatment adherence.

Malaria (\$73.0 million): Assistance will 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 with stakeholders to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity and mortality, toward the goal of elimination. 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 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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Funded activities in this GHS Intensive Support country will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly in an effort to prevent disease outbreaks from becoming national level or global emergencies. Assistance will strengthen governance and country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at all levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; expand and reinforce the capacity of the workforce at all levels; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens. GHS interventions will be integrated and carried out with other interagency activities.

Maternal and Child Health (\$33.3 million): USAID will improve access to skilled birth attendance and essential newborn care in priority states. Funds will be used to encourage women and caregivers to seek

antenatal and delivery services, as well as sick childcare. 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. Improved service delivery care through provision of reliable electricity at public health facilities will also be a focus.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$27.0 million): USAID will increase access to voluntary FP/RH services and increase the number of women seeking FP/RH services. Work will intensify advocacy and strengthen collaboration with donors to increase government ownership. USAID will expand FP/RH reach and improve service providers' capacity to deliver quality services as well as community-based service delivery. Funds will contribute to integrated health services and new activities will provide opportunities for adolescents and youth to participate in policies and programs that impact their decision making about FP/RH and combat gender-based violence.

Nutrition (\$7.0 million): USAID will implement an integrated, multi-sector nutrition strategy and programs to address malnutrition especially in women and children with a special focus on the first 1000 days. Interventions will be coordinated with Feed the Future, water, sanitation, and hygiene, humanitarian assistance, and other interagency activities. Activities will increase access to nutrition services and focus on changing social norms and behaviors to improve household nutrition. USAID will work with the Government of Nigeria and stakeholders to support innovation, technical assistance, capacity strengthening and coordination of multi sectoral programming for nutrition.

Rwanda (\$49.5 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 (\$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, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside 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 expand capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact. Funds 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. Resources will also support capacity building to improve data quality and data triangulation between service data and antimalarial medicines.

Global Health Security (\$5.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Funded activities in this GHS 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 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): This integrated package of high-impact, lifesaving interventions will include: antenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, safe cesarean delivery, postnatal care, fistula prevention and repair, and health promotion, to improve health seeking and preventive practices. It will also improve forecasting and supply planning of life-saving maternal and child health commodities and strengthen the supply chain systems. High impact interventions include: focused antenatal care; emergency obstetric care including safe cesarean delivery; essential and advanced newborn care; care of small and sick newborns; 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 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. Activities will leverage 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 needs, and to strengthen the supply chain and ensure contraceptive security.

Nutrition (\$4.0 million): USAID will improve maternal, infant, child and adolescent nutrition by promoting exclusive breastfeeding, improving infant and young child complementary feeding practices, bolstering 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 to address maternal and child malnutrition.

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

Malaria (\$24.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Senegal 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 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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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 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, social marketing of FP/RH products, and expanding FP/RH counseling through targeted outreach to men and youth.

Nutrition (\$8.5 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 (\$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 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 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 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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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 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 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) (\$7.0 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 through targeted outreach to men and youth.

Somalia (\$1.2 million)

USAID assistance plays an important role in the U.S. government's support for a healthy, more resilient Somalia. Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the goal of preventing child and maternal deaths. Programming will reduce maternal mortality by scaling up training of midwives and improving access to safe and quality maternal and newborn healthcare in Somalia.

Maternal and Child Health (\$1.2 million): USAID will support facility- and community-based interventions to train, empower, and equip midwives to serve in remote areas and to establish their own private midwifery practices. The programming will provide high-quality maternity care services close to the community, which will increase trust in the public health system.

South Africa (\$70.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic and combating infectious disease threats.

HIV/AIDS (\$46.0 million): USAID is a key implementing agency for the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and supports the Government of South Africa's (GOSA) goal of ending the HIV pandemic. In partnership with GOSA, USAID is focusing on the following priorities: (1) linking People Living with HIV to and retaining them on treatment through enhancing community-led, site-level monitoring and solutions, case finding approaches, differentiated models of care (DMOC), and Multi-Month Dispensing; (2) continuing to prevent new HIV infections through enhancing community-led, site-level monitoring and solutions; (3) improving pediatric treatment through scale-up of postnatal and adolescent clubs, pediatric case management, implementation of three-month supply for all stable pediatric and adolescent clients, expanded DMOC for children, and optimization of pediatric ART

regimens; (4) continuing to provide support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children; (5) reducing HIV risk for adolescent girls and young women; (6) providing high-quality, comprehensive and KP-sensitive services for Key Populations; (7) further enhancing collaboration with the Departments of Health, Basic Education, and Social Development across all levels, through government-to-government (G2G) agreements at national and provincial level; and (8) continuing to improve partner management through improved data use and accountability.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$18.0 million): USAID will support implementation of the USAID Global TB strategy, National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs, and National TB Program recovery plan. Technical assistance is targeted to improving TB diagnosis; increasing TB treatment coverage and success; and reducing TB transmission and preventing development of TB disease. USAID will continue to implement health systems strengthening activities to build a resilient and sustainable TB response, by implementing recommendations from the national TB diagnostic network assessment, capacity building and policy support through the G2G mechanism, and technical support at the National TB program through seconded Technical Advisors. In line with the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant TB, funds will be used to improve early identification and effective treatment and management of drug resistant TB.

Global Health Security (\$6.0 million): South Africa is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). 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, respond to, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens from becoming national level or global emergencies.

South Sudan (\$33.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$6.0 million): South Sudan is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). USAID will prevent epidemics, detect threats early, and respond to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats; strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the national and sub-national 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 (\$17.0 million): USAID will reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality and contain the spread of disease. Assistance will build self-reliance and enable provision of essential health services; engage citizens through village health committees; strengthen accountability and oversight; support polio eradication; and support disease surveillance and immunization in hard-to-reach areas.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$10.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs reduce barriers to family planning uptake and enhance the ability of families to decide the number and spacing of births.

Sudan (\$5.6 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$1.6 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 to and availability of 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 (\$137.5 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 end the HIV/AIDS pandemic as a public health threat by 2030, while sustainably strengthening public health systems. USAID will continue to accelerate access to HIV treatment, work towards the elimination of HIV in children, and focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Continuing effort will also include 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. USAID will also continue to strengthen the health system to better prevent and treat HIV in Tanzania.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$8.0 million): USAID will accelerate work to improve the Government of Tanzania's ability to detect and treat TB- and multidrug resistant TB-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 President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Tanzania 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 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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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.

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, malaria, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS.

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. 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, reduce early marriage, and ensure healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy; and providing support for increased domestic financing for FP/RH.

Nutrition (\$8.0 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 maternal anemia. USAID will implement a social behavior change strategy to improve Tanzanian knowledge of the importance of appropriate nutrition and best nutrition practices.

Togo (\$4.0 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 (\$4.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will work to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Togo 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 Togo's capacity 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.

Uganda (\$137.5 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 (\$37.0 million): USAID will progress toward achieving HIV epidemic control through use of data; increase access care and treatment; 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, and voluntary medical male circumcision.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$7.0 million): USAID will support Uganda's National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB prevention, detection, and treatment and to achieve national strategic plan targets. USAID strengthens the capacity of NTLP to lead, plan, and monitor implementation of TB control activities nationwide. Supported TB activities will continue to innovate and implement successful approaches for quality multidrug resistant TB programming.

Malaria (\$34.0 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy by scaling up a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrating these with other priority health interventions. PMI will expand access to proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Uganda 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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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 strengthen country systems and capacities to identify and address human and animal health 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, financing, and human resources systems.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$27.0 million): USAID will work with local systems 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 contribute to health systems strengthening.

Nutrition (\$8.5 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 maternal, infant, and young child feeding practices at the household and community levels. Resources will support training in nutrition, strengthen food fortification efforts, nutrition surveillance,

promote interventions with a focus on the first 1000 days, and contribute to strengthening health systems to deliver nutrition services.

Zambia (\$90.8 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 the PEPFAR Interagency Team, 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; prevention among key populations; implementation of behavioral and structural interventions; programming to avoid and reduce the risk of HIV for adolescent girls and young women; pre-exposure prophylaxis with antiretroviral drugs; voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV-negative young men; and accelerate access and retention of clients to HIV treatment.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.5 million): USAID will work to increase commitments towards reducing TB infections and to increase capacity of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (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 President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions alongside the government of Zambia 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.

Global Health Security (\$8.0 million): Zambia is a GHS Intensive Support Country. USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security portfolio. USAID 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.

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 and improving access to high-quality, evidence-based maternal, newborn and child health interventions. 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 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, including availability of contraceptive supplies. 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, with a focus on male involvement.

Nutrition (\$3.0 million): Through an integrated strategy combining health, agriculture, WASH and food-based nutrition programming, USAID will assist the GRZ to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting the 1,000 most critical days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers, and other vulnerable groups. Services will include promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and continuous breastfeeding promotion and adequate complementary feeding, support for adoption of improved maternal and child health, and nutrition and hygiene behaviors for households with adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and children under two. Other services will include promotion of home gardens for improved access to nutrient dense foods.

Zimbabwe (\$27.2 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$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 President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health interventions. PMI will continue to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions to reduce malaria deaths and decrease malaria morbidity, working toward the long-term goal of elimination of malaria. 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 (\$3.7 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, World Health Organization-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 by 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 (\$14.9 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. Africa Regional will integrate multisectoral approaches as appropriate.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$1.0 million): Activities will strengthen national TB programs in alignment with USAID's Global Tuberculosis Strategy and the World Health Organization's End TB Strategy. Africa Regional will contribute to the uptake of evidence-based interventions and support innovations to prevent and reduce TB-related deaths and disability in the region.

Malaria (\$2.5 million): Resources will advance the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) End Malaria Faster strategy by expanding host country and partners' efforts to scale proven prevention and treatment interventions to reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, toward the long-term goal of elimination in the region.

Global Health Security (\$0.5 million): Activities will focus on advancing the Global Health Security Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy by strengthening regional laboratory and surveillance capabilities; improving risk communication; and preventing, detecting, and reducing the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Maternal and Child Health (\$7.4 million): Africa Regional will analyze regional trends affecting women and children, inform strategies for improving quality of care and preventing deaths, and ensure equitable and sustainable maternal and child health solutions are documented and disseminated.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$3.5 million): Africa Regional will strengthen the capacity of countries, regional organizations, and civil society to improve quality of and access to voluntary FP/RH programs, increase the use of digital technologies, and analyze regional trends.

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.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$1.0 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information while addressing cross-sectoral linkages to mitigate adverse effects of population interaction with fragile ecosystems in the region. Assistance will support capacity development of regional organizations to increase coordination, policy development and mobilization of domestic resources for FP/RH. As a result, assistance will support the efforts of countries

in the region to prioritize investments in FP/RH, thus making contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality.

USAID Sahel Regional Program (\$10.5 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. Assistance will support integrated management of childhood illnesses, community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia, support polio eradication, and strengthen the broader health system.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$7.0 million): The Sahel region registers the highest fertility rates in the world. 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. Activities will emphasize last mile supply chain strengthening, capacity building of frontline health workers, supportive supervision by district/regional-level staff, and integration of FP counseling during ante-natal care, and in "husband schools" targeted to married or soon-to-be married men.

Nutrition (\$1.5 million): USAID will reduce rates of malnutrition by ensuring population-based service delivery through strengthening community and health facility care, including supporting community health workers to promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices to prevent malnutrition, enhancing early detection/referral of malnutrition, and increasing access to the diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition. USAID will support diversifying diets and addressing the underlying norms and behaviors that impact infant and young child feeding practices.

USAID West Africa Regional (\$14.8 million)

The West Africa regional health program aims 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 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 Ouagadougou Partnership (OP). This regional voluntary FP/RH initiative promotes access to quality family planning in Francophone West Africa. USAID/West Africa will continue to work with the OP to reach 6.5 million additional FP users in West Africa by 2030, in alignment with the Family Planning 2030 global partnership. USAID will support these partnerships through policy and advocacy, service delivery in focus countries, and strengthening commodity security. USAID will work closely with the West African Health Organization (WAHO), other donors, and partners to provide technical assistance and health systems strengthening support, including for commodity security, in West Africa.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$2.8 million): USAID will continue to support selected countries in improving the quality of maternal and child health services across the pregnancy to postpartum continuum to address high maternal and child mortality in the region.

East Asia and Pacific (\$196.3 million)

Burma (\$26.5 million)

Post-coup Burma continues to suffer from a dismantled health sector and declining health indicators, especially in conflict-affected regions. 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. In the context of Burma's collapsing public health services, the U.S. government plays a key role in expansion of services in conflict-affected and ethnic minority areas, both through direct programming and substantial leverage of other donor resources. The U.S. government support to address Burma's dire need to improve provision of maternal and child health services is particularly critical, as support from the Global Fund, another major health donor in the country, cannot be leveraged to fill this gap like it can with HIV, TB, and malaria. 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 multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB through a number of priority interventions, including the scaling up of new diagnostic tools, technical assistance for improving labs, training of national and nongovernmental staff in MDR-TB and TB case management, and by strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Malaria (\$10.0 million): The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) program, complementing Global Fund support, 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 (\$4.5 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 (\$27.0 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) (\$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 focus on improving community and facility level case finding and strengthening TB screening and diagnostic systems.

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. Programs will support the PMI goal of malaria elimination in the Greater Mekong Subregion and contribute to reducing malaria-related morbidity by 40 percent globally.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Funded activities in this GHS 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 (\$3.5 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 (\$48.3 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. 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) (\$21.5 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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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 (\$15.8 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 (\$7.0 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 Laos' leadership role in public health, helping the Government of Laos to strengthen health financing and improve the quality of healthcare.

Global Health Security (\$2.0 million): the USAID global health security program will implement the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS 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 strengthen country systems and capacities to 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 (\$3.0 million): USAID will 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 (\$2.0 million): Assistance will expand and improve health facility and community-level nutrition activities to enhance maternal nutrition during and after pregnancy, and promote 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 (\$45.3 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals of preventing child and maternal death and combating infectious disease threats. U.S. investments apply evidence-based, sustainability-focused models to reach underserved and vulnerable populations, with a focus on fostering deeper engagement with local actors and systems that are crucial to achieve these health goals.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$21.5 million): Assistance for TB and multi-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; introduce innovations, boost diagnosis and decentralize treatment of DR-TB; and scale-up infection control.

Global Health Security (\$9.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS 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 (\$1.3 million): Activities will support primary health care activities, including supporting the primary health care workforce, and will leverage government resources to ensure the best maternal health practices are included in all primary health care packages. In addition, USAID will bolster support for routine immunization.

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 multi-sectoral 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 (\$2.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security (\$2.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS 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 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 (\$2.8 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 (\$0.8 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 (\$2.0 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 (\$19.0 million)

Assistance will combat infectious disease threats and support 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, and contribute to U.S. national health security and regional stability by strengthening Vietnam's capacity to effectively address communicable diseases.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$10.0 million): USAID will continue to work with Vietnam's National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) to reduce TB incidence through detection and treatment of TB and multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) patients. Activities will equip Vietnam's NTP with information on new global initiatives and current approaches for TB and MDR-TB management; improve the capacity of all levels of the health system to better plan, prioritize, and implement critical interventions to achieve the goals in the World Health Organization's "End TB" strategy; and strengthen technical capacity for Vietnam's NTP to cope with the growing TB burden.

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 Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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 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 (\$7.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security (\$7.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Targeted Support region will help prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities to identify and address threats at the 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 in targeted Pacific Island countries.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) (\$11.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account supports the goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Malaria (\$3.0 million): Activities under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will support transition efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions resulting in 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 limited commodity support and technical assistance for improved surveillance and response, capacity strengthening, and pharmaceutical management systems. PMI supports NMCPs with technical and programming activities including procurement and distribution of commodities, strengthening surveillance and monitoring and evaluation systems to support the NMCP's elimination strategy.

Global Health Security t (\$8.0 million): USAID global health security programs implement the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the Global Health Security Agenda. Resources will seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen multi-sectoral country systems and capacities across intensive and targeted support countries in Southeast Asia 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.

Europe and Eurasia (\$23.0 million)

Azerbaijan (\$4.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): Azerbaijan is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID's global health security program will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda in furtherance of the mission's democracy assistance goals. Funded activities 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 as a means to strengthen civil society's participation and government responsiveness to citizen-identified needs; reinforce 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 as part of overall improved delivery of services in these critical areas.

Ukraine (\$17.5 million)

The operating context in Ukraine has changed significantly since February 24, 2022 when Russia began its full-scale invasion of Ukraine. The war has led to the destruction of infrastructure and the interruption of services, exacerbating the spread of disease and impeding data collection and reporting on health services. Deepening U.S. investment in Ukraine's health security is critical to addressing vulnerabilities in public health systems which have been exacerbated by the war, and which heighten the potential for and impact of epidemic disease outbreaks.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$9.0 million): USAID will help to restore and strengthen TB health services following 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 will build capabilities and improve key International Health Regulation technical areas to limit risk of emergent infectious disease outbreaks stemming from the degradation of health services and infrastructure due to Russia's war against Ukraine. Planned support will include emergency planning and preparedness, risk communications and community engagement, disease surveillance and response, among other areas. USAID will support risk assessments at the national and subnational levels to inform interventions to improve readiness to respond to outbreaks. USAID will also strengthen health security communication networks, including through work with the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Public Health to update the national multi-sectoral emergency risk communication plan. USAID will support stakeholders to integrate risk communications planning into the emergency preparedness and response systems at national and oblast levels, and to tailor regional risk communication strategies toward vulnerable groups and IDPs.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$1.5 million)

Global Health Security (\$0.3 million): Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda. Funding will support technical assistance to host country governments, national health programs, and other key stakeholders to build country-level capacity in critical areas of infectious disease prevention, control, and treatment.

Tuberculosis (\$1.2 million): USAID will implement the Europe and Eurasia Regional multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) program in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. Assistance will support interventions that aim to prevent, detect, and cure TB 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 (\$24.7 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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Funded activities in this GHS 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 to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. Assistance will support the Government of Egypt to reinforce the infrastructure and operation of Egypt's health systems, including animal and environmental health. 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.

Jordan (\$2.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security (\$2.0 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Funded activities in this GHS 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 to prevent them from becoming national level or global emergencies. Assistance will strengthen Jordan's health system to ensure the country has the human resources, systems, and equipment necessary to detect and respond to future pandemics, with a focus on zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial stewardship. 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 (\$16.5 million)

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

Maternal and Child Health (\$10.0 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 pregnant, lactating and women of reproductive age and children under five years old. Programming will build self-reliance by supporting facility- and community-based interventions that increase access to, quality of, and use of emergency and routine obstetric and newborn care services and immunization coverage. Programming will include the provision of medical equipment and commodities; rehabilitation of health facilities; improvement of information and supply chain systems; technical assistance and training of healthcare providers including community midwives; and the promotion of community engagement around healthy behaviors. Funds will support interventions to prevent, detect, and respond to future disease outbreaks. 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 health effects of climate change and the impacts of the ongoing humanitarian and economic crises.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$6.5 million): USAID will support access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Activities will include improving governance and oversight skills of the Ministry of Public Health and Population authorities, particularly at the district and governorate levels.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) (\$0.3 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will contribute to the goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security (\$0.3 million): Funding will support technical guidance, management, oversight, and reporting on Global Health Security bilateral programs, including GHS Targeted Support Countries Jordan and Egypt.

South and Central Asia (\$270.4 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 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).

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 (\$8.0 million): USAID will scale-up cost-effective and evidence-based interventions that save the lives of mothers and children and provide training to trainers from health professional organizations. 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 (\$86.0 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) (\$21.5 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen the health system to identify, treat, and manage tuberculosis (TB), including 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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda. Resources in this GHS Intensive Support country will support work across ministries addressing health, wildlife, domestic animals, and forests and climate change to strengthen One Health systems to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats. USAID's assistance will 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 (\$21.5 million): Programs will address the most common causes of maternal and child deaths by strengthening health systems to provide quality services, with a focus on ensuring equitable health service access, to improve the quality and use of healthcare services during pregnancy, at delivery, and through the first five years of life, including addressing surveillance for and vaccinations to prevent childhood diseases, including polio eradication efforts. Health investments will deliver high-impact, evidence-based interventions.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$22.0 million): Programs will strengthen health systems to improve 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 FP information and services.

Nutrition (\$10.0 million): Nutrition investments will continue to link agriculture with nutrition education and health interventions. 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 (\$48.2 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 country's 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, 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 (\$9.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing

the Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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 (\$8.7 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 (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda. Resources in this GHS Intensive 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. Taking a One Health approach, and working closely with stakeholders such as the UN Quadripartite, 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 (\$11.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the global 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.

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 multi-drug-resistant (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 (\$5.5 million): USAID global health security programs will implement the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Targeted Support country will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats to prevent them from becoming emergencies. USAID's assistance will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to 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 (\$43.5 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, financing, use of data for decision making, 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. Assistance strengthens mechanisms to increase community participation in health sector decision making and accountability. USAID will continue to build self-reliance by working with the Government of Nepal (GON) to support the following activities:

Global Health Security (\$5.5 million): USAID global health security programs will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS 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 (\$15.0 million): Apply evidence-based approaches to improve maternal and child health outcomes and prevent deaths by expanding access to quality life-saving commodities and skilled healthcare providers; support behavior change for improved health seeking behavior; mitigate underlying causes of illness and death such as poor access to water, sanitation, hygiene and air pollution; and enhance facility readiness for childbirth and other critical health services. Health interventions will also support polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$15.0 million): Strengthen the country's supply chain for essential health and family planning products and increase access to voluntary family planning through improved service delivery in the public and private sectors, particularly for adolescents.

Nutrition (\$8.0 million): Support comprehensive, integrated evidence-based interventions to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under five years of age, with an emphasis on the "1,000 day period" between conception and a child's second birthday.

These investments build on the long-term U.S. assistance to Nepal's health sector, bolstering Nepal's health systems at local levels, the locus of primary health care under Nepal's federal government system. Further, the U.S. government's positive working relationship with Nepal's Ministry of Health and

Population, and increased health sector investments in government-to-government assistance, provide a continued opportunity for institutionalization of evidence-based approaches, thus ensuring the sustainability of long-term investments in the sector.

Pakistan (\$32.0 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) (\$10.0 million): Activities will focus on providing technical assistance to strengthen TB detection, treatment and management of TB drug resistance. The program will work to improve community and facility level case finding, strengthen TB diagnostics, expand decentralized treatment of DR-TB, and enhance the capacity at all levels of the health system to plan, implement and monitor quality TB services. USAID will also support efforts to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to implement TB control programs and enhance public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control.

Global Health Security (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda. Funded activities in this GHS Intensive 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; improve infection prevention practices in health facilities; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; and strengthen health emergency management capabilities to better detect, prepare for, and respond to public health and pandemic threats.

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 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.

Tajikistan (\$15.7 million)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.0 million): Funding will work to prevent and to contain TB and MDR-TB rates by expanding Tajikistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission. Programs will 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.

Global Health Security (\$6.0 million): Tajikistan is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID global health security programs will implement the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the Global Health Security Agenda. Resources will support activities aiming to

prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming emergencies. USAID's assistance will strengthen the country's systems; 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 (\$1.2 million): Programs will strengthen service provision, focusing 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 nutrition activities aimed at enhancing peri-natal nutrition and will promote infant breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding, and young child feeding and care practices.

Uzbekistan (\$11.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the global goal of combating infectious disease threats. U.S. government assistance will increase investments from the public and private sectors to end the TB epidemic.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$6.0 million): U.S. assistance will strengthen the Government of Uzbekistan's institutional capacity to prevent and contain the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB by providing technologies, including U.S. manufactured rapid-testing machines. Funds will expand Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission; to improve TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary health care providers in delivering TB services, by expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. They will also support the Government of Uzbekistan's efforts to modernize its health care financing system. USAID will support efforts to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to implement TB control programs, as well as local manufacturing 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.

Global Health Security (\$5.5 million): Uzbekistan is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID global health security programs will implement the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advance the Global Health Security Agenda. Resources will prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other threats in an effort to prevent them from becoming emergencies. USAID's assistance will 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.

Central Asia Regional (\$2.0 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 activities, working closely with other in-country stakeholders to strengthen national policies and programs, building the capacity of health providers to strengthen TB services, and raising awareness of infectious disease issues among the population.

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$2.0 million): Programs will be centered around cross-country and cross-sectoral change to address root causes and main barriers to combat TB by creating a sustainable ecosystem of strengths and opportunities in the CAR region. Evidence-driven solutions will lead to more resilient and robust healthcare systems and communities able to reduce the burden of TB in the region and build and sustain effective and equitable TB service delivery models. Funding will support regional innovations and activities that will build on the existing strengths of the CAR national TB programs and accomplish lasting change by strengthening their abilities to implement proven approaches, including increasing TB case finding and notifications, scaling up the most effective treatment and preventive interventions, and ensuring all people with TB complete treatment and stop spreading the disease.

Western Hemisphere (\$119.5 million)

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean (\$2.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security (\$2.5 million): USAID global health security programming will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy. Resources and will be used to strengthen systems to identify and address health threats early; improve laboratory and surveillance capabilities; respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

Brazil (\$6.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security (GHS) (\$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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). Brazil is a GHS Targeted Support country, and USAID funded activities 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 capacity to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens. USAID support will also strengthen Brazil's ability to conduct risk communication and community engagement, engaging with Indigenous and traditional communities in the Amazon to increase understanding of emerging infectious diseases and potential risks due to increasing human and animal contact in the Amazon.

Colombia (\$9.0 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 advancing and implementing the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). Resources in this GHS 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 (\$4.0 million): Funds will strengthen Colombia's maternal and child health system to help communities respond to the influx of Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees from Venezuela. By strengthening services for these populations, quality for all populations will improve. USAID will increase government capacity and response to provide sustainably financed, high-quality healthcare services, including for maternal and perinatal health, with a focus on these communities and to respond to current and future shocks. 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 Healthcare Insurance Scheme.

Dominican Republic (\$4.0 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): The Dominican Republic is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID global health security programming will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy. Resources will be used to strengthen systems to identify and address health threats early; improve laboratory and surveillance capabilities; respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks; improve risk communication; and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens.

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): El Salvador is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID assistance will aim to improve country capacity to combat infectious diseases, prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious diseases to prevent national and global emergencies. USAID will strengthen country capacities to identify and address threats at the national, regional, and community levels. This includes evaluating existing capabilities; strengthening laboratory and surveillance tools to detect infectious diseases; improving risk communication; coordinating global health security activities; and helping to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial-resistant pathogens.

Guatemala (\$25.0 million)

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

Global Health Security (\$8.0 million): Guatemala is a GHS Intensive Support Country. USAID will help implement the Global Health Security and National Biodefense Strategies in order to strengthen systems to prevent, identify, and address health threats early. Efforts will include assistance to improve laboratory and surveillance capabilities; increase collaboration with the environment, agriculture and animal health

sectors to detect and respond to public health threats; enhance risk communication; and reduce antimicrobial resistance.

Maternal and Child Health (\$2.5 million): Funds will promote equitable access to integrated primary health care services, reduce preventable deaths, and improve the quality of care during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and for newborns and children.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$10.0 million): Funds will support uninterrupted and equitable provision of voluntary and informed family planning services to improve sustainable outcomes by reducing governance and financing constraints.

Nutrition (\$4.5 million): Programming will improve health and nutrition planning, budgeting, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based nutrition interventions. It will also help prevent and reduce malnutrition among women, adolescents, and children in vulnerable areas, and improve availability of quality, culturally-adapted health services.

Haiti (\$33.0 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. Programming will align with the Mission's Strategic Framework, a bottom-up approach focusing on people, communities, and systems. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening and stabilizing the health system to support the productivity of the Haitian population and investing in activities that promote and improve healthy behaviors among the population.

Maternal and Child Health (\$14.0 million): Through this investment, USAID will support the Haitian Ministry of Health's implementation of the Essential Package of Services with a focus on increasing equitable access to and utilization of quality maternal services, including antenatal care, skilled personnel-attended births, and postnatal care. It will also reach rural, underserved groups to deliver high impact interventions with the aim of decreasing maternal and infant mortality and increasing access to routine immunization services. These funds will also support the Ministry of Health (MOH) to improve planning and management related to three essential functions: 1) governance, 2) health financing and 3) human resources for health. This will ensure that the Government of Haiti develops and implements domestic resource mobilization strategies, including advocacy for greater investment in human resources for health through dialogue with other national entities to continue the implementation of the Human Resources for Health Strategy.

USAID will continue to support the development and implementation of a unified supply chain for health commodities and the Ministry of Health's unified health information system to include additional reporting on key health indicators, and community-based services data.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$12.0 million): USAID will support expanding access to voluntary family planning services throughout Haiti. This will build on previous communication activities to increase awareness of best practices about family planning, providing integrated access to modern contraception across primary care services, improving access to long-acting reversible contraceptives, ultimately decreasing the unmet demand for family planning 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 modern contraceptive method, targeting key groups.

Nutrition (\$3.0 million): USAID will expand the reach of nutrition interventions such as screening, referral for monitoring and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition cases, and community screening campaigns on water, sanitation and hygiene- and nutrition-sensitive topics, targeting children and pregnant women. Activities will also include prevention of malnutrition through social and behavioral change campaigns, promotion of breastfeeding, and intensified linkages with integrated packages of primary care health services. USAID will also support food fortification interventions to reduce micronutrient deficiency among the Haitian population.

Global Health Security (\$4.0 million): Haiti is a GHS Targeted Support Country. USAID global health security programming will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy. Resources will be used to strengthen systems to identify and address health threats early, improve laboratory and surveillance capabilities, and respond rapidly and effectively to infectious disease outbreaks. Efforts will also improve risk communication, and help to prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens, as well as better respond to infectious disease outbreaks and pandemics.

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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). Funded activities in this GHS 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 Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). Funded activities 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 (\$8.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goal of combating infectious disease threats.

USAID's Global Health Security (\$8.5 million): Funded activities in this GHS Targeted Support Country will focus on the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Biodefense Strategy, and advancing the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). Funded activities 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.

Venezuela (\$4.0 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) (\$4.0 million): USAID will continue to support access to primary health care services for vulnerable populations to fill public sector gaps. USAID assistance will implement activities to reduce maternal and child mortality, including the provision of a range of MCH and nutrition support 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 (\$11.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will contribute to the 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 bolster health security and deliver sustained, equitable access to essential, high-quality health services. Health systems strengthening efforts will include support for increased resilience of regional health systems in the face of climate change and digital transformation of the health sector.

Malaria (\$5.0 million): Funds will support efforts to control malaria and accelerate progress towards its elimination in the Americas by supporting countries to implement effective approaches for malaria prevention, 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, and strengthen the evidence base for malaria vector control.

Maternal and Child Health (\$3.0 million): Funds will build capacity to advocate for policies to close health equity gaps for women, newborns, and children, including support for the expansion of sustainable social health protection platforms for vulnerable populations.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$3.0 million): USAID will work to increase access to voluntary family planning methods and high-quality services focusing on increasing equity. Assistance will leverage partnerships to build capacity to ensure the sustainable supply and distribution of reproductive health commodities.

Global Health Security (\$0.5 million): USAID global health security programming will focus on supporting regional missions with technical assistance to establish strategic partnerships with regional bodies in support of the implementation of the Global Health Security Strategy and the National Biodefense Strategy in the region.

USAID Asia Regional (\$9.5 million)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the globally shared goals 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.

Global Health Security (\$0.5 million): Funds will support the provision of technical and managerial support to regional and national level GHS activities within intensive and targeted support countries in Asia.

Maternal and Child Health (\$4.0 million): U.S. assistance will work at a regional level to improve health outcomes. 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 that are inclusive, equitable, and affordable advances better health outcomes for women and children and helps them lead more productive lives.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$5.0 million): Funding will support 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 all sectors.

DDI – Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (\$30.0 million)

Social Services/Vulnerable Children (\$30.0 million): Resources will support implementation of the U.S. Strategy Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity and the Global Child Thrive Act to ensure an effective, whole-of-government approach to investing in the development, care, dignity, and safety of the world's most-vulnerable children and their families. Children in adversity include those affected by HIV/AIDS, in disasters, or who are orphans, trafficked, exploited for child labor, recruited as soldiers, neglected, outside of family care, or in other vulnerable conditions. This effort integrates models of assistance and measures results to help ensure that children ages 0-18 not only survive, but also thrive. Resources will also support the Child Blindness Program.

GH – Global Health (\$331.8 million)

Global Health Core

Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, promoting social and 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 and in coordination with 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 the USAID TB Strategy 2023-2030 and the new UN

General Assembly High Level Meeting (HLM) TB targets. Tuberculosis is historically the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10.6 million people and claiming the lives of almost two million people each year. In partnership with private and public donors, GH will support interventions that reach, cure, and prevent TB, multi-drug-resistant-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.

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. This work will be done in conjunction with maternal and child health programming and in partnership with other international stakeholders. GH will continue 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) (\$90.1 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; polio eradication; 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) (\$102.0 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 mitigating the impact of population dynamics on natural resources and state stability. 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 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 (\$925.8 million)

Health Reserve Fund (\$10.0 million): Will support cross-cutting global health activities in challenging environments or countries emerging from crisis. It will provide flexible, no-year funding to ensure basic health services to those most in need and to build more resilient health systems. Activities would focus on six key areas: 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) (\$40.0 million): GHS centrally-managed funds will provide technical support and oversight to 50 bilateral programs, support the Outbreak Response Team to address up to three infectious disease outbreaks concurrently, and support global goods to guide and inform global policy on pandemic prevention and response. Funds will support research and innovation to strengthen animal and human health sector laboratory and surveillance capabilities, improve risk communication, and strengthen the knowledge base on emerging infectious diseases.

Global Health Worker Initiative (GHWI) (\$20.0 million): Countries with health systems anchored in a strong primary health workforce are proven to deliver better quality results, expand service coverage, and reduce preventable mortality. Resources would focus on supporting health workers at the primary care level – the foundation of essential health services (including outbreak detection and response)- to deliver better quality results, expand service coverage, and reduce preventable mortality. USAID will work to address the estimated 10 million global health worker shortfall, a core source of fragility across partner countries that is hindering frontline capacity to deliver primary health care services, by partnering with national and local governments to build required capacity for expanding health worker production and employment into local systems, including use of digital technology to improve access and quality of care.

Emergency Reserve Fund (\$90.0 million): Replenishes the Emergency Reserve Fund for Contagious 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.

Global Health Security Multilateral Organizations (\$220.0 million): Funding will support contributions or assistance to multilateral initiatives advancing the development, delivery and equitable access of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics.

TB Drug Facility (\$15.0 million): Accelerates partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs, supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Funding includes U.S. assistance 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 as well as diagnostics and other TB commodities.

MDR-TB Financing (\$19.8 million): 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 that reduce barriers to drug development and availability in partner countries.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) (\$114.5 million): Supports preventative treatments for the seven most prevalent NTDs using a proven, integrated drug delivery strategy for affected communities, supplying safe, effective drugs delivered by trained health and lay personnel.

Gavi. the Vaccine Alliance (\$300.0 million): The \$300.0 million contribution to Gavi in the Request will leverage USAID's bilateral programs to reach unvaccinated children with vaccines to accelerate progress towards preventing child deaths.

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

HIV Vaccine Research and Development (\$28.7 million): Supports long-standing research and development of an HIV vaccine, ensuring an evidence-based path to developing a safe and globally-effective vaccine to control the HIV epidemic.

Commodity Fund (\$20.3 million): Will increase condom availability and enable a comprehensive prevention approach to decrease 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 donors.

Microbicides (\$45.0 million): Supports investments in research on key products to increase acceptability and effective use of HIV prevention methods; expand product introduction research to increase access to and acceptability of available and new products; and continue leadership for donor collaboration and strategic partnerships.

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
GHP-USAID Total	3,880,000	4,165,950	4,058,000
Africa	2,022,840	*	2,127,000
Angola	22,000	*	29,000
Benin	34,000	*	40,500
Burkina Faso	55,000	*	60,500
Burundi	21,000	*	27,000
Cameroon	30,500	*	32,500
Central African Republic	1,000	*	800
Cote d'Ivoire	47,500	*	54,750
Democratic Republic of the Congo	143,500	*	147,500
Ethiopia	142,000	*	145,000
Gambia, The	-	*	2,000
Ghana	64,640	*	68,750
Guinea	39,000	*	42,500
Kenya	121,000	*	127,250
Liberia	41,000	*	43,500
Madagascar	67,000	*	70,000
Malawi	73,500	*	76,750
Mali	76,000	*	80,500
Mozambique	94,000	*	94,500
Niger	47,500	*	54,000
Nigeria	213,000	*	217,250
Rwanda	48,000	*	49,500
Senegal	69,500	*	72,500
Sierra Leone	37,000	*	42,500
Somalia	1,500	*	1,200
South Africa	70,000	*	70,000
South Sudan	26,000	*	33,000
Sudan	2,000	*	5,600
Tanzania	137,500	*	137,500
Togo	-	*	4,000
Uganda	135,000	*	137,500
Zambia	89,300	*	90,800
Zimbabwe	27,700	*	27,200
USAID Africa Regional	19,700	*	14,900
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	*	1,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	12,000	*	10,500
USAID West Africa Regional	13,500	*	14,750

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
East Asia and Pacific	187,378	*	196,300
Burma	27,378	*	26,500
Cambodia	28,000	*	27,000
Indonesia	46,500	*	48,250
Laos	11,500	*	7,000
Philippines	43,000	*	45,250
Thailand	-	*	2,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	*	2,800
Vietnam	17,000	*	19,000
Pacific Islands Regional	5,000	*	7,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,000	*	11,000
Europe and Eurasia	21,200	*	22,950
Azerbaijan	-	*	4,000
Georgia	4,000	*	-
Ukraine	16,000	*	17,500
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	*	1,450
Near East	19,000	*	24,700
Egypt	5,000	*	6,000
Jordan	4,000	*	2,000
Yemen	10,000	*	16,450
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	-	*	250
South and Central Asia	259,810	*	270,400
Afghanistan	12,000	*	12,000
Bangladesh	83,500	*	86,000
India	46,500	*	48,200
Kazakhstan	6,000	*	8,000
Kyrgyz Republic	10,000	*	11,500
Nepal	44,310	*	43,500
Pakistan	30,500	*	32,000
Tajikistan	15,000	*	15,700
Uzbekistan	10,000	*	11,500
Central Asia Regional	2,000	*	2,000
Western Hemisphere	91,500	*	119,500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	*	2,500
Brazil	4,000	*	6,000
Colombia	9,000	*	9,000
Dominican Republic	-	*	4,000
El Salvador	4,000	*	5,000
Guatemala	19,000	*	25,000
Haiti	24,500	*	33,000
Honduras	5,000	*	6,000
Jamaica	4,000	*	5,000
Peru	6,000	*	8,500
Venezuela	5,000	*	4,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	11,000	*	11,500

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
USAID Asia Regional	8,000	*	9,500
USAID Asia Regional	8,000	*	9,500
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	27,500	*	30,000
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	27,087	*	30,000
USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI)	413	*	-
GH - Global Health	316,877	*	331,805
Global Health - Core	316,877	*	331,805
GH - International Partnerships	925,895	*	925,845
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	*	90,000
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	*	300,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	397,000	*	40,000
GH/IP - Global Health Workers Initiative	-	*	20,000
GH/IP - Health Resilience Fund	-	*	10,000
GH/IP - HIV Vaccine Research and Development	-	*	28,710
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	2,500
GH/IP - MDR Financing	19,850	*	19,800
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000
GH/IP - Multilateral Organizations	-	*	220,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	107,500	*	114,500
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	15,000

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels are the same as Enacted Levels for the GHP-USAID account.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
DA	4,140,949	4,368,613	5,425,697	1,057,084

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted levels are the same as Enacted levels for the DA account.

The FY 2024 Development Assistance (DA) Request of \$5.4 billion represents a significant commitment to accelerate and sustain inclusive economic growth; strengthen global health and global health security in the wake of COVID-19; and address the root causes of irregular migration in the Western Hemisphere. The Request also promotes food security and resilience to alleviate effects of the global food security crisis.

This Request advances U.S. priorities through a range of interventions that reinvigorates democracy, human rights, and governance; promotes gender and racial equity; combats poverty and corruption; and supports U.S. allies and partners to defend shared national security interests. Funding is provided to drive global economic growth in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and counter violent extremism.

AFRICA (\$1,835.8 million)

Benin (\$1.0 million)

Assistance to Benin will support democracy, human rights, and governance and will contribute to the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. Assistance will build and reinforce the foundational capacity needed to ensure the sustainment of democracy, democratic principles, and human rights. Activities will include citizen engagement interventions that partner with civil society organizations, human rights champions, and governance actors. Assistance of almost \$0.3 million will support human rights through capacity strengthening of key organizations, outreach to affected communities, and responding to human rights concerns particularly of those most marginalized. Assistance will coordinate and partner with conflict prevention programming to counter the spread of violent extremism in Benin.

Burkina Faso (\$8.0 million)

Despite complex crises and two non-democratic transitions of government in Burkina Faso, the U.S. government has continued foreign assistance programs to help meet the complicated needs of the Burkinabe population. During this tumultuous period, the U.S. government has been successful in navigating security concerns, reaching participants through creative means such as deepening work with local partners, advancing gender equality, and increasing economic opportunities for women and youth.

With a request of \$4.0 million, the U.S. government will continue to support and strengthen governance systems and democratic institutions when appropriate, as well as reduce vulnerabilities to violent extremism in Burkina Faso. Resources will support activities that promote human rights and access to justice in areas affected by violent extremism, and decision-making that is more inclusive of women and youth, improving their civic engagement and access to equitable government services. Funds will support the transition back to civilian-led governance through assistance to the national electoral process and training of newly elected officials post-election.

Burkina Faso's long-term development depends on successfully expanding access to basic education. A request of \$4.0 million will support training for 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)

Assistance will help advance Burundi's sustainable development. The resources for this request align with this priority and recognize the development challenges that persist in Burundi. These priorities include a focus on enhancing governance, improving human rights, and lifting up youth.

The Request will support interventions addressing governance and human rights concerns. Specifically, \$2.0 million will support strengthening civil society organizations engaged in advancing human rights, improving governance, and fighting corruption. These funds will also support efforts to promote free, fair, inclusive, and transparent elections in 2025. With \$1.0 million, the U.S. government will expand interventions related to human rights, with an emphasis on promoting equal rights for all, helping to make progress on countering human trafficking, and combatting other forms of human rights abuses. Activities will advance women's economic empowerment and human rights, including the promotion of their full participation in economic decision-making.

Cameroon (\$4.0 million)

The U.S. government will build the capacity of Cameroonian civil society to promote and support democracy, improve quality of life, good governance, and peace and security efforts. These efforts align with the U.S. Strategy Towards sub-Saharan Africa and the U.S. National Security Strategy priority to revitalize democracy and human rights at the international level. Assistance will expand core subnational good governance activities in Cameroon and continue to provide technical assistance and holistic models of capacity development to a select group of civil society organizations (particularly youth and women-led) working in communities most affected by crisis and conflict. Organizational capacity building will include strengthening internal governance and improving technical expertise of civil society organizations. Technical topics to be covered will include: participation of women and youth in peace-building efforts; advocacy and coalition building among civil society organizations; strengthening democratic practices for peaceful elections; enhancing civic engagement and participation; and promoting respect for human rights. Assistance also will increase the number of small grants to civil society partners for improved service provision at the community level. These efforts will empower women to expand their agency and representation politically, economically, and socially, thereby playing an increasingly active role in their communities. In the long term, the U.S. government's efforts will gradually strengthen the ability of civil society organizations to better articulate citizens' interests, promote democratic accountability, and improve service delivery.

Central African Republic (\$6.0 million)

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. Assistance supports the call from Central Africans to build a country that is unified, peaceful, stable, prosperous, tolerant, and accountable. Assistance in CAR promotes peace, respect for human rights, and democratic governance. It empowers communities to advocate for their interests and meet their basic economic needs. Assistance 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 and other human rights violations.

Chad (\$5.0 million)

Chad is at a tumultuous political moment. After transitional President Mahamat Déby raised expectations that he would steer away from the authoritarianism that characterized his father's 30-year rule, he has taken steps to tighten his grip on the centralized power structure. Recent crackdowns on protesters calling for improved democratic principles have diminished hopes for democratization while the country looks towards elections in 2024.

As the country navigates this challenging period, U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will focus on strengthening civil society participation in the upcoming elections. Activities will focus on marginalized groups to ensure their concerns are communicated through the media and to government officials to make government more accountable; and to ensure these groups' voices are heard during town hall meetings and other fora where citizens have an opportunity to contribute to public discourse. The focus on civil society and media that strengthens democratic culture helps elevate American values with the goal of reducing the influence of authoritarian actors in the region. Assistance will contribute to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment in public institutions and the promotion and strengthening of civic participation and engagement of youth and women. Funding will contribute to the long-term objective of strengthening the civics education program in Chad's public and private schools by increasing awareness of civic values, building greater respect for the rule of law, and promoting diversity.

The Request reflects a \$2.0 million increase from the FY 2023 request level. These additional resources will help to counter the growing threat of mis/disinformation in Chad; help counter trafficking in persons through a new regional mechanism; and address issues around respect for human rights, documentation of human rights violations, inclusion in dispute resolution systems, and access to legal services.

Cote d'Ivoire (\$6.0 million)

Assistance will continue to support Côte d'Ivoire in its efforts to strengthen democratic governance by enhancing stability, transparency and responsiveness to the needs of the population. A coastal West African state, Côte d'Ivoire is increasingly under threat from encroaching violent extremism (VE) from the Sahel. Assistance will focus on addressing the underlying grievances and vulnerable conditions of communities bordering the Sahel that are most at-risk of VE expansion. Community cohesion will be fostered through a variety of conflict resolution approaches with particular attention to women, youth, and marginalized groups.

Assistance will support new activities to strengthen Côte d'Ivoire's democratic processes and continue to build resilience to VE within at-risk communities. Funds will support elections and political processes, promote human rights, strengthen civil society, and advance girl's and women's civic and political leadership and inclusion in decision-making spheres. Activities will support youth and women's leadership in preparation for 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. The U.S. government will continue to work with conflict-affected communities to address local drivers of conflict and adopt mechanisms that strengthen social cohesion and foster peaceful resolution of disputes. Assistance will enhance the constructive and solution-oriented role civil society can play in holding the government and elected officials accountable, supporting activities that foster women's empowerment and inclusive political dialogue, and catalyzing the role the media could play in amplifying the legitimate concerns of the people.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$98.0 million)

This Request supports the DRC to become more peaceful and prosperous with improved opportunities for communities and individuals to thrive. U.S. assistance will support conflict-free minerals trade, reconciliation and community cohesion, and social protection for marginalized populations, including trafficking in persons (TIP) and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors. The request will improve food security through better agricultural techniques and markets. Funds will expand delivery of quality education; improve public financial management and citizen oversight; support a more transparent economy with increased access to markets; and strengthen media, civil society, rule of law, and respect for human rights.

This funding will increase access and improve the quality of education for girls, children with disabilities, and indigenous people and create safer learning environments in conflict-affected communities. With \$29.8 million, assistance will provide training, curriculum development, and pre-primary education; increase access to formal and non-formal education; and provide female youth skills training to promote economic empowerment, functional literacy, and youth resilience to conflict, with an emphasis on disability rights. Activities will raise awareness about GBV prevention in learning environments.

With approximately \$29.9 million, assistance will improve broad-based and sustainable economic growth. Activities will help agriculture and market systems actors improve agriculture practices to enhance food security, generate income, and improve livelihoods of smallholder producers. Activities will increase public and private sector facilitation and accelerate agriculture-led growth and government action to improve the business-enabling environment. U.S. assistance will build resilience by increasing producer-buyer linkages to strengthen inclusive agricultural markets and promote expanded and diversified market-oriented livelihoods and nutrition-sensitive market-systems development.

Assistance of \$19.3 million will promote good governance through a variety of programs, such as a more independent, effective, and transparent judiciary by supporting anti-corruption reforms and expanding access to legal services. Funds 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. Assistance will enable public and private actors to establish responsible and sustainable mining practices that promote good governance through improved traceability systems, increased local beneficial ownership, and oversight of private investment to ensure transparency and accountability. Funds will improve independent media by promoting freedom of expression and sustainability of media with training and exchanges. Assistance will prevent human rights abuses by strengthening civil society's advocacy and watchdog roles and the rights of indigenous peoples living in and around national parks. To counter TIP, assistance will improve the ability of the Government of DRC (GDRC) to implement counter-TIP (C-TIP) policies at the national and provincial levels and implement the new C-TIP legislation.

With \$19.0 million, the U.S. government will support sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in select settings. Assistance will use market-based approaches to incorporate private sector interests into country-context specific business models to expand access to water and electricity in health facilities and surrounding communities. The request will finance infrastructure to store, transport, and treat water and build stronger, more adaptable institutions that can predict, plan for, and cope with climate variability. Activities will improve water sector governance and strengthen the GDRC's ability to sustainably deliver WASH services.

Funds will support local communities to resolve conflict and reinforce peace and security in eastern DRC, while improving access to services for marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples. Activities will adopt cross-sectoral stabilization approaches to address drivers of conflict that continue to fuel activities of armed groups such as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria – Democratic Republic of the Congo (aka ISIS-

DRC), March 23 movement (aka M23), and Cooperative for Development of the Congo (aka CODECO). USAID will build community resilience to conflict, foster accountable, trusted, citizen-responsive institutions that address grievances before they lead to violence, and promote inclusive, diversified economic growth. Across these efforts, the U.S. government will prioritize women's empowerment and employ community-based approaches to counter GBV through the delivery of essential services, survivor advocacy, and improved legal protections.

Djibouti (\$7.0 million)

Djibouti's high youth unemployment rate provides an opportunity to build a more inclusive economy and reduce the potential for civil unrest and political instability, which negatively impacts U.S. security interests in the region. U.S. assistance addresses youth unemployment, improves basic education, and builds the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) with a goal to strengthen Djibouti's economy, improve private sector employment opportunities, and boost local governance through enhanced citizen engagement.

With a request of \$1.0 million of higher education funds, the U.S. will support technical and vocational education and training centers to improve workforce readiness and competitiveness. Interventions will be based on market needs and will primarily support the emergence of quality jobs for youth and prepare them to secure those jobs.

A request of \$2.0 million of basic education funds will improve early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education in formal or non-formal settings in urban and rural schools. Evidence-based interventions will focus on students, parents, teachers, out-of-school youth, and education administrators. The activities will provide innovative, cost-effective approaches to expand equitable, safe, inclusive, and quality education across multiple sectors.

Finally, \$4.0 million in U.S. assistance will support activities that foster an enabling environment for participation by CSOs, citizens, and the private sector; build CSO and citizen advocacy efforts for good governance and human rights; support monitoring and oversight initiatives by citizens; strengthen CSO engagement in service delivery; facilitate citizen participation in decision-making on matters affecting their communities; build and develop CSO organizational capacity; and help CSOs promote a transparent and demand-driven environment conducive to workforce development, education, health, and other cross-cutting sectors.

Ethiopia (\$55.2 million)

Ethiopia's political and economic landscape is rapidly changing following the cessation of hostilities in the North, armed violence in the Oromia region, persistent drought and other climate-related shocks, and economic challenges. The core U.S. strategic goal is to advance reconciliation and a peaceful resolution of the conflict while mitigating instability associated with the dire economic situation. The request increases funding for democracy and governance, education, food security, environment, and climate change. With \$16.1 million, the U.S. will increase efforts to strengthen human rights protections and civic voices at the national level and in targeted regions of the country. Funds will empower women, youth, and other marginalized communities 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 development of laws that prohibit GBV and discrimination. Assistance will strengthen implementation of human rights services, including GBV survivors' legal support. With \$2.5 million, U.S. assistance will facilitate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions to improve the population's sustainable access to potable water and sanitation, and to protect safe water sources. Activities will promote hygiene behavior change

and work with public and private partners to improve the management of WASH systems to make potable water and sanitation available to populations at lower costs. Funds will sustain existing activities and emerging priorities, including urban sanitation, WASH financing, and menstrual hygiene management.

New activities will provide targeted technical assistance on private sector engagement and build management capacity to increase sustainability and service delivery in rural areas and rapidly urbanizing secondary cities and town centers. With \$4.0 million, assistance will increase basic education programs in both conflict and drought-impacted regions. Programs will focus on access to education and provide a responsive approach for the nature of regional conflicts and/or the impact of drought and the recovery challenges in the education sector. Building on prior investments, funds will enable a rapid response to children's needs through formal and non-formal education, including psychosocial support and social and emotional learning interventions. Illustrative interventions include temporary learning spaces and provision of learning and recreational materials that help children to return to school. The U.S. government will work with youth-led and youth-serving organizations to provide essential education services for out-of-school youth to enhance employability skills, including accelerated learning in literacy and numeracy and soft skills training, such as conflict mitigation skills.

The Request includes \$27.5 million for agriculture programs. Assistance will foster small and medium enterprise development in the food and agriculture system to increase jobs, incomes, and access to healthy diets. Funds will help pastoralist communities to adopt climate-smart technologies, improve access to markets, and develop greater access to finance. In the highlands of Ethiopia, activities will assist the most vulnerable and food insecure households to strengthen their resilience. Activities will promote bolstered market systems and institutions, environmental sustainability, gender and youth empowerment, and social cohesion while building resilience in communities vulnerable to shocks by improving local coping capabilities. U.S. assistance will expand women's economic empowerment, employment opportunities, and leadership roles in the agriculture sector. Activities will include GBV prevention and response interventions that promote women's equal access to resources, services and will promote women's access to agricultural inputs, services, finance, markets, employment, and income-generating opportunities. Activities will provide business development services and address structural barriers for women's economic empowerment.

With a request of \$1.0 million for environment programs, U.S. assistance will increase work with local indigenous groups, ecotourism operators, and other private sector partners to increase biodiversity and community resilience in areas including the Omo Valley. These funds will help ensure that communities lead efforts in biodiversity conservation and ecotourism, enhancing incomes from improved natural resources management and non-timber forest product management, and increasing tourism employment. With a \$4.0 million request for adaptation funds, activities will improve early warning and response systems for disasters, including by providing communities and districts with appropriate weather information. Activities will also promote information and data sharing to improve community adaptability to respond to climate shocks.

Gambia, The (\$2.0 million)

As an emerging democracy, nearly all of The Gambia's institutions, both state and non-state, have weak capacity and functionality. The Gambia's fledgling democracy is also undergoing a massive transitional justice process to hold the previous regime accountable for past crimes while strengthening public trust in key government and justice institutions. The U.S. government's top priority for The Gambia is to support Gambians in the creation of a truly democratic state, one where the government operates under the rule of law, respects human rights, holds itself accountable, and invests in its people. Supporting citizen-state interaction, including through assistance to the justice sector and civil society, will be a critical component of this strategy. Assistance 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. Specific attention will be given to marginalized populations suffering discrimination, including ensuring equitable participation of women from different cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds in civic spaces. Results will reinforce the relationship and collaboration between the government and citizens by helping establish a judicial system built on trust and accountability.

Ghana (\$66.1 million)

Ghana is currently facing a major economic crisis resulting from several factors, including the Government of Ghana's (GOG) response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the adverse impacts of Russia's unjustified invasion of Ukraine. U.S. assistance will support Ghana's economic recovery by: accelerating trade and improving the business environment for private sector engagement; strengthening government systems to implement policies and deliver quality services to all citizens; and accelerating sustained development in northern Ghana. 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 \$66.1 million, the United States will partner with the GOG to strengthen national and local government systems to better deliver quality public and private education, health, governance, agriculture, and water and sanitation services to all citizens, particularly those living in northern Ghana, and respond to disasters and shocks, such as COVID-19, climate change, and the current economic crisis. 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.

Although Ghana has not experienced the armed conflict or violent extremism that have plagued many of its neighbors, it continues to face multiple, overlapping forms of domestic conflict, including those stemming from long-standing political, land tenure, farmer/pastoralist, and chieftaincy disputes. U.S. assistance will be used to engage local actors, especially women and youth, 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.

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.

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, and stimulating private sector engagement. 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) in rural and artisanal fishing communities 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, 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.

Guinea (\$3.0 million)

Assistance of \$3.0 million will support democracy, human rights, and governance to accelerate the path to free and fair elections for a democratic transition. Activities will focus on strengthening civil society, the independent media, the justice sector, targeted local government actors, and will provide limited technical assistance to the Government of Guinea to support the democratic transition. The request supports the promotion of an inclusive electoral legal framework, political dialogue and consensus-building on peaceful electoral processes to reinforce a democratic transition; civic and voter education; promoting peace and stability in conflict-prone regions; efforts to reduce trafficking of persons; and improved service delivery at the local level.

Activities will work with local partners to improve community-level peace dialogues, in line with the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. To avoid additional restrictions authorized under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, USAID will engage local partners to address the root causes of human trafficking in Guinea. Activities will improve transparency and accountability in service delivery by local governments through education and training for remaining elected local council members, mayors, and targeted technical staff, augmenting the capacities of public officials to fulfill their responsibilities to citizens through better governance practices. 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; developing the technical competency and performance of the judicial workforce; and expanded opportunities for women, youth, and marginalized people to participate and engage in politics and local governance.

Kenya (\$87.3 million)

Assistance will improve key Kenyan governance, health and market systems; improve the resilience of vulnerable populations and environment; mitigate external risks; catalyze economic growth opportunities for young people; and leverage Kenya's regional opportunities.

Good governance funding of \$11.4 million will facilitate citizen action and engagement with county and national institutions and government leaders to advance program goals in accountability, citizen- and gender-responsive governance, peace-sensitive development, and improved intergovernmental coordination. U.S. assistance will support citizen- and youth-led initiatives to strengthen county public financial management systems and enhance transparency and accountability at the national and county levels. Funding will enhance citizen voices, participation, and influence in development and improve local service delivery. A request of \$3.1 million will enable local civil society and media to advocate for an enabling environment that protects and promotes civil society and citizen participation while

strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in analysis and oversight; advocacy; coalition building; internal governance; membership representation, and services. The \$4.2 million request for political competition and consensus building funds will advocate for electoral reforms; strengthen key electoral institutions and political parties and enhance civic and voter education ahead of the 2027 general election.

The \$2.0 million request for biodiversity funding will support collaboration with the Government of Kenya and local organizations to strengthen natural resource management and investments, counter illegal wildlife poaching and trade, and continue to partner with conservancies and conservancy umbrella organizations. Through community conservancies, U.S. assistance 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. The \$7.4 million request for adaptation and sustainable landscapes funding will support the implementation of climate legislation and regulation, sequester carbon through improved rangeland management, and promote local resilience and adaptation.

The \$11.0 million request for basic education funds will support implementation of 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 support training for both teachers and youth facilitators to assess and group students by skill level to provide reading practice at the right level. USAID will also support education system strengthening and the use of appropriate technology to improve access to quality basic education services. With \$1.0 million in higher education funding, the U.S. government will engage in partnerships with Kenyan higher education institutions, national and local government institutions, and the private sector to support youth economic development and transformation.

\$38.9 million in agriculture funds will help create inclusive growth and new market opportunities for Kenyan agribusinesses and farmers. This will sustainably reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition and increase women's economic inclusion while strengthening local food systems. The request will continue critical resilience programs in northern Kenya that empower communities to respond to shocks and decrease dependence on humanitarian assistance. The U.S. government's enterprise-driven approach to facilitating inclusive agriculture-led economic growth will increase competitiveness, improve access to finance, and create jobs for youth and women.

The Request includes \$8.2 million in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) funding to facilitate partnerships with civil society, businesses, national and county governments to strengthen water security and increase and improve access to WASH services. Funds 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. The Request 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.

Liberia (\$66.8 million)

More than half of Liberia's five million people live below the poverty line. Liberia possesses fertile land and dependable precipitation yet ranks in the bottom six percent globally on the UNDP 2020 Human Development Index. Liberia has some of the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the world, and one of the lowest life expectancies. More than half of all adults are illiterate. Although tax revenues have increased, partially as a result of USAID technical assistance, Liberia still struggles to build public

institutions and deliver basic services to its citizens. The Government of Liberia (GOL) remains a very willing partner, with numerous instances in which this partnership has led to meaningful improvements.

Assistance will focus on interventions that support both the GOL and U.S. government strategic priorities for inclusive and sustainable development. Resources will foster and strengthen Liberia's democracy and self-reliance by prioritizing good governance, civil society and media strengthening, and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. To account for the limited GOL capacity, USAID will emphasize private sector-led economic expansion and increased engagement with citizens writ large.

\$16.9 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funding will support continued decentralization, land tenure security, civil society and media strengthening, increased domestic resource mobilization, and budget transparency. Activities will support women's and youth political leadership, support civic education in primary schools for Liberian youth, strengthen independent media outlets and journalist training, and enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for and monitor GOL policy reforms and service delivery. USAID will prioritize interventions that counter trafficking in persons, combat SGBV, increase transparency, and strengthen citizen engagement with GOL and subnational entities.

Water and sanitation funding of approximately \$13.9 million will be used to increase the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation facilities. U.S. 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 \$11.0 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 foundational literacy; social and emotional learning and universal design for learning; learning incentives to reduce financial barriers to education; increased teacher training and professional opportunities; the reintegration and appropriate placement of over-age and out-of-school youth within 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 approximately \$25.1 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. Private Sector Productivity funds will fill a critical gap in the Mission's programming and allow for the design and implementation of new activities to leverage private sector financing. U.S. 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 acres 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.

Adaptation funding will be used to support critical local initiatives necessary to effectively respond to climate change pressures and improve adaptation in areas such as urban resilience, coastal management, and preparedness.

Madagascar (\$24.6 million)

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 impacts of climate change; and promote sustainable economic growth. All interventions will consider an inclusive development approach to ensure all people are included and can participate fully in and benefit equally from development efforts. Interventions will also consider issues of gender equity and apply gender approaches that are critical to improving the 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.

Assistance of \$2.4 million will strengthen governance by improving accountability, administration, and financial management of government resources. Interventions will empower key legal and/or civil service institutions to promote the rule of law, fight corruption, and enhance the environment for doing business. Interventions will also bolster and empower decentralized and deconcentrated local governance mechanisms.

Assistance of \$2.1 million will expand access to sustainable WASH services in rural and urban sectors. 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 use tailored social behavior change interventions to generate demand for water and sanitation services and improve hygiene behaviors. These WASH activities will contribute to improving health outcomes, particularly among children under five at risk of under-nutrition and diarrheal disease.

Assistance of \$3.0 million will contribute to the successful implementation of an early grade reading curriculum that USAID piloted. Ensuring access to quality early grade reading instruction in targeted regions will improve the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and dropout rates of the most vulnerable children and will provide the most critical tool for academic success in later grades: timely mastery of reading skills.

Assistance of \$7.0 million will promote environmentally sustainable agriculture and help the Malagasy people develop alternative livelihoods, withstand climate shocks, and improve agricultural practices, in order to avoid harm to local ecosystems that the population depends 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.

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 \$4.0 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, conservation agriculture and sustainable fishing practices; and work with communities to protect land and watershed productive resources. In southern Madagascar in particular, assistance will support communities to adapt to climate change and become more resilient. With \$4.0 million, sustainable landscapes activities will support on-going reforestation efforts, strengthen forest and wildfire management, reduce emissions, prevent deforestation and degradation, and promote carbon market opportunities. Such revenues can contribute to a sustainable financing approach for conservation and community livelihood activities.

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 \$2.1 million will improve the

management of protected areas and strengthen environmental governance and land tenure, as well as prevent deforestation and strengthen reforestation efforts to increase carbon sequestration. Interventions will engage communities to help them adapt to the negative effects of climate change.

Malawi (\$73.2 million)

Assistance to Malawi, using an integrated approach, will capitalize on Malawi's democratic advancements to the two governments' mutual benefit and focus use of resources and interagency efforts across key U.S. national security priorities. Funds will support strengthening democracy through reforms and fighting corruption; strengthening global health security and combat infectious disease threats; improving inclusive and equitable access to primary, secondary, and tertiary education; working with the private sector to build a more stable, resilient, inclusive economy; and tackling the climate crisis. Funds will also support interagency efforts across three, interrelated pillars of the State-USAID Integrated Country Strategy: Strengthen Democratic and Accountable Governance; Foster Private Sector Expansion; and Support Human Capital Development.

Of the \$18.0 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funds, \$7.9 million in good governance funding will deepen citizen engagement and strengthen systems that regulate government expenditure and service provision, increasing transparency and accountability for money flowing through the economy and mitigating corruption. Political competition and consensus building funds of \$4.5 million will build Malawi's democracy, improve oversight, and strengthen public confidence in elections. Civil society funds of \$5.6 million will complement partnerships with oversight institutions, by expanding civic engagement to demand accountability from elected officials.

Of the \$17.0 million in education and social services funds, \$15.0 million will support the implementation of the Government of Malawi's National Reading Program, improve literacy, and increase the availability of quality teaching and learning materials. Investments will improve English and Chichewa reading and language skills for primary students; aid the Ministry of Education to conduct national assessments of student and teacher reading performance; and engage family and community members in children's reading. Higher education funds of \$2.0 million will support partnerships with U.S. and Malawian institutions to increase access to post-secondary education, including distance learning, agricultural sector workforce development, and an improved enabling environment for study, particularly for adolescent girls, young women, and other marginalized groups.

Water and Sanitation funds of \$4.0 million will strengthen water-sector governance and increase access to safe drinking water, sanitation products, and hygiene services to mitigate the spread of communicable diseases such as COVID and cholera.

Of the nearly \$34.2 million in economic growth funds, Malawi, as a Feed the Future focus country, will use almost \$21.6 million to 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 promote commercialization, value addition, and private sector engagement for a more productive, diversified, and competitive agriculture sector. Funds also support rural-based private sector investments and partnerships with anchor firms, smallholder organizations, cooperatives, and micro, small, and medium enterprises. 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. Private Sector Productivity funds of \$2.81 million will allow the Mission to proactively partner with a more diversified pool of business actors across economic sectors including health, education, agriculture, natural resource management, tourism, and manufacturing, developing partnerships, mobilizing trade, investment, credit finance, and building skills for youth, women and

smallholder organizations. Environment funds of \$1.8 million will reduce threats to Malawi's globally significant aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, promote improved fisheries management, protect habitats, and combat wildlife trafficking. Adaptation investment of \$5.0 million will reduce climate change vulnerabilities, avoid economic losses while inducing economic benefits, strengthen local systems and enhance the resilience of individuals, households, and communities. Clean energy funds of \$1.0 million will help the private sector transition to alternative clean energy options that reduce vulnerability to climate change. Finally, \$2.0 million of sustainable landscapes funds will promote forest management, strengthen enforcement, and increase the availability of clean cooking alternatives by supporting forest-friendly, clean energy businesses and assess climate finance.

Mali (\$61.5 million)

Mali faces great challenges which include: insecurity, political and social crises, climate-driven food crises, rampant corruption, and poor governance. All of these stifle Mali's ability to improve its bottom-tier ranking in the UN's Human Development Report. This budget request will build capacity in Mali to make progress on sustainable development goals, assist the transition to democratically elected rule, and contribute to good governance and the country's stabilization. U.S. assistance to Mali will be aligned with the objectives and contribute to the achievement of the interagency Sahel Strategy approved on March 14, 2022.

Approximately \$4.3 million in assistance will continue improving 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 empower peace building in conflict-affected communities to mitigate and manage conflict, while prioritizing communities' most pressing development needs, such as countering disinformation, addressing trafficking in persons, and focusing on youth by providing them with vocational skills to counter the influence of violent extremism.

Assistance of \$12.0 million 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 transition to democracy. Interventions will continue to address the hampering effects of corruption on development efforts.

Approximately \$4.7 million will improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) by increasing the delivery of water infrastructure and public services and improving sustainable water service delivery through better governance practices in rural communities; support a new integrated WASH infrastructure activity focused on providing water to rural communities in the southern regions; strengthen community participation in water governance and financing; and increase community and individual awareness of water- and sanitation-related health issues.

Approximately \$16.9 million of basic education funds will be used to build on development gains achieved in improved learning outcomes (early-grade reading and mathematics in primary schools, numeracy/literacy), including provision of services to regions experiencing protracted conflict in the north and center of Mali. Activities will promote equitable access to improved quality education for both in-school and out-of-school children and the most marginalized, including youth, adolescent girls and children with disabilities.

Approximately \$23.5 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 for Malian farmers and market participants through diversified livelihood options,

nutrition-sensitive approaches by (1) increasing sustainable gains in the production of subsistence cereal crops and improving the ability of pastoralists to increase incomes and improve nutrition, while minimizing environmental impact; (2) developing new activities to support diet diversification and rainfall-independent income generation; (3) providing assistance to promote private sector engagement and seek to increase financing opportunities and partnerships for Mali's agricultural-led growth; (4) supporting activities that improve post-harvest handling and storage in order to increase robust trade that meets World Trade Organization and West Africa Regional standards for food and livestock; (5) developing agricultural programs that address malnutrition in support of reducing stunting and promoting growth for children under five years old.

Mauritania (\$2.0 million)

Consistent with U.S. government national security objectives, assistance in Mauritania will 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 extremism online and in communities. Programming will provide Mauritanian youth with inclusive economic growth and gender empowerment opportunities, and encourage civic engagement to promote social cohesion.

The Request will support USAID's Nafore activity, which promotes constructive alternatives to violent extremism for young Mauritians by strengthening their sense of agency, expanding vocational and economic opportunities with a range of youth services and activities, expanding income opportunities for unemployed youth, and establishing supportive social networks offering youth safe spaces with a range of psycho-social services. Resources will also support USAID's Tamkeen activity to build the capacity of young women and men to positively contribute in their communities and avoid recruitment by violent extremist groups by building networks of community organizations that promote social cohesion and civic engagement, create a learning-focused platform to develop soft skills, leadership and facilitation while learning to discern and stop the spread of dis/misinformation.

Mozambique (\$78.6 million)

Assistance will continue to promote a more resilient Mozambique that is better prepared for the future. Assistance 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 and people with disabilities. Assistance will also support Mozambique's long-term recovery from, and resilience to, severe weather-related events and food insecurity. The Mission will use funding to continue to address gender inequality, women's empowerment, and gender-based violence issues in all programs.

Assistance of \$2.0 million in conflict mitigation and stabilization will implement activities to build social cohesion between citizens and government and improve government capacity to address service delivery constraints in health, education, and WASH sectors in Northern Mozambique. Activities include building the capacity of citizens to hold government accountable, community platforms for dialogue and peace building, community rehabilitation projects, and technical assistance to local government entities to improve service delivery in newly recaptured areas, especially in areas with high numbers of internally displaced persons or returnees.

Assistance of \$7.4 million in democracy and governance funding will improve governance by strengthening central, provincial and district and/or municipal level government's capacity to plan, budget, deliver, and monitor vital public services with greater transparency and accountability. Funds will

strengthen civil society organizations to influence positive change and improve government accountability, and increase participation of youth, women, and people with disabilities in the upcoming 2024 elections. 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 will promote rule of law by improving systems and processes in prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife crimes, corruption, and human rights abuse cases across the country.

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 private sector delivery. 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 flooding, and conflict.

Assistance of \$14.0 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.

Assistance of \$22.5 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 remote smallholder farmers to inputs, financing, and markets. Assistance will also increase engagement and employment levels for youth and women in rural enterprises. Funds will support agricultural research and shared best practices, including for sustainable agriculture and climate smart technologies, as well as advocacy and technical assistance to improve the policy environment for agricultural development.

Assistance of \$18.2 million in environment, adaptation and sustainable landscapes funding will support conservation efforts that protect terrestrial and marine resources, including endangered wildlife in several protected areas in the Gorongosa, Niassa, and northern coastal landscapes, which face recurrent threats from climate change and over exploitation. Assistance will support conservation science; mitigate human-wildlife conflict; strengthen fire management; support community adaptation planning; link to carbon finance; improve forest and mangrove management; and strengthen community-based natural resources management and livelihood opportunities, including for the marine and fisheries sectors.

Niger (\$50.7 million)

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 support the foundations for more enduring peace and stability, while reducing community and institutional vulnerability to recurrent shocks from climate, conflict, and disease. The request will contribute to women's empowerment, youth engagement, and inclusion of marginalized communities across all sectors of work.

Assistance of almost \$7.8 million will bolster democracy, 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 provide basic services, and supporting citizens to know their rights and address locally identified development

priorities. Rule of Law resources will 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 support constructive engagement between government and civil society to improve local service delivery, accountability, and policy reforms that reflect citizen priorities. Civil society support will include increased capacity and ability to advance reforms, accountability, locally-led development and localization. Assistance for Political Competition and Consensus building will support electoral reforms outlined in lessons from the 2017-2021 elections cycle, improved political dialogue, civic education, voter registration, capacity building for political parties and the national election commission, and preparations for the 2025 local and national elections. These investments contribute to the National Security Strategy priorities to defend democratic values in an era of strategic competition between democracies and autocracies to show which system of governance can best deliver for their people and the world.

Assistance of \$6.0 million for conflict mitigation and stabilization will support the ability of Nigerien communities to proactively address and mitigate drivers of conflict. USAID activities will address complex local conflict dynamics that are leveraged by Violent Extremist Organizations for recruitment and control which are driven by ethnic and caste-based rifts; gender inequities; population momentum; competition for land and water between farmers and herders; and inequitable access to services among communities. Activities will enhance local management of these types of community conflicts and build the capacity of Nigerien partners at the local and national level to prevent the escalation of conflicts and counter the influence of violent extremism, and contribute to implementation of Niger's national action plan on Women, Peace and Security.

Economic growth funds of \$28.7 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. Activities will support the growth of the agro-input sector supporting capacity building for agrolenders and liquidity for loans to farmers and input vendors, and provide capacity building around the kind of technical innovations required to raise agricultural productivity needed to drive economic growth. In addition, economic growth funds will support adaptation efforts within the agricultural sector. Private sector productivity will be enhanced by supporting improvements to the business enabling environment.

Almost \$3.3 million will promote improved water security, reduce land degradation, and build sustainable local capacities for recovery from shocks and stresses. This will include training and technical assistance for communities, government, and private sector providers; geospatial and hydrogeological monitoring to enhance natural resource and risk management; and small grants and direct investments in drinking water and sanitation infrastructure and services, among other activities.

Of the \$5.0 million request, \$2.0 million of basic education funds 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.

Nigeria (\$67.1 million)

Assistance to Nigeria will promote stability, economic growth, and advance Nigeria's path to sustainable development. As the economic engine of West Africa, Nigeria is a crucial U.S. trade, investment and security partner, and plays a foundational role in regional prosperity. As part of the effort to counter communal violence and violent extremism, U.S. assistance will address drivers of conflict by strengthening democratic governance, broadening economic growth, increasing the capacity of Nigeria to adapt to climate change impacts, expanding quality health access, and improving education services.

Assistance of \$18.8 million will strengthen the ability of government institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) to fulfill their respective mandates. USAID's Peace Action for Rapid and Transformative Nigerian Early Response activity will build a sustainable and durable "early warning, early response" conflict prevention system. The Strengthening Civic Advocacy and Local Engagement activity will enhance the capacity of CSOs to advocate, collaborate, and manage specific initiatives focused on topics such as ensuring greater transparency in the state budget and expenditure process. The State Accountability, Transparency, and Effectiveness activity will strengthen organizational governance for improved service delivery. New activities will provide community leaders with the requisite skills to promote tolerance and mitigate conflict and violent extremism in their communities.

Assistance of \$5.7 million through the Sustaining Electoral Engagement in Democracy and Sustaining Electoral Accountability and Transparency activities will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to manage elections, enhance 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.

Feed the Future food security programs totaling \$24.6 million will fund agricultural development and resilience-focused activities to ensure climate-smart outcomes. U.S. assistance will increase agricultural productivity, boost profitability of smallholder farmers and livestock herders, promote trade, increase farmers' access to inputs, technologies, finance, and markets, and fund innovative agricultural technologies. Funds will support three new activities, which are under development, focused on resilience, value chain development, and private sector engagement. These activities will advance greater political and economic stability, improve nutritional status, mitigate drivers of conflict and poverty, and accelerate broad-based economic growth.

Assistance of \$5.0 million will support Nigeria's pledge of net-zero carbon emissions by 2060 through support of the Nigeria Energy Transition Plan. Funds will accelerate a carbon-free future by supporting the development of on and off-grid clean energy solutions to increase the supply of electricity in Nigeria and reducing reliance on polluting diesel and gas generators.

Assistance of \$3.0 million will support activities to increase the capacity of Nigeria to adapt to climate change impacts while promoting better environmental management practices, locally-led partnerships, and climate-smart agriculture. Interventions will advance Nigeria's 2021 Climate Change Act, which provides a framework for climate action at the national level and is the first stand-alone, comprehensive climate change legislation in West Africa.

Assistance of \$10.0 million will fund three interrelated activities: Strengthening Deaf Education, Empowerment and Employment, Leveraging Education Assistance Resources in Nigeria to Read, and Opportunities to Learn. The U.S. government will work with targeted Nigerian states to: increase the number of children and youth receiving formal and non-formal education; strengthen the availability of high-quality instruction for children in lower primary grades, including girls and children with disabilities; and strengthen Nigeria's ability to effectively plan and allocate education resources to reform curriculum policy and strengthen teachers' professional development so more children can learn to read. Due to increasing insecurity, activities will also expand access to safe schools and non-formal education centers for children who are out of school due to conflict or other societal upheavals, and support communities in providing psycho-social recovery services for learners and educators.

Rwanda (\$41.5 million)

The Request advances U.S. foreign policy priorities to promote inclusive development; improve economic growth, trade, and investment; 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. Ongoing and recurring instances of human rights violations and degradations of democratic and civic space, as well as Rwanda's involvement in regional conflicts and threats to its neighbors' sovereignty, raise critical concerns about stability, security, and fundamental rights and freedoms in Rwanda and the East Africa region.

\$3.7 million will seek to strengthen the rule of law, increase citizen oversight of government, foster social cohesion, and protect human rights. This funding will enable greater access to the justice system, especially for members of marginalized groups, through building the capacity of justice sector actors; support legal aid providers; and strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Assistance will build the capacity of citizens and media to hold the government accountable and advocate for their priorities, as well as provide support for civil society organizations working to protect human rights. Assistance will provide needed support for trauma healing and reconciliation to rebuild communities.

\$0.8 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.

Of the \$10.5 million in assistance, \$10.0 million will support the basic education system to improve literacy outcomes for all Rwandan learners by the end of grade three. 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. By supporting systems that are responsive to gender issues and focused on removing barriers to learning for children with disabilities, assistance will ensure children opportunities to gain foundational literacy skills. 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 three, activities will include a focus on early childhood development and pre-primary education, in addition to continued support for primary education.

\$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 increase entrepreneurship and employment opportunities for youth, women, and persons with disabilities across rural, peri-urban, and urban geographies.

\$23.5 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. 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.

\$3.0 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.

Senegal (\$65.5 million)

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. Where appropriate, U.S. assistance will prioritize locally-led development, implemented through direct government-to-government awards with GOS entities to build country ownership, capacity to deliver services and share in the resourcing and implementation of development objectives, as well as local civil society organizations.

Almost \$36.5 million will support economic growth. Of this amount, nearly \$26.5 million will support the GOS to implement a comprehensive food security strategy to reduce poverty, to improve nutrition outcomes, and to increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Targeted technical assistance will increase the competitiveness and resilience of strategic value chains, including cereal, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries in partnership with local government, the private sector, and farmer, fisher, and herder organizations. Activities will build on previous investments to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to economic growth through an inclusive, private sector-led approach. U.S. assistance of \$7.0 million will help mitigate climate impacts through activities that promote sustainable land use practices and technology for decision-making by farmers, herders, and fisherfolk; as well as to scale-up market-driven approaches to clean energy. Activities will address overfishing and illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing by strengthening sector governance, and increasing the use of science and technology for improved decision-making, management, and transparency.

\$5.4 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.

\$7.6 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.

\$16.0 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, and supply instructional materials. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support youth workforce development activities to equip youth with critical skills needed for the labor market.

Sierra Leone (\$2.0 million)

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 both at the national and local levels. U.S. assistance will improve the transparency of national and local-level decision-makers to citizens on issues of importance to their communities. Activities will also assist citizens, civil society, and media to engage with local decision makers, thereby strengthening the social contract.

Assistance will support citizens and civil society to effectively advocate for their concerns and to participate in national and 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 national and local level. Activities will assist national and local-level decision-makers to gather input from citizens and stakeholders, be more transparent in their processes, and to be more responsive to citizen needs.

Somalia (\$67.0 million)

Assistance will advance U.S. government strategic priorities in Somalia, namely providing stabilization programming and building resilience in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia. Programs will reduce humanitarian need and address the root causes of radicalization by supporting effective governance, promoting stabilization, and encouraging inclusive economic development. By partnering with Somali government institutions, communities, households, businesses, and civil society organizations, the U.S. government will help Somalia and its people invest in their own development.

Assistance to Somalia is critical to U.S. national interests and integral to preventing and countering violent extremist organizations from expanding their sphere of influence. It also will build the resilience of households most affected by climatic and conflict shocks, and reduce the likelihood of them needing humanitarian assistance in the future. U.S. assistance will address the conditions that enable the emergence and expansion of violent extremist organizations, such as al-Shabaab. Conditions include injustice arising from poor, undemocratic and even predatory governance and exclusion from political decision making, economic opportunities, and basic service delivery, including health and education. In response, assistance will help develop more inclusive, accountable, and effective local institutions and processes. To build household resilience, assistance will enable rural households to adopt more climate-smart practices such as drought resistant seeds and enable urban households to diversify livelihoods towards less climate dependent options.

\$33.0 million in democracy and governance programming will deepen citizen trust in legitimate, local governance institutions. Activities will advance political inclusion, expand access to justice, and strengthen the transparency and accountability of key government institutions. Programs will increase the participation of marginalized groups in political processes; support political, economic, and social reconciliation between communities; support dialogue between the federal government and member states; and enable citizens to navigate formal and customary justice systems to secure solutions to their grievances.

Assistance for democracy and governance will also consolidate gains made by Somali 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 increased public confidence, in turn, will create space for assistance programming to help communities address the underlying vulnerabilities and grievances that violent extremist groups exploit and to strengthen the foundation for inclusive economic growth.

\$13.0 million in basic education programming that will support the provision of non-formal, accelerated education, bolstering stabilization gains. Working with the Somali government and private sector stakeholders, the U.S. government will ensure 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 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.

\$20.0 million in agricultural programming that will focus on building economic resilience to recurrent climatic and conflict shocks and create sustainable, diversified livelihood opportunities in rural and urban areas for the most vulnerable households (including marginalized youth). Partnering with Somalia’s dynamic private sector, the US will promote drought resistant crops, drought resistant fodder for livestock, and fisheries as climate-smart solutions to the ongoing drought. Assistance will be delivered through inclusive market systems to combat the economic exclusion that contributes to marginalization and can increase the appeal of violent extremism. Programs will also strengthen the integrity of the financial sector, enabling Somalia to increase financial system access for all Somalis, especially those who have been historically excluded from financial services; re-integrate into the global financial system; and expand opportunities for foreign direct investment.

South Africa (\$11.0 million)

At a time when democracy and fundamental human freedoms are under threat, it is globally significant that South Africa succeed as an inclusive, open, and competitive democracy that protects its citizens’ rights and delivers on their ambitions. That South African citizens enjoy fundamental human freedoms and participate in the governance of their country is a public good. U.S. funding of \$3.0 million will support civil society organizations, citizens, and national and sub-national government institutions to promote accountable and inclusive governance, including mitigating xenophobic and collective violence. Funds will support civic and citizen engagement to effectively advocate for government accountability. Funds will be used to deliver civic education in the lead up to the 2024 national elections. Funding will support efforts to strengthen social cohesion and mitigate conflict by addressing the disconnect between national policies and their implementation in South African communities.

Partnering with South Africa in the fight against climate change is a priority. South Africa’s heavy reliance on coal for electricity places it in the list of top 20 GHG emitters in the world. The Just Energy Transition Partnership will accelerate decarbonization by replacing coal-fired power generation with renewable energy and ensuring an energy transition that is just and inclusive. Adaptation to climate change presents South Africa with an opportunity to transform the health of the economy and build resilience. U.S. funding of \$8.0 million will support climate priorities, including the advancement of South Africa’s Just Energy Transition. Clean Energy funds (\$4.0 million) will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and implement its Nationally Determined Contribution. This assistance will target South African priorities to support energy transition pathways, and includes supporting the green hydrogen strategy and strengthening the enabling environment to attract private investment. Adaptation funds (\$4.0 million) will promote equitable and inclusive approaches to manage transition risks of coal-dependent individuals and communities. This assistance will catalyze a shift to resilient, low-emission communities and align workforce development to a decarbonized economy.

South Sudan (\$31.8 million)

Assistance to South Sudan seeks to support a reduction in the reliance on emergency response, with a focus on conflict mitigation and peacebuilding; an independent media and empowered civil society;

economic growth input to reduce food insecurity; water, sanitation, and hygiene services; and community-based educational opportunities for disadvantaged, out-of-school vulnerable children and youth. All assistance in South Sudan will go to non-governmental organizations.

\$5.0 million will be used to increase civic participation and build community and national-level cohesion. Resources will support peacebuilding, strengthening the capacity of local organizations and leaders, media, interfaith communities, and services to support victims of gender-based violence and trauma. Funds will support civil society, accountability, and preparation for national elections. Anticipated impacts include stronger civil society, wider use of peacebuilding tools, and increased efforts to hold leaders accountable. Journalists and independent media will provide credible information to citizens.

\$6.0 million will be used to increase access to credible and accurate information for citizens. Media outlets will be able to raise revenue from other sources and be well connected to the audience producing quality programs for their citizens. Supported local media will provide a platform for citizens to engage with the government and demand accountability for full implementation of peace commitments and steps to address subnational violence, human rights violations, and the absence of civic space.

\$4.3 million will increase access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation and hygiene to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, mitigate water-related conflicts, and provide safe WASH facilities to prevent gender-based violence (GBV). Activities will promote positive hygiene and sanitation practices; expand access to safe water and sanitation; and support and strengthen the capacity of community leaders to govern water and sanitation services. Emphasis will be on ensuring water, sanitation and hygiene investments are designed to reduce the risk of GBV and are accessible to vulnerable populations.

\$5.0 million will provide learning opportunities in a safe and protective environment to children and youth negatively impacted by conflict. Activities will support disadvantaged, out-of-school children and youth by increasing access to learning basic literacy and numeracy; soft and life skills development including entrepreneurial, vocational, and work-based learning opportunities; and social and emotional learning and well-being. Assistance will include establishing temporary learning spaces; training volunteer teachers on literacy and numeracy instruction; business and entrepreneurial skills, and psychosocial support. Activities will also provide teaching and learning materials and will support Parent-Teacher Associations and other school governance structures.

\$10.5 million will fund the agricultural development activity Resilience through Agriculture. This activity will increase the resilience of farming households and communities, enabling them to recover from environmental and conflict-related shocks. The activity will continue to build on a multi-sectoral system and approach that focuses on agriculture markets, food productivity, livestock farming, rural livelihoods, and better water, sanitation and health (WASH) and nutrition. Anticipated results include increased productivity, diversified livelihoods, and improved nutrition.

\$1.0 million for climate adaption will fund the Afia WASH activity. A baseline assessment was conducted that identified potential climate impacts on the resilience of water and sanitation infrastructure in targeted geographical areas. Seasonal flooding is the major concern identified. Therefore, U.S. assistance integrates climate-resilient adaptive designs for all water and sanitation infrastructure, such as raising platforms for water point and sanitation slabs above historical flood heights. The activity focuses on strengthening inclusive, resilient services through a dual focus on sustainable service expansion and professionalized operations and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure.

Sudan (\$43.1 million)

Assistance will support progress toward democracy, peace, and resilience, and unlock greater inclusive development by partnering with communities, civil society, the private sector, and other donors to support the foundation for more enduring peace and stability in Sudan. Funds will support elevating the voices of all Sudanese, including women, youth, and other marginalized communities while reducing community vulnerability to recurrent shocks from climate, food insecurity, conflict, and disease. Should a credible civilian-led transitional government be restored, the U.S. government will re-evaluate its engagement with Sudanese institutions and authorities.

Activities will be implemented to improve resilient livelihoods against economic, environmental, and social shocks—while providing increased food security—by encouraging the adoption of sustainable agricultural production practices, strengthening agricultural marketing systems, and expanding access to basic services, i.e., health, water, and sanitation. Programming will emphasize equity and inclusivity for women, youth, and marginalized communities, along with empowering women as agents of change.

With \$22.1 million in democracy and governance funding, activities will focus on enabling conditions for a democratic transition in the establishment of democratic processes, institutional capacity strengthening, and increasing advocacy for democratic and human rights reforms—both in the capitol and beyond, including underserved regions. Activities will foster community cohesion by working at the community level and across the country to implement consensus-building measures, strengthen civilian participation in policy dialogues, and increase equitable access to justice. U.S. assistance will support the transition to a popularly accepted civilian-led government through creation of democratic institutions, acceptable transitional justice and rule-of-law, as well as wide-spread civic education training; technical assistance to support political and economic reforms and to increase legislative and governance capacity; peace building and community engagement activities across the regions; local governance (capacity building of municipalities, budgeting, and service delivery); and rule of law and transitional justice.

U.S. assistance will support electoral and political process strengthening, including constitution making; electoral preparations; political party capacity building; support for peace agreements and processes needed for a comprehensive peace; consensus-building; inclusivity; and civic engagement. Efforts will also include making necessary preparations and developing capacity for free and fair elections that promote popular participation from across Sudan.

Assistance will improve the enabling environment to prevent and address human rights violations and protect advocacy and bolster human rights protection through documenting abuses; protecting human rights actors; and private sector engagement in respecting international human rights norms.

Sudan made progress towards implementing diversified, inclusive, and sustainable growth policies that reduce extreme poverty and strengthen the economic safety net for the most vulnerable. U.S. assistance will support capacity building and strengthening of farmers' cooperatives, associations, and micro, small, and medium enterprises; improve agricultural productivity through access to technologies, diversification in crops, and farm mechanization; support women's income-generating activities; build agricultural markets and trade through a value chain approach, improving post-harvest management, promoting small and medium enterprises, and training and skills development for youth in agriculture related livelihood opportunities.

In addition, funds will support building climate resilient food systems following an integrated approach to improve water, energy, and resource use in crop production; providing conflict-prone areas multifaceted economic and livelihood options; and supporting women's income-generating activities.

Assistance will strengthen Sudan's capacity to provide access to quality health care, nutrition, and WASH services and support vulnerable populations against the impacts of man-made crises and natural disasters through increased and sustained use of gender sensitive and climate-change friendly basic water and adequate sanitation services and hygienic practices and improved new management models that are able to provide reliable water services while recovering costs for operation and routine preventive maintenance.

Tanzania (\$59.5 million)

Assistance advances America's strategic interests while improving the lives of Tanzanians and building a country capable of progressing beyond its need for assistance. The Request will address national security priorities in the region, including improving the business environment to create opportunities for U.S. firms and broader private sector growth, combating violent extremism, advancing democracy and the protection of human rights, improving education outcomes, combating wildlife trafficking and other forms of illicit trade, and advancing regional and domestic stability. Foreign assistance focused on children and youth will build a solid foundation of skills fundamental for economic competitiveness, which will help prevent young people from becoming a destabilizing force within Tanzania or the region.

With \$16.4 million, assistance will address challenges to effective democratic governance, which include limited political competition and public accountability, and weak media and civic institutions. U.S. assistance will support citizen engagement in decision-making, strengthen the resilience of civil society and media, advance women and girls' political participation, and advance the protection of fundamental freedoms. Support to youth-led and youth-focused civil society organizations will encourage meaningful youth participation in civic, social, political, peace-building, and economic life. These interventions will support nascent and potential democratic reforms, including in the run-up to the 2025 general elections.

Through basic education programming, \$4.0 million in U.S. assistance will continue to improve foundational reading, writing, and math skills in pre-primary and primary schools. Assistance will influence ongoing national education policy and curriculum reforms and pilot evidence-based teaching and learning models that have been mandated for use at national scale. Assistance will strengthen school-community partnerships for safe and inclusive learning environments and provide access to quality education for deaf and blind students.

With \$19.1 million, assistance will increase agricultural productivity and incomes while creating livelihoods (particularly for the burgeoning youth population) and contribute to an improved enabling policy environment. Promoting business opportunities with links to U.S. technology, goods, and services will be another focus. Private sector partners and associations will be strengthened and engaged to reach rural farmers, particularly youth, with high-quality agricultural inputs and improved techniques. Activities will also engage the Tanzanian government to transform market systems across agriculture value chains.

The U.S. government will provide technical assistance and coordination across the business ecosystem for the implementation of the Blueprint—the Government of Tanzania's framework for transforming and improving the business climate. Assistance includes access to affordable finance and improving the business regulatory environment, particularly for small and medium enterprises. \$6.6 million is requested for these efforts.

\$4.1 million will improve natural resources management and protection of keystone species as a basis for the long-term conservation of Tanzania's unique and highly biodiverse ecosystems and as a source of sustainable livelihoods. Funds will strengthen coordination between local communities, civil society, government, and the private sector, as well as promote the involvement of women, youth, and underrepresented communities in the management of natural resources and formulation of policies that

promote investments in the biodiversity sector and counter wildlife trafficking. Interventions will strengthen management of marine protected areas and wild-capture fisheries.

\$6.0 million will increase climate resilience of communities and vulnerable ecosystems and species by diversifying climate-informed livelihoods, expanding decision making spaces, increasing access to capital, implementing sustainable management plans, and enhancing habitat connectivity. Such activities will include enhancing the management of marine protected areas and sustainable wild fisheries and assisting institutions to control catchment degradation and overexploitation or pollution of critical surface and groundwater resources.

With \$3.3 million, the U.S. government will continue to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services by providing technical assistance to the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, local water basin boards, urban water and sanitation utilities, and water user associations. Areas of focus will include operational efficiency, revenue collection, financial management, and WASH-related social and behavior change.

Uganda (\$66.8 million)

The Request advances U.S. foreign policy priorities of developing a more educated, healthy, economically prosperous, and resilient Uganda 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, shrinking civic space, and slowing economic growth, Uganda exhibits worrying signs of fragility and is emblematic of broader degradations of democratic norms and violations of rights and freedoms. 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; combat corruption and authoritarianism; and seek to promote democratic norms and defenders of democracy and human rights in Uganda. This assistance supports the Ugandan people and is necessary to ensure the future health, prosperity, and cooperation of Ugandans, despite a closing political space and human rights violations and abuses by the Government of Uganda.

\$21.5 million will fund democracy and governance programming in the areas of civil society, good governance, human rights, and political competition and consensus-building. Funds will be used to train and support local civil society organizations to operate effectively in a restrictive space and to advocate for respect for human rights, improved governance, and other local issues including improved government accountability and service delivery. In the area of human rights, assistance will support organizations, including those focused on LGBTIQI+ issues, in demanding and pressing for the basic human rights of freedom of expression and assembly, and freedom from torture and persecution based on political or sexual orientation. Programming will also focus on improving domestic revenue mobilization and ensuring accountable use of resources at both the national and sub-national levels, including by fighting entrenched corruption. Assistance in the area of political competition and consensus-building will support advocacy for democratic political processes that reflect the will of the people.

\$2.9 million will promote sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services; 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.

\$7.0 million will support education for primary school children after the longest COVID-related school closure in the world. Current data indicates that as many as 94 percent of grade 2 children in high-vulnerability areas of Uganda cannot read a single word. Basic Education funding will improve early

grade reading skills among children entering grades 1-3, strengthen basic education systems, promote education policy reform, train teachers, develop and distribute instructional materials, and increase student retention and completion rates. Funding will also address and prevent school-related gender-based violence and promote positive health-seeking behavior among adolescents.

\$1.0 million will support tertiary institutions in the areas of teaching and social work, complementing separately funded service delivery activities in these sectors. Activities will include the development and implementation of curricula and training at the tertiary level, in partnership with relevant institutions, and the improvement of higher education quality, thereby producing a better skilled workforce aligned with development priorities.

\$30.3 million will strengthen the enabling environment for investment in Uganda's agriculture sector, improve nutrition and food security, boost 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 and the effects of the ongoing war in Ukraine and improve resilience to other shocks and stresses, such as climate change.

\$4.0 million for adaptation will support community and household resilience and climate adaptation. Funding will support implementation of Uganda's National Climate Change Policy and implementation of Uganda's climate ambitions as laid out in their Nationally Determined Contribution.

Zambia (\$49.8 million)

Assistance will be delivered in partnership with the Zambian government, civil society, and the private sector to advance development outcomes through more effective development choices and governance, enterprise-driven economic growth, and increased resilience among its vulnerable citizens. The request will support programs to strengthen democracy, human rights, and governance; improve education outcomes; support the agriculture sector and increase food security; combat wildlife trafficking and the impacts of climate change; sustain biodiversity; improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and facilitate trade and investments through the private sector.

\$14.5 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, promote cyber and media freedom, improve domestic revenue mobilization, strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of the local governance system and public financial management at national and sub-national levels, and strengthen electoral integrity. This will reduce opportunities for corruption, reduce the suppression of freedoms of expression and association, and support civic actors to expand democratic space and advance sustainable financing of development outcomes.

\$4.0 million will strengthen basic education outcomes through improved early-grade reading instruction, school management and learning assessment practices, inclusive education, and private sector and community investment. U.S. assistance will make investments in tertiary teacher-training institutions to prepare teachers to deliver quality primary education and ultimately form the healthy and productive citizens essential to development.

\$3.3 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 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.

\$1.6 million will promote trade and investment to create opportunities for job creation for the largely youthful Zambian population and help deliver democratic dividends.

\$0.8 million in clean energy programs will support reforms to attract the private sector to the industry and encourage the establishment of independent power producers and cost-reflective tariffs.

\$16.2 million for agriculture will support the implementation of the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy, promoting reforms in policy and regulatory environment supportive of private sector investment in agriculture, enabling its stakeholders to prosper. Assistance will support agricultural productivity; promote the efficient production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods; and facilitate access to finance for small and medium enterprises working in this sector.

\$9.4 million will support adaptation, environment, and sustainable landscapes programs. Funds will support partnerships with the private sector to improve natural resources management and biodiversity conservation, combat wildlife trafficking and the impacts of climate change, reduce deforestation, and provide economic benefits to host communities. Assistance will support strengthening and achieving Zambia's adaptation ambitions under its Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plan with the aim to improve resilience, food security, and inclusive growth.

Zimbabwe (\$22.5 million)

Assistance to Zimbabwe supports the transition from chronic vulnerability to a more resilient, inclusive, and democratic society.

\$10.5 million will support civil society organizations' engagement to promote good governance, rule of law, and to address issues of human rights. Resources will support improved public financial management, parliamentary strengthening activities, and media capacity building. Activities will encourage electoral reforms and improved transparency of democratic electoral processes to promote outcomes reflecting citizen voices. Assistance will support an environment where Zimbabweans can safely engage in informed, issue-based political discussion, including support to local organizations that provide specialized services to constitutional rights defenders and others affected by political violence. Assistance will enhance citizen participation in national healing and reconciliation and reintegrate victims of violence and torture into their communities.

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. U.S. assistance in agriculture advances the U.S. National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality priority to dismantle systemic gender barriers.

Assistance of \$4.0 million for climate adaptation will strengthen community-based natural resource management and practices to better adapt and increase resilience to climate change and weather variability in biodiverse yet drought-prone areas in Zimbabwe.

USAID Africa Regional (\$328.3 million)

Resources will advance U.S. policy priorities and promote a more peaceful and mutually beneficial future for the people of Africa and the United States.

Power Africa (\$100.0 million) will drive energy transformation for sub-Saharan with the goal of adding 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, and bolster human development through private sector-led energy development that delivers market-based reliable, affordable energy and inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Power Africa will support the development and financing of renewable energy projects and enable reforms to attract and sustain long-term private sector investment, unlocking financing for more U.S. capital for power transactions to achieve a clean energy market and opening up new opportunities for U.S. investors, equipment suppliers, and energy and technology companies. Activities will support healthcare electrification and telecommunications partnerships to provide reliable, renewable power and digital connectivity.

Prosper Africa (\$100.0 million) will unlock and accelerate two-way trade and investment between the United States and African states by modernizing and synchronizing the U.S. government's trade and investment toolkit to more effectively facilitate transactions and shape future market opportunities; mobilizing billions of dollars of private capital for Africa's sustainable growth; promoting African exports to the United States through the African Growth and Opportunity Act and regional integration through the African Continental Free Trade Area; and improving the business enabling environment to foster competitiveness, promote cross border trade, and attract private investment.

Digital Transformation with Africa (\$50.0 million) will expand affordable and inclusive digital connectivity and improve the livelihoods and economic well-being of Africans through digital technologies, expand digital access and literacy, and strengthen digital enabling environments across the continent.

Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), \$20.0 million, will strengthen organizational capacity to sustainably develop leadership skills and strengthen networks of young people to build transformational leaders who advocate for peace, security, and democratic governance in their countries. Support for leadership training on business and entrepreneurship, civic leadership, and public management will continue. Efforts will harmonize YALI activities, build host institutions' capacity, foster alumni collaboration and innovation, and increase knowledge sharing.

Other activities will increase the capacity of regional institutions to support agriculture-led growth, food security, and resilience by advancing learning and building capacity for evidence-based policy and regulatory reform, and enterprise-driven food system transformation. Funds will help conserve and sustainably manage wildlife and targeted marine, freshwater, and terrestrial systems, counter conservation crimes 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 financing and regional institutional capacity. Activities will integrate gender equality and inclusive development principles and practices with an emphasis on addressing gender-based violence and child marriage, promoting women, peace and security, and enhancing women and girls' leadership.

Assistance will fund research and programs to prevent and mitigate violent conflict, build peace and community resilience, counter violent extremism (CVE), and identify trends in local governance. Funds will provide technical assistance to Missions on peace and security, CVE, and counter terrorism activities. Funds will support efforts to survey African public attitudes on governance, democracy, and society; enhance understanding of and responses to closing civic space and the capacity of African civil society; and conduct country assessments and analytic studies of governance issues such as digital development and anti-corruption. Education funds will strengthen systems, localize foundational learning, increase

resilience through education and school safety, support struggling learners, increase the cost-effectiveness and evidence-base of education interventions, support digital skill development and distance learning, and build cross-sectoral education opportunities that advance human capital development. A request of \$20.0 million will support activities in Sudan across agriculture (\$5.0 million), adaptation (\$2.0 million), clean energy (\$3.0 million) and civil society (\$10.0 million) sectors. Given the uncertainty of Sudan's political trajectory, these funds may potentially be reallocated to other African countries.

USAID Central Africa Regional (\$73.0 million)

\$63.0 million 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.

Funding is requested for USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) to 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 forest 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 incorporate gender considerations into all its activities.

Assistance will expand the use of PPPs to improve return on investment and stimulate innovation. The PPPs will leverage funding and knowledge from the private sector and bring together local communities, government, and private sector actors to improve management of PAs, address threats to biodiversity, reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, address gender-based violence, and provide communities, including indigenous peoples, 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 and partnering with energy or commercial agriculture processing firms adjacent to PAs.

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.

Additionally, \$10.0 million is requested for peace and stabilization programs to strengthen the foundations for durable peace, and adopt cross-sectoral stabilization approaches to address drivers of conflict that gave rise to and continue to fuel the activities of armed groups and community militias in Central Africa. 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 that are able to address grievances before they lead to violence, and promote inclusive, diversified economic growth. Across all these efforts, assistance will prioritize women's empowerment and seek opportunities to counter gender-based violence.

USAID East Africa Regional (\$39.1 million)

Funding is requested to 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. USAID will also advance the capacity of regional market systems by improving regional trade systems and increasing investment in targeted sectors. Combined, these efforts will result in a more stable, prosperous, and self-reliant East Africa region.

\$3.4 million requested for environment programming will mobilize sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation, collaborate on a regional agenda for climate, build capacity for enforcement and prosecution of conservation crimes, promote regional, multi-stakeholder dialogue, learning, and decision-making, support regional management of transboundary natural resources, and increase awareness and influence behavior change.

\$8.0 million in adaptation and \$2.0 million in sustainable landscapes is requested to pilot carbon markets, strengthen the resilience capacities, and provide climate information services to communities, governments, institutions, and systems to respond to drought, floods, and climate impacts in cross-border areas.

\$16.7 million is requested in agriculture funding to improve regional agriculture competitiveness and food safety, enhance transport efficiency along key corridors, increase access to finance for 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. In resilience, USAID will continue leading exchanges that foster resilience learning and best practices among six East Africa resilience focus countries, and will work within three cross-border cluster areas - Karamoja, Mandera and Moyale - to strengthen community's social cohesion, increase women's economic inclusion, improve cross border trade, reduce natural resource based conflict, enhance climate adaptation strategies, and increase capacities to respond to transboundary shocks and stresses. Furthermore, USAID 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 for human and productive uses. This will help stabilize food prices and increase access to food.

\$9.0 million is requested in trade and investment funding to accelerate regional integration and significantly increase two-way trade and investment with the United States. USAID's partnership with TradeMark Africa will streamline trade along key corridors, improve agricultural competitiveness, and advance inclusive economic growth. USAID will address challenges that marginalize women who are small-scale 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. In particular,

USAID will focus on structuring trade enhancing projects that leverage private-sector financing given the limited fiscal space of governments across East Africa. USAID will also support mutually beneficial trade and investment relations between the United States and East Africa, including increased African Growth and Opportunity Act utilization through supporting results-based partnerships with the private-sector focused on increasing jobs and exports at scale. These activities will create 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.

USAID Sahel Regional Program (\$50.1 million)

Assistance implemented in the Sahel is consistent with U.S. government policy goals to advance democratic governance, reduce the impact of climate change, and reduce human suffering. This is achieved through activities that promote resilience and food security, counter violent extremism, and increase synergies among humanitarian assistance, stabilization, and resilience activities.

Resources will support a new multi-sectoral resilience activity designed to strengthen resilience to shocks and stresses, address economic and political drivers of violent extremism, and save lives and livelihoods with a focus on women and youth agency. USAID activities in the Sahel benefit women, girls, and boys, as well as reduce existing gender gaps. Specifically, resources will support communities vulnerable to violent extremism to mitigate shocks caused by natural disasters, climate change, and socio-economic conflicts to better manage scarce water resources, enhance sustainable and productive land use, improve disaster risk management, and reduce drivers of conflict between communities.

The Request includes approximately \$2.0 million for education programming which will support basic education for 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.

The Request includes \$15.1 million for agriculture programming to support inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth to diversify economic opportunities for entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises, advance agricultural intensification, and increase the usage of climate smart technology. Funds will help strengthen agricultural and food market systems, with special attention to small ruminants, poultry, and nutritious foods. The selection of poultry and small ruminants value chains is driven by their accessibility to women and youth.

The Request includes \$3.5 million for private sector productivity programming. Funds will enhance the efficiency and inclusiveness of market systems; train producers and buyers in financial management, agricultural and livestock production, and food processing; sponsor business-networking events; facilitate access to loans; establish public-private partnerships for market management; educate and train local officials on improving the business climate; and provide small grants and business training to entrepreneurs.

In addition, \$4.4 million will support water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities with the goal of improving access to water and sanitation, including access in health facilities.

This Request also includes \$8.0 million for adaptation programming to provide a critical response to disastrous cycles of drought and flooding, promote climate adaptation through climate-smart water and soil conservation, improve natural resource management, and identify private sector solutions to advance climate adaptation. Programming will continue to promote the active participation of women and youth in regional and local decision-making bodies and improved hygiene and sanitation.

The Request includes a \$13.7 million democracy, human rights and governance funds which constitutes a substantial increase relative to the FY 2023 request. These resources will help to counter the growing threat of disinformation through programs that increase understanding and tracking of mis-, dis-, and mal-information, as well as interventions to counter its influence. Funds will help counter trafficking in persons through a new regional mechanism, and will address issues around respect for human rights, support for human rights defenders, documentation of human rights violations, inclusion in dispute resolution systems, and access to legal services. Funds will also support the transition back to civilian-led governance in Burkina Faso by supporting the electoral process and training of newly elected leaders post-election. Additionally in Burkina Faso, funds will help address the gaps between community needs and the capacity of local governance actors to respond. Funds may also support democratic processes in The Gambia.

USAID Southern Africa Regional (\$50.7 million)

Assistance will support regional efforts to reduce trafficking in persons, foster economic growth, improve health, increase water supply and sanitation, and protect biodiversity.

\$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, Human Rights and Governance funding of approximately \$4.4 million will support efforts to increase transparency and accountability and strengthen government responsiveness to citizens. Funds will support governments and civil society to institutionalize anti-corruption measures and demand for integrity in governance. The U.S. government will employ human rights-based approaches that reflect an understanding of how trauma impacts beneficiaries of development programs; support the meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalized individuals in political processes; and build the capacity of political leaders and civil society to develop evidence-based policies that are responsive to citizen needs. Funds will also be used to promote the development and/or strengthening of regional networks to promote learning and sharing of best practices around democratic principles.

Approximately \$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. Funding will be used to integrate waste and plastics management and circular economy principles to catalyze a shift to more integrated and resilient services and reduce emissions.

\$19.0 million will support trade in agriculture (\$10.0 million) and non-agriculture (\$9.0 million) sectors throughout Southern Africa. In addition, U.S. assistance will increase access to venture capital, investment match-making services, and investment capital from U.S. and Southern Africa institutional investors into needed infrastructure projects. Activities will support Southern African firms to trade with the U.S. under the African Growth and Opportunity Act by supporting firms to meet U.S. standards, such as Food and Drug Administration labeling requirements, and make business to business connections with U.S. trading partners. Funds will also be used to structure new investment funds that increase access to venture capital in the region to increase the capital needed for new business startups and job creation in sectors such as digital technology, health care, and agribusiness.

\$5.8 million will combat wildlife trafficking and safeguard biological diversity and ecosystem services, which sustain the regional economy and 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.

\$16.0 million will advance regional climate priorities. Sustainable Landscapes funds of \$2.0 million will reduce carbon emissions through improved forest and peatland management in the upper Okavango River Basin and other priority landscapes in the region. Clean Energy funds of \$6.0 million will promote off-grid, renewable energy solutions in the upper Okavango and other priority areas 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. Lastly, \$8.0 million in Adaptation funds will strengthen the resilience of institutions and communities to climate-related shocks and stresses, increase water security in a water-scarce and water-stressed region, and promote the use of climate science for improved decision making and governance of shared resources and services.

USAID West Africa Regional (\$58.0 million)

USAID/West Africa Regional will address development challenges that are inherently regional in nature, and include transnational, transboundary, and multi-country programs, regional policy harmonization, and scaling up best practices across countries. The request will continue to promote gender equity 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.

\$1.7 million will enhance peace, democracy, and stability in West Africa. Preventing violent extremism (PVE) efforts will aim to counter attempts by violent extremists to gain legitimacy while protecting American interests. U.S. assistance will strengthen regional, national, and local institutions' and actors' abilities to promote peace and security, prevent violent extremism, address the causes and consequences of conflict, and respond to drivers of conflict and fragility. Resources will support interventions in the Sahel and targeted coastal states including, but not limited to, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo, as well as conflict prevention and PVE cross-border interventions between the Sahel and coastal West African states, in support of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. These efforts will include advancing the roles of youth and women in preventing conflict. The U.S. government will continue to support learning, flexibility, and adaptability to meet evolving conflict and social dynamics and address emerging governance and insecurity challenges.

With \$5.8 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funding, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacities of regional, national and local partners to promote democratic governance in select member states through promoting participatory, representative, and inclusive political processes; assisting civil society and government partners to advance civil and political rights, including freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly; enabling citizens to exercise their right to vote through periodic, free, fair, and peaceful elections; and supporting the abilities of civil society and independent open media to provide oversight and access to information through addressing mis/disinformation. Assistance will also strengthen democratic processes by enhancing resilient ecosystems against conflict, including electoral-related violence. Programs will strengthen civil society's 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.

\$16.0 million, will increase agricultural productivity and resilience, strengthen national and regional systems for managing food crises, and promote self-reliance by improving food and nutrition security and

adopting agricultural innovations. Additionally, \$9.0 million will build partnerships, create jobs, promote exports, increase investment, reduce trade costs, and improve the business-enabling environment while deepening bilateral trade and investment relationships between the United States and West African firms through the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

\$10.0 million of sustainable landscapes will improve the conservation of critical forest landscapes through ecologically sound approaches for resilient growth; reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions; restore forests; and improve environmental governance. Environment funding of \$2.5 million will improve protected area management, build the capacity of rangers and judiciary officials to respond to illegal trafficking of wild flora and fauna, protect critical habitat for great apes, raise awareness for biodiversity conservation, and promote low-emission development. This will also support women's economic empowerment and strengthen resilience across the region in communities that depend on forest resources and conservation efforts. Adaptation funding of \$8.0 million will support the management of forests 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 enhance capacity to integrate climate change information into decision making. Water supply and sanitation funding totaling \$5.0 million will improve sanitation and increase access to clean water for a healthier population by developing the skills and capacity of service providers in urban and peri-urban environments.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$567.6 million)

Burma (\$45.0 million)

Assistance will help Burma return to a path of democratic governance in response to the February 2021 coup and ensure that the basic needs of Burma's people are met. The deposing of the democratically elected government has led to armed conflict, insecurity, and a highly non-permissive civic space and operational environment. Resources will support the capacity of pro-democracy actors, both inside and outside of Burma, to establish the conditions for a credible, negotiated settlement to Burma's political crisis. USAID-funded foreign assistance activities implemented in Burma align with key U.S. National Security Strategy priorities, including the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy, State/USAID Joint Strategic Plan 2022-2026, and USAID/Burma's Action Plan. USAID's assistance will strengthen and provide support to civil society, research organizations, and business associations to advocate for a return to democratic governance; support non-military-regime-controlled local governance; promote ethnic and religious tolerance and equality; include women, youth, and other marginalized groups as beneficiaries of USAID programs; promote freedom of expression and information; help civilian economic actors counter military control of economic assets; and strengthen household resilience.

Assistance will increase food security for vulnerable populations and marginalized groups in conflict-affected areas in Burma and promote household and community resilience. USAID will work with communities to improve social cohesion and market linkages in the agriculture and aquaculture sectors, while also partnering with civil society actors to promote inclusive and locally led development. USAID will leverage its convening power to bring various sectoral actors together to support increased productivity, improved market access, and sufficient distribution of inputs necessary for sustainable agriculture.

Land deterioration resulting from deforestation and unsustainable agriculture practices account for more than 80 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions in Burma. Following the 2021 coup, these unsustainable practices have continued to negatively impact long-term food security. U.S. assistance will work through key stakeholders to strengthen resilience and reduce risks to ecosystems and livelihoods

from extreme weather events and climate variability and change. Interventions include reliable data collection and analysis and real-time crop yield and production forecasting to better understand how households are coping. This activity supports agriculture development and humanitarian assistance programming as well as sustainable landscapes.

Through private sector partnerships, USAID will strengthen gender equality, social inclusion, and livelihood opportunities, while also working to undermine corruption through targeted investments and partnerships with the civilian private sector. Additionally, activities will support small and medium businesses in key civilian economic sectors to compete with entrenched networks of crony businesses supported by the military and other malign influences. Interventions include technical assistance to improve access to finance for small, medium enterprises, including those women-owned, managed and controlled, to withstand economic and political instability. USAID will also provide technical assistance to private sector businesses and associations to support the development of innovative business models that equip businesses and entrepreneurs with modern products and services and link them to reliable markets and investment.

Cambodia (\$58.0 million)

Assistance in Cambodia emphasizes American commitment to the Cambodian people by promoting human rights and democracy, expanding access to quality basic education, supporting child protection, 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.

Peace and security funds will address the root causes of trafficking, support prevention, victim protection, and enhanced reporting. Funding and technical assistance will help the National Committee for Countering Trafficking bolster strategic planning; improve training for teachers, healthcare workers, and front-line agents to identify and intervene in trafficking cases; address the nexus of corruption and trafficking; and address recommendations outlined in the Department of State's Trafficking in Persons report for Cambodia.

Democracy and governance programming will 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 accountable governance while supporting the protection of rights guaranteed by the Cambodian Constitution and international conventions. 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 promote and protect civil and political rights; social, cultural and economic rights; and the rights of marginalized populations. U.S. foreign assistance will enhance the capacity and leadership of youth, including those from marginalized groups such as indigenous populations, ethnic minorities, and LGBTQI+ peoples, to fully participate in socio-political life to address local development issues and to increase civic participation. Funds will be used to scale up programs and/or leverage investments that strengthen government accountability and transparency, and encourage future leaders to be agents of change for democratic development in Cambodia.

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 programs 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.

Programs will also broaden inclusive and sustainable economic growth and increase the prosperity and resilience of Cambodians by 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 agricultural technologies 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. Funds will provide Cambodian youth with enterprise-driven skills and training to help them contribute to Cambodian society and directly counter current practices leading to environmental degradation and human exploitation. 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 trafficking and build national capacity to respond to this issue.

Indonesia (\$91.8 million)

Assistance will further advance the U.S. partnership with Indonesia to advance an open, transparent, and rules-based Indo-Pacific. As a member of the G20, home to ASEAN headquarters, and a nation in strategic proximity to over one third of the world's commercial shipping, support to Indonesia demonstrates U.S. commitment to this growing democracy and the overall connectivity and prosperity of the Indo-Pacific.

Assistance will strengthen cohesion between national and sub-national policies, improve responsive governance toward quality public service delivery, and increase government transparency and accountability. Funds will also assist citizens and civil society organizations improve their ability to engage with the government, access information, advocate for their interests and rights, understand and evaluate the information available to them, promote values of tolerance and inclusion, build inclusive coalitions for advocacy, and increase citizens' capacity to serve effectively as a stable and strong voice for accountability and reform, particularly at the sub-national level. Programs will also counter corruption through increased budget transparency, public awareness, and public financial reporting. Funds support access to information and protection of constitutional rights, including for journalists and Indonesia's most vulnerable populations. Funds will support work with new and under-used development partners to build respect for diversity, tolerance, transparency, and pluralism and increase community resilience to resist intolerance and violent extremism.

DA funds will address Indonesia's challenges in preparing workforce-ready graduates by assisting Indonesia-based scholarship funds with the recruitment, selection, and placement of students in U.S. undergraduate and graduate programs. 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 strengthens partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian institutions to improve science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs of study in select Indonesian higher education institutions to meet international standards and industry demand.

Funds will help the GOI accelerate economic growth by advising on how to improve public financial management and making it easier for people to start and operate businesses by providing research, demand-driven training, policy-level advisory services, and supporting business forums. Funds will be

used to promote a level playing field for trade and investment, improve competitiveness, create an enabling business environment, and strengthen digital economy and connectivity and will build the capacity of GOI agencies to better identify, design and execute GOI budgets. USAID will continue working toward IPS objectives by engaging with the private sector to improve private sector competitiveness and connectivity. USAID 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 for these services among Indonesia's urban poor and vulnerable populations through collaboration with national and sub-national governments and other stakeholders.

USAID will work with the GOI to strengthen national, provincial, and local governments' capacity and commitment to sustainably manage critical forest, land and marine resources, while addressing climate change. Assistance will improve governance and accelerate sustainable private sector practices to safeguard Indonesia's tropical forest habitats, 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 a critical space to prevent the worst impacts of 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 such as mangrove and seagrass habitats.

Laos (\$32.0 million)

Assistance to Laos will help build the institutions and capacity needed to protect Laos' independence and national sovereignty; assist its integration into 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 and more inclusive green growth, strengthen the rule of law, good governance, access to justice and civil society, energy security and clean energy, improve education opportunities and 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, especially from the United States and likeminded nations. USAID will advance energy security and clean energy through improved sector planning, management, and governance with an emphasis on renewable energy. USAID will continue to support Laos' economic recovery from COVID with interventions targeting migrant workers and SMEs, particularly in agricultural areas and the hard-hit tourism and handicrafts sectors. USAID will also assist SMEs to adopt digital solutions so necessary to adapt to and thrive in the new COVID economic environment.

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's counter trafficking in persons efforts will support survivors and those

vulnerable to trafficking, 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. Public Financial Management reforms will improve tax policy and promote transparency of public procurement through e-systems and better state auditing capacity.

A prosperous Laos, better able to integrate economically with its ASEAN neighbors, relies on an educated population. USAID will support the Government of Laos' efforts to reach historically underserved communities and advance literacy through improved curricula, 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. Higher education partnerships within Laos and between the United States and Laos and regionally will improve the technical competencies and potential of the country's next generation of leaders. English language training and scholarships in fields that face limited capacity—education, energy, health, and law and public policy—will be provided.

Marshall Islands (\$2.0 million)

Assistance reinforce the U.S. government partnership with the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) to promote economic growth, increase resilience to disasters and climate impacts, strengthen democratic governance, and support greater linkages between RMI and other Pacific Islands.

To promote economic growth, assistance will support digital connectivity, help the RMI connect with regional and global markets, facilitate information exchange, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster trade and investment. To increase resilience to disasters and climate impacts, resources will increase the RMI's capacity to manage disasters and climate-related risks, as well as expedite the delivery of disaster preparedness, relief, and reconstruction assistance.

To strengthen democratic governance, assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. 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.

Micronesia (\$2.0 million)

Assistance will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) to promote economic growth, increase resilience to disasters and climate impacts, and strengthen democratic governance, as well as support greater linkages between the FSM and other Pacific Islands.

To promote economic growth, assistance will support digital connectivity, help the FSM connect with regional and global markets, facilitate information exchange, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster trade and investment. To bolster resilience to disasters and climate impacts, resources will increase the FSM's capacity to manage disaster- and climate-related risks, as well as expedite the delivery of disaster preparedness, relief, and reconstruction assistance.

To strengthen democratic governance, assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. 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 (\$7.5 million)

Programs will strengthen democratic systems, unlock private enterprise-led economic growth, help further energy sector reform, and improve Mongolia's resilience to climate impacts.

Resources will finance good governance programs working with women, youth, civil society, and media organizations. Programs will work with local civil society to bolster meaningful citizen participation in Mongolia's democracy by strengthening accountability mechanisms and improving public access to information vital to democratic political participation. Interventions will promote transparency and accountability, counter corruption initiatives, civic engagement, and stimulate demand for enhanced democratic governance.

Resources will promote Mongolia's economic diversification. Interventions will foster a business-enabling environment that is conducive to increased private sector-led trade and investment. Interventions will facilitate access to finance for micro and small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) while building MSME entrepreneurial skills to improve financial viability and competitiveness. Activities will also address barriers to MSME participation in the digital economy and enable MSMEs to engage in e-commerce platforms.

Resources will improve the enabling environment for the use of renewable and low carbon-emitting energy sources to maximize Mongolia's huge potential for clean energy, including hydropower, solar, and wind. In advancing renewable energy, interventions will improve the financial and operational performance of electric utilities, enhance network upgrade planning and generation capability, and build the capabilities of electric grids to integrate new and cleaner energy resources. These measures will help reduce overall air pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions, and help mitigate the effects of climate change.

Finally, the Request will support actions to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Interventions will support locally led adaptation that enables climate-vulnerable communities to respond to the impacts of climate change.

Papua New Guinea (\$32.3 million)

The Request will reinforce the U.S. government's partnership with Papua New Guinea (PNG) to advance prosperous, inclusive, secure, and democratically empowered communities in the country.

Assistance will help PNG tackle the climate crisis and secure ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes. Resources will support PNG achieve its renewable energy targets, through the PNG Electrification Partnership, which will bolster the capacity of the country's energy utility. U.S. assistance 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.

Resources 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.

PNG is world-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. Resources will support national, provincial, and community level approaches to improve PNG's forest and land governance.

To promote good governance and improve the resilience of PNG's democracy to deliver for its citizens, assistance will mitigate conflict, counter corruption, expand democratic development, and support civil society. Funds will protect democratic institutions, increase transparency, and foster a culture of accountability. Resources 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. U.S. assistance 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 country.

To strengthen resilience from economic shocks, resources will support digital connectivity, help PNG connect with regional and global markets, promote the sharing of knowledge and adoption of enhanced skills, increase job opportunities and access to services, and foster greater levels of trade and investment, particularly in high standard and transparent infrastructure. U.S. assistance will facilitate private sector partnerships, greater access for U.S. companies, and promote fair and reciprocal trade practices. Resources will complement U.S. diplomatic engagement and leverage interagency partnerships, including with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, to strengthen the economic architecture for open, fair, inclusive, and rules-based markets.

Philippines (\$80.3 million)

Assistance for the Philippines advances U.S. foreign policy goals: mitigating development and humanitarian impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; promoting global prosperity; championing democracy and human rights; and promoting a net-zero, climate resilient future.

The unprecedented scale of the health and economic crisis caused by the pandemic increased poverty in the Philippines. To help the Philippines address the COVID-19 pandemic's socioeconomic effects, DA funds will improve access to education, expand water and sanitation services for underserved or unserved communities, and provide inclusive opportunities for better livelihoods. Basic education programs will strengthen the public education system and engage a wide range of education stakeholders to mitigate learning loss. In particular, programs will focus on improving the quality of early-grade reading and math. Higher education resources will boost innovation and support workforce development, including interventions that address the education and employment needs of vulnerable out-of-school youth. Assistance activities will also help integrate small and medium enterprises into the growing Philippines' e-commerce ecosystem, particularly in logistical supply chain platforms and e-payment systems. Technical assistance to facilitate the deployment of high-quality information, communication, and clean energy technologies will improve connectivity, enhance productivity, and boost competitiveness.

Resources will advance market driven approaches, engage the private sector, and promote rules-based competition to promote prosperity in the Philippines, while also opening greater opportunities for U.S. trade and investments, particularly in the country's infrastructure. Programs will promote investment in climate and energy security, digital connectivity, and health and health security to facilitate the delivery

of vital services, move goods to markets, enable rapid information-sharing and communication, and mitigate the effects of climate change. Private sector partnerships will mobilize investment in clean energy, while advancing U.S. leadership in the growing global market for renewable energy.

The 2022 World Risk Index ranked the Philippines as the country with the highest disaster risk in terms of exposure to disasters, susceptibility, and coping and adaptive capacities. Given the vulnerability of the Philippines to disaster risks, Funds will support interventions to improve the coping capacities of vulnerable communities and capitalize on the use of climate-smart technologies to advance U.S. leadership in addressing climate security, as well as food security. Activities will help improve planning, preparedness, and mitigation measures to reduce the vulnerability and adaptive capacities of communities, economic actors, and institutions to the effects of climate change. Additionally, the Philippines is one of the world's mega-biodiverse countries. Funds will assist the Philippines to institute climate adaptation and mitigation measures to advance green, inclusive, and resilient recovery. Programs will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use sectors. Programs will enhance the capacity of Philippine government agencies and communities to enforce forestry laws to expand forest protection systems, improve governance for sustainable natural resource management (NRM), increase public and private sector investments in NRM, and promote deeper community involvement in NRM decision making. Activities will also assist local government units to reduce and better manage plastic waste.

Fortifying the Philippines' democratic foundations will enable the country to become a more stable and open partner. To bolster responsive, democratic governance, development assistance programs will support people-centered interventions that offer faster redress to issues of justice, increase accountability for human rights violations and abuses, support tolerance and anti-discrimination efforts, 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, and improve service delivery, while promoting youth engagement, political participation, and leadership.

Resources across all initiatives will help programs to work towards gender equality across programming in the workforce, education, governance, and environment sectors, as well as promote the inclusion of traditionally marginalized populations in development programs.

Thailand (\$9.8 million)

Funds will help strengthen human rights and good governance, and combat trafficking in persons in Thailand. Programming will facilitate collaboration among the Royal Thai Government, Thai civil society, media, and academic institutions to promote citizen-responsive governance. Human rights programming also includes counter trafficking in persons programming in Thailand. Trafficking in persons is a modern form of human slavery that fuels regional destabilization and can potentially fund transnational criminal networks. 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 by equipping them with information, knowledge, networks, and access to resources for reporting trafficking-in-persons activities.

USAID will strengthen our 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 (\$19.8 million)

USAID 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; improve the health status of Timorese; and bolster Timor-Leste's resilience to the effects of climate change.

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. USAID's Trade Governance activity will strengthen public administration by significantly reducing opportunities for corruption, and improving the ability of stakeholders to collect duties and taxes effectively, thereby efficiently increasing domestic fiscal resources for Timor-Leste. Furthermore, USAID will improve the capacity of civil society to fulfill its "watchdog" function, thereby incentivizing greater transparency, and increasing advocacy, constituent outreach, and civic participation. By raising and strengthening government standards that ensure greater accountability and integrity across the public sector, funds will help position Timor-Leste for accession to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

To promote jobs and investment, USAID will leverage a women and youth economic integration activity to invest in developing Timorese social enterprises capable of increasing formal job placement; establishing and growing job-creating businesses or organizations; and increasing incomes for young men, young women, and adult women in Timor-Leste. To improve the health status of Timorese and increase food security, USAID will build on successful horticulture value chain activities that increased incomes and reduced malnutrition, by consolidating linkages between producers, suppliers, and buyers of nutritious agricultural products to create a sustainable system less dependent on external assistance. USAID will also provide administrative and programmatic support to the government of Timor-Leste to enable it to effectively pursue its marine conservation and climate change adaptation goals through the implementation of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Climate-Change Policy.

Vietnam (\$98.4 million)

Assistance supports a strong partnership with Vietnam and advances a free and open Indo-Pacific region. The assistance advances key Administration priorities by accelerating the clean energy transition, promoting private sector competitiveness, reducing barriers to trade, leveling the playing field for U.S. businesses, promoting transparency and capacity building for governance, particularly local governance, strengthening civil society, and supporting victims of trafficking and persons with disabilities. Assistance will protect the environment and conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change, enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change, promote good governance, private sector productivity and trade, and strengthen higher education reforms. Funding will also foster reconciliation through continued efforts to support the Vietnamese Wartime Accounting Initiative.

Funds will support Vietnam's net zero carbon emissions commitments and protect people, landscapes, and biodiversity to build capacity to 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. The funds will strengthen forest and wildlife law enforcement and

expand domestic and sustainable financial resources for forest management, protect wildlife populations, and curb wildlife trafficking. Assistance will also build Vietnam's capacity to mobilize private sector investment in green technology to help drive net-zero carbon emissions, deploy advanced energy systems, enhance power system flexibility, and expand environmentally sustainable renewable energy markets. Assistance will also support the development of diversified networks of local actors and coalitions to adopt socially responsible practices and prioritize locally led solutions to address air and ocean plastic pollution.

Funds will advance Vietnam's sustainability with improved trade and competitiveness through engagement with the private sector, supporting the public-private partnership ecosystem, reducing impediments to trade and investment by responsible actors, thereby mitigating the potential for China's dominance of Vietnam's markets. The program will improve the competitiveness of Vietnamese small and growing businesses, including those owned by women and vulnerable populations; increase the adoption of innovation and digital transformation; and expand linkages to domestic, regional, and international markets. U.S. assistance will support holistic engagement with local governments, private sector and civil society to enhance their capacity, enlist their support, and promote their inclusion on government reforms and service delivery for citizens. U.S. assistance will also promote innovative market-based business models, digital workforce development, and a high-tech ecosystem to improve the upward mobility and competitiveness of Vietnam's workforce and enterprises, and power Vietnam's digital transformation which will be necessary for elevating incomes and expanding quality employment.

Assistance will support institutional development in governance, academics, partnerships, and revenue diversification to help Fulbright University of Vietnam attain international accreditation and advance institutional sustainability. Assistance will partner with the host country government and targeted Vietnamese universities to develop and implement more coherent higher education policies that improve governance, financing, curricula, research, and industry linkages through partnerships with U.S. higher education institutions and the private sector. U.S. assistance will also expand the spectrum of workforce development to meet the growth in demand for jobs central to the knowledge economy.

Assistance will provide direct rehabilitation services and affordable adaptive equipment and devices, increase quality and effectiveness of rehabilitation systems, and enhance disability policy implementation to improve the quality of life and inclusion of persons with disabilities. The program will improve Vietnam's capacity in occupational and physical therapy education and training, strengthen the Government of Vietnam's inter-agency coordination of disability services, and support organizations that advocate on behalf of persons with disabilities. U.S. assistance will continue to enhance DNA forensics and other genetic analysis, and provide technology, equipment, training, and other technical assistance to identify human remains from the war. Assistance will also support communication and outreach initiatives on joint U.S.-Vietnam reconciliation efforts to overcome war legacies. U.S. assistance will help Vietnam to better identify human trafficking victims, provide access to services, increase prosecutions, and support their social reintegration.

Pacific Islands Regional (\$71.5 million)

The Request will reinforce the U.S. government partnership with Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to advance strategic priorities in the region, to mitigate and address the effects of climate change, strengthen democratic governance, and accelerate economic growth, including through building greater connectivity between PICs and improving their capacity for collective action.

Climate change and the associated risks are among the greatest concerns to the Pacific Islands. U.S. assistance will help PICs secure ambitious climate adaptation and mitigation outcomes related to climate

change. To promote transformative adaptation and resilience solutions, Resources will mobilize sustainable climate finance; increase access to climate resilient, high-quality investment and infrastructure; strengthen early warning systems and decision support tools; and support the adoption of climate-smart livelihoods. To strengthen water security, which is further threatened by extreme climate variations, U.S. assistance will improve access to climate resilient water supply and sanitation services in water-stressed communities. To support mitigation, 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, Resources will address illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; improve land use and natural resource governance; enhance accountable, transparent, and inclusive forest management 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 promote good governance, U.S. assistance will increase civic engagement and demand for improved government transparency and accountability. Resources will improve PIC governments' responsiveness to their citizens by embracing citizen engagement and building regional civil society networks focused on promoting accountability, transparency, and countering corruption. 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. 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.

To accelerate economic growth, assistance will support digital connectivity, improve broadband access, address cybersecurity issues, strengthen digital policy oversight, improve public service delivery through e-government platforms, and upgrade digital skills and literacy. Resources will support the digital transformation of the PICs by fostering an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure digital ecosystem. Assistance will help Pacific economies connect with regional and global markets, facilitate information exchange 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.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) (\$17.4 million)

Funds will advance the Administration's vision for a free, open, prosperous, and connected Indo-Pacific. Activities will strengthen the ability of regional organizations to improve fisheries management, encourage adoption of fair-labor and sustainable fisheries practices, and build the capacity of marine natural resources management professionals. 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 and use of geospatial information and tools for decision making to slow, stop, and reverse the rapid loss of forests in Asia, improve land management, and prepare and respond to the impact of climate change. 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 enhance the leadership of regional institutions to improve natural resources governance and ensure effective Mekong River Basin development.

USAID will promote regional political stability by amplifying moderate 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 TIP tier rankings. To address transboundary challenges, USAID will also support independent journalism and access to credible and accurate information across the region. USAID will promote responsible infrastructure investments that have regional implications as well as strengthen the resilience of supply chains regionally.

NEAR EAST (\$22.7 million)

Morocco (\$10.0 million)

Development Assistance funds in Morocco will 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 domestic and 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 United States 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.

Assistance will address lack of economic opportunity by connecting economically disadvantaged populations 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 United States will partner with the Ministry of Education to enhance the effectiveness of Morocco's education system, 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 and willing 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.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) (\$12.7 million)

Programming will strengthen the U.S. government's response to complex challenges and advance U.S. goals in the Middle East and North Africa. MER will use funds to conduct applied research that enhances regional programming across priority sectors and augments mission capacities with technical support and programs. Programming will focus on key priorities, such as climate change, water, food security, fragility, democracy and governance, and inclusive economic growth.

Programming will also advance the rights and freedoms of individuals in the region through programs that promote human rights, inclusion, including for religious and ethnic minorities, youth, gender equity, and equality. Programming will also counter digital authoritarianism and corruption, while strengthening opportunities for media and civil society. Activities will advance conflict prevention, stabilization, and

peacebuilding. Activities will support the development of a healthy and literate citizenry through health security, education, youth, and workforce development programs. The region continues to face cross-border natural resource challenges that are exacerbated by climate change. MER will scale-up solutions and convene key stakeholders around sustainable natural resource management and resilient agriculture and water management methods to help the region adapt to climate impacts.

Additionally, programming will leverage and coordinate interagency efforts to mobilize U.S. private investment and increase trade flows to drive job creation, enhance economic growth and stability and advance Prosper Africa Initiative objectives. Programming will enhance the business and investment climates and aggregate investment opportunities across countries to build local market capacity and make the region more attractive to the private sector. Funding will also continue to support mechanisms that rapidly respond to economic shocks and stressors, to couple with technical leadership and staffing for field operating units and the Middle East Bureau that advance Agency priority initiatives and complement bilateral foreign assistance.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$396.8 million)

Bangladesh (\$149.2 million)

Resources will advance U.S. strategic interests by promoting a peaceful, secure, prosperous, healthy, and democratic Bangladesh. Foreign assistance will increase the country's capability to contribute to regional security in South Asia and promote greater resilience in this key Indo-Pacific partner. Resources will also support Bangladesh's progress towards graduation from Least Developed Country status.

Funds will strengthen democratic systems through investments in rule of law, governance, and political processes. The U.S. government will support civil society and media; champion human rights in the face of democratic backsliding; and improve access to justice and the 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. U.S. assistance will also promote political competition, bipartisanship, and political party professionalism to foster a multi-party-political system that is more transparent and inclusive of women, youth, and other marginalized voices. Further, U.S. support will address shrinking democratic space by strengthening citizens' abilities to advocate for themselves and enhancing 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. Funds will also combat trafficking in persons by helping the government and civil society prevent human trafficking, protect and reintegrate survivors, and prosecute perpetrators.

Assistance will generate economic growth in Bangladesh's agricultural sector and advance U.S. Global Food Security Strategy objectives by sustainably improving farmer productivity and market access along key value chains, including cereals, pulses, oilseeds, aquaculture, horticulture, and livestock. U.S. assistance will also address sector-wide issues, such as farmers' access to mechanization, digital technology, improved government policy, rural infrastructure, financial services, and climate-smart agriculture techniques. To leverage the potential of the growing youth population, U.S. assistance will help youth develop their skills by providing vocational training opportunities. Resources will also reduce malnutrition by improving water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, as well as help increase access to healthy foods, and improve trade facilitation, connectivity, competitiveness, and private sector engagement.

To combat global climate change, funds 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 the improvement of the enabling environment for increased

energy trade; facilitate and scale up renewable, clean energy, and energy efficiency operations; strengthen energy utilities and institutions; and enhance private sector engagement in the energy sector. Activities will also 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, 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, combat trafficking in persons, and strengthen their resilience.

Assistance will improve learning outcomes for marginalized children by expanding quality education to support early grade reading for all children, including girls, children with disabilities, and those impacted by the Rohingya refugee influx. Activities will increase learning opportunities for out-of-school youth, improve their resilience, and develop their foundational literacy, numeracy, and leadership skills. In addition, higher education funds will strengthen the capacity of Bangladesh's technical and vocational education institutions through partnership with U.S. universities and the private sector. Improving the quality and relevance of these institutions will position them to better prepare Bangladesh's youth and future leaders for a greater role in Bangladesh's economic and social development

India (\$82.5 million)

The U.S.-India relationship is critical to America's security and prosperity in the 21st century. There is renewed momentum in the India-U.S. relationship as continuous high-level bilateral political engagements have amplified the importance of our partnership. The United States has a stake in India's success. We seek to institutionalize a more strategic partnership, based on common values and shared interests, that will emphasize regional security, stability, and development as India continues to engage on the global stage.

The DA funding request for India will advance an array of U.S. national security priorities pertaining to climate change, women's economic empowerment, and inclusive development. In addition, the request will strengthen partnerships to promote stability in the Indo-Pacific region, to counter the activities of competitors through support for democratic institutions and norms as a bulwark against disinformation and coercion, and to support India's continued development as a regional and global leader.

Funding will continue to reinforce the U.S. commitment to partnering with India as a model for climate ambition and adaptation; advancing sustainable development in South Asia; and collaborating on the clean energy transition, including developing green technologies, and expanding the development and integration of renewable energy and nature-based solutions. As the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases, India is a vital partner in addressing the global climate crisis, and has committed to significant renewable energy and forestry targets, as well as promoting adaptation and resilience.

To achieve its climate objectives, India needs to further expand renewable energy generation and broaden energy efficiency measures. The United States will increase funding to help drive consensus among India and other South Asian countries to embrace renewable energy, enable greater private sector investment and financing by supporting governments in reforming power distribution utilities, and foster strategic partnerships with stakeholders to decarbonize key industrial sectors. USAID will partner with the Government of India (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; pilot incentive based mechanisms for the efficient delivery of ecosystem services from forest landscapes; expand tree planting among millions of farmsteads, and engage with large institutions such as Indian Railways.

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. In support of triangular cooperation, assistance will advance partnerships where India leads on development priorities in third countries, including supreme audit institution practices, disaster risk reduction, and health technologies, among other areas, through government institutions and other partners, leveraging India's role as a development cooperation and strategic partner.

USAID will support the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) to help develop and share best practices in addressing disaster and climate resilient infrastructure worldwide, positioning CDRI as a global center of excellence. USAID will support digital programs that advance a rules-based policy framework and enhance the overall capacity to develop and implement standards that foster an open and transparent digital environment. USAID's education program will significantly improve foundational literacy and numeracy through a system-strengthening approach. USAID will continue to share expertise, best practices and technologies in support of India's efforts to strengthen water, sanitation, and hygiene in critical areas. USAID will also support the GOI's efforts to mitigate the pollution from air and ocean plastics.

Maldives (\$11.8 million)

As the United States and the Maldives strengthen bilateral ties, deepening the impact of the Indo-Pacific Strategy, U.S. assistance will continue to support Maldives as a responsible member of the Indo-Pacific region. Assistance will bolster nascent public institutions, promote public financial management, and continue to advance the rule of law. Assistance will also enhance Maldives' capacity to adapt to climate change, support conservation and natural resource management, reduce the use of plastics and their prevalence in surrounding waters, and implement economic and democratic reforms. Critically, U.S. support to reforms will continue building the capacity of government entities, environmental NGOs, and the private sector to address immediate climate change adaptation needs.

Funding will deepen the resilience of Maldivian democratic institutions and strengthen the rule of law. Assistance will continue to support the Bar Council of the Maldives to improve the capacities of Maldivian legal professionals. DA funding will also support increased efficiency, transparency, and engagement with citizens from key democratic institutions, including the judiciary and local governments. Additionally, DA funding will work with national-level institutes to create an enabling environment for women to participate in development processes, and build the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor government commitment to promote gender equality.

Assistance will support a strong environment for citizen participation and the growing role for civil society. The United States will strengthen its partnerships with the Ministry of Finance to implement democratic reforms, and with local organizations to build a robust civil society.

Recognizing that climate change poses an existential threat to the Maldives, funds will strengthen the capacity of the Maldivian government and local environmental and community groups to manage and adapt to the increasing impacts of climate change. DA funding will also implement initiatives to mobilize private sector funding for actions that reduce risks associated with extreme weather, climate variability, climate change, and ocean plastics. In addition, funds will integrate gender, youth, and social inclusion considerations into activity implementation to improve gender power dynamics and increase social inclusion to shape interventions and drive results. DA funds will help identify development areas that

have gender and social inclusion-specific gaps, or issues that exacerbate gender inequalities, and implement measures to address these gaps in relation to the program's objectives as appropriate.

Additionally, funding will assist executive branch institutions, including the Ministry of Finance, to advance policies and procedures to support transparency and accountability of financial management systems and strengthen public-private partnerships. Funding will also advance sub-national government functions, to include: developing budgets; raising revenue; and strengthening laws, regulations, policies, and programs that advance democratic reforms across the islands and atolls.

Nepal (\$105.5 million)

Funds will support democratic governance; economic growth; education; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); clean energy; climate change mitigation and adaptation; and disaster risk reduction to advance towards a more resilient, prosperous, and inclusive future for Nepal. U.S. assistance will also strengthen Nepal as a more capable partner that asserts its democratic and economic sovereignty and promotes greater stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

Nepal recently completed successful local, provincial, and federal elections. However, political instability, regional malign actors, and corruption threaten progress. Assistance will address these issues with investments in: transparent, accountable, and inclusive federal governance; public financial management systems at central, provincial and local levels; political parties development; strengthened rule of law to deter transnational organized crime, like human trafficking, and promote human rights; a free and independent civil society and media that is capable of countering mis/disinformation and protecting fundamental freedoms; free and fair elections; and increased parliamentary oversight and implementation of legislative reforms.

Investments in education will develop a skilled workforce to ensure the next generation of Nepal is not left behind. Programs will partner with the Government of Nepal 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, including from the U.S. Development Finance Corporation and U.S. businesses. U.S. assistance will incentivize enterprise development, promote more inclusive job growth, and support entrepreneurship, especially among women and within underserved communities.

Agriculture and food security programs will use market-based approaches to improve agricultural productivity, increase rural incomes, and foster broad-based economic growth in Nepal. Programs will ensure farmers' access to modern agricultural technologies and link them to markets to improve their competitiveness and resilience. Interventions will also improve agriculture higher education, strengthen value chains in key high value crops, and unlock access to safer, more nutritious food. Investment in the trade and private sectors will transform the agriculture sector into an engine of economic growth. Programming will also improve the environment for business development, innovation, and trade in agriculture.

Clean energy programming will improve energy access, both domestically and regionally, displace fossil-fuel-based energy, and move forward advanced urban energy systems, including electric mobility. These

funds will complement the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact and collaborate with government 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.

Adaptation and disaster readiness funds will improve the resilience of at-risk communities to climate change threats and natural disasters, including earthquakes. Programs will catalyze climate-resilient economic opportunities, address climate-driven disaster risks, and support climate-resilient infrastructure development that includes appropriate environmental and social safeguards. Adaptation investments will bolster municipalities' adaptation planning and delivery of climate-resilient services. Environment programs will directly address threats to Nepal's globally treasured biodiversity and high-mountain environments, and support sustainable rural livelihoods.

Assistance will support the core platform of water, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and fecal sludge management service delivery. Programs will build the capacity of local governments and communities to plan, construct, manage, and finance sustainable drinking water and sanitation services that focus on underserved populations, and promote improved behaviors to support sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Sri Lanka (\$46.8 million)

Funds for Sri Lanka will advance the U.S. government's vision to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific in which all nations are connected, prosperous, resilient, and secure. To strengthen linkages between institutions, branches, and levels of government, U.S. assistance will promote democratic governance, public accountability, and the rule of law. Funds will also expand civic space and strengthen civil society organization capacities. To address mal-, mis-, and dis-information, which can erode democratic values in Sri Lanka, funds will promote the free flow of credible and accurate information from diverse media actors, and equip citizens with the tools to consume media content and news, critically and responsibly, thereby enhancing the level of media literacy in the country. Additionally, funds will foster collaboration between government and non-government institutions and organizations to advance gender equity and address the needs and rights of people experiencing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Funds will also help promote citizen and government engagement; support civil society capacity building and networking for collective action; and address critical gaps in clinical, legal, and psychosocial services for SGBV victims.

To ensure Sri Lanka addresses longstanding systemic challenges to sustainable and inclusive economic growth and prosperity, activities will promote competitiveness, facilitate investment, and improve sustainable agriculture practices. Funds will support initiatives that modernize the agricultural sector and promote international best-practices and policies, including agriculture sector productivity and improving the adoption of innovative agricultural technologies and practices. To increase the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, funding will also support technical assistance to help improve the investment climate, facilitate access to finance, and support commercial growth. Additionally, funds will be used to support activities that engage at a policy level to improve the business enabling environment for foreign investment and trade.

To advance climate resilience and an economy fueled by clean and sustainable energy, funds will enhance the ability of the public and private sectors and local communities to adapt to climate impacts. These efforts will identify and support innovative solutions that address climate-related risks to scale up and to ensure sustained, inclusive, market-based growth in priority economic sectors of agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. Funds will reduce plastic production and improve solid waste management. Funds will improve the efficiency and sustainability of the energy sector, accelerating sustainable energy

independence. Funds will also advance reforms that ensure Sri Lanka has a reliable market-based energy sector that can drive economic growth. Funds will support critical reforms, including policies, laws and practices that increase market-based economic growth and long-term economic sustainability.

USAID South Asia Regional (\$1.0 million)

The South Asian region is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. With resources for climate change, the USAID South Asia Regional Program will help to build an enabling environment for U.S. and international investments in clean energy infrastructure in the South Asia region. The program will provide technical assistance and entrepreneurship expertise from the United States and India to achieve growth in the energy sector. USAID will advance market-based policies, market integration, and private capital investments to enhance access to affordable, secure, and reliable clean energy, and to increase energy sovereignty. USAID will provide technical support for the promotion and deployment of renewable energy, end-use energy efficiency, and flexible demand. USAID will support the modernization of utilities and the establishment of critical preconditions to hasten the transition to clean energy in the South Asia region. USAID technical assistance will support the transfer of U.S. and Indian energy sector expertise, including analytical and data modeling skills, to countries across the region. USAID will advance transparent, participatory, efficient, and accountable policies, regulations, and operating practices in the energy sector. USAID will improve utilities, promote advanced and new technologies, accelerate cross-border energy trade by addressing barriers, and foster peer-to-peer relationships and regional cooperation. Activities will strengthen regional and national institutions to support the transition to clean energy, a just transition from coal, power trade, and regional connectivity.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$970.7 million)

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean (\$20.5 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. Funds will continue to support the achievement of key Administration priorities for the Eastern and Southern Caribbean region, such as the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030) and commitments made at the Summit of the Americas. Assistance will support the integration and adoption of climate resilient approaches in the ESC region across key sectors including agriculture and water. At the community level, programs will strengthen systems and organizations to better manage risks and build resilience to natural disasters and other climatic shocks. USAID will improve the capacity of regional and national institutions and the private sector to respond to climate change, including leveraging public and private investments (\$15.0 million). USAID will support the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy, including increased use of renewables (\$3.5 million). The request includes \$2.0 million of basic education funds to improve learning outcomes and close academic achievement gaps, as well as address the shortage of education research data in the region to inform educational planning, policy, and practice.

Brazil (\$35.0 million)

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 (including Indigenous, Quilombolas, and traditional and local communities) 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 management capacity to strengthen conservation, stop deforestation and restore degraded areas. These

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 reinforcing productive forest-based livelihoods. USAID will continue to partner with private sector leaders and government at national and state levels to build a more robust bioeconomy through 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 \$18.0 million, USAID will further its work on climate solutions to expand its contributions toward mitigation of carbon emissions from forests by leveraging public-private partnerships to scale up protected-area management, collaborating with Amazonian states' REDD+ goals, supporting the restoration of degraded areas, and exploring innovative climate finance models. USAID will also provide specialized support in areas such as: 1) conservation and restoration in buffer zones and protected areas; 2) adoption of regenerative agriculture solutions for climate mitigation at the forest-farm interface; 3) scientific evidence and technical advice to feed into rural development and environmental policies, programs and planning processes at the landscape level; 4) strengthening of local/state organizations' capacity to adopt tools/approaches and conduct evidence-based planning and optimize resource allocation to address key constraints to adoption of sustainable land use solutions at the landscape scale; and 5) increasing access to credit and market for biodiversity-friendly products from traditional peoples and smallholders.

Colombia (\$103.0 million)

The Request includes \$55.8 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, including helping to expand state presence and services into areas deeply affected by the conflict and illicit economies.

\$39.2 million will address drivers of tension and conflict. 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, migrants and returnees, and LGBTQI+ persons- disproportionately affected by violence and who often lack socioeconomic opportunities. Assistance will put a special focus on protecting human rights defenders and social leaders from threats of violence, including environmental and land defenders.

\$8.0 million will support implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord in priority municipalities, including helping to expand state presence and services into areas deeply affected by the conflict and illicit economies. This request will support the generation of sustainable and competitive licit economic opportunities of key agricultural value chains for domestic and international markets.

Dominican Republic (\$21.9 million)

Programs promote a more secure and inclusive Dominican Republic (DR) that advances local and transboundary resilience. As a Bright Spot for democracy, the Request includes \$7.9 million for

democracy and governance programs that benefit marginalized and vulnerable groups, including those facing gender-based violence. USAID activities aim to improve transparency, efficiency, and inclusivity of government policies, regulations, and practices to reduce corruption.

With \$4.8 million, the U.S. government will work with the Ministry of Education at the national and local levels to address poor literacy and institutionalize reforms. USAID will improve reading instruction, address remedial education issues, and provide social-emotional learning, with a focus on marginalized and under-resourced areas. USAID will use \$1.5 million to promote and expand private sector investment to catalyze inclusive economic development in marginalized areas. Programs will diversify microfinance products for micro, small and medium enterprises and strengthen the enabling environment for nearshoring investment.

Programming will continue to support the USAID Agency Climate Strategy and PACC 2030, including \$7.7 million for climate change adaptation, ecosystem conservation, and climate finance mobilization. This includes climate change adaptation at the community level to reduce disaster risk that threatens vulnerable populations in the border region, particularly as it relates to water security. The request will complement climate adaptation activities by: delivering water services to disadvantaged communities; strengthening water governance through integrated watershed planning; and increasing use of climate services to support decision-making related to water use at the local level. USAID will contribute to reducing climate change impacts and protecting marine ecosystems through the prevention of plastic leakage into the oceans, which makes coral and other marine ecosystems more vulnerable.

Ecuador (\$27.0 million)

Assistance will support citizens at the local level by enhancing transparent public service delivery, supporting the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, combating corruption, supporting investigative journalism, promoting youth and women's leadership, protecting the environment, and investing in clean energy. As a Bright Spot for democracy, with \$7.2 million, assistance will support the transparent delivery of public services at the municipal level; foster the transparency of public institutions - especially public procurement - and democratic processes at the local and national levels; and help infuse economic reactivation for traditionally marginalized populations in Ecuador. USAID will support investigative journalists to empower citizens to provide oversight of their government, expose environmental crimes, and raise awareness of predatory PRC illegal fishing and loans.

With \$19.9 million, USAID will support marginalized groups' participation in sustainable economic activities and will improve governance over their natural and cultural assets. Activities include: 1) addressing the overexploitation and illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing of sharks and rays; 2) reducing agricultural expansion into forest and recovering forest cover by working with Indigenous Peoples (IP) and farmers bordering the IPs territories to implement sustainable economic activities, forest restoration, and conservation agreements; 3) reducing waste generation in the Galapagos and Coastal areas; improving collection and selection/separation of waste (through development of community enterprises); enhancing transport; and creating a circular economy around industry; 4) providing technical support to the government to identify opportunities in renewable energy and energy efficiency promotion, in alignment with the priority of decarbonizing the power sector. Private sector engagement will be a priority underlying all programming.

El Salvador (\$119.0 million)

Programs will help create the conditions necessary for Salvadorans to live safe, prosperous lives at home, build hope for their future in El Salvador, and ultimately, reduce irregular migration. USAID will advance

the U.S. government's Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies, and USAID's climate change and Centroamérica Local initiatives.

With \$28.5 million, assistance will be used to combat corruption and promote transparency by strengthening independent media and civil society, and partnering with government institutions that demonstrate a commitment to democracy. USAID will improve the ability of local civil society organizations to increase civic participation, monitor human rights, and defend the enabling environment for citizen engagement. USAID will build the capacity of targeted municipalities to plan, budget, and deliver local services, while improving financial management and revenue generation. USAID will improve governance and accountability and increase access to public services, including clean water in high out-migration communities.

\$13.3 million will provide services for returned migrants to reduce repeat migration, alongside the construction and rehabilitation of reception and reintegration facilities. Activities will prepare El Salvador's central and municipal governments, private sector, and civil society to reduce irregular migration and deepen Salvadorans' sense of rootedness while providing services to both returning migrants and the receiving communities.

With \$17.5 million, assistance will work to reduce impunity for violent crimes and strengthen judicial independence by working with independent justice sector institutions. Funds will also be used to coordinate with interagency partners to improve their capacity to investigate and adjudicate cases independently. Activities prevent gender-based violence towards vulnerable populations such as women and children, LGBTQI+ individuals, and persons with disabilities, by working with local organizations, civil society, and key stakeholders. USAID will provide psychosocial support, engage communities in advocacy for victims, establish legal clinics, and support livelihoods for victims to live free from violence. Assistance will expand services for people formerly in conflict with the law to reduce recidivism, and for at-risk youth, to deter vulnerable children from joining gangs. Assistance will also strengthen legal and judicial systems to improve treatment of victims and hold perpetrators of gender-based violence accountable.

\$20.0 million will be used to improve the business climate and reduce the costs and delays in obtaining environment, labor, construction, and water permits. Funds will also expand employment and income for likely migrants by attracting and leveraging investment in high-growth areas. Assistance will identify export-oriented sectors with growth potential and increase value chain 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, and expand access to remittance-based savings, credit, and insurance. To strengthen legal pathways for employment, USAID will fund and facilitate the H-2 temporary non-immigrant visa program.

With \$35.9 million, assistance will enable likely migrants to obtain the education and skills necessary to seize economic opportunities and live a prosperous life by improving outcomes in basic education, increasing student retention, and developing the workforce. USAID will increase access to safe, high-quality education for vulnerable youth, laying the foundation for academic success in school, and socio-emotionally after graduating. Programs will improve foundational skills and offer certification for students that have dropped out of school. The U.S. government 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 through job training and placement, while improving socio-emotional skills for teachers, students, and families.

\$3.8 million will be invested to reduce vulnerability to climate change by increasing their resilience and

adaptive capacity through climate resilient agriculture, nature-based solutions, and integrated water resources management.

Guatemala (\$138.7 million)

Funds will support the U.S. Root Causes Strategy on Migration by creating economic opportunities, strengthening local organizations, and promoting initiatives that enable Guatemalans to lead safe and dignified lives in Guatemala. USAID will deepen localization of development programs and partners, and promote the social inclusion of women, youth, and indigenous people.

\$1.7 million will be used to prevent trafficking, protect victims of trafficking and unaccompanied children, and increase awareness in vulnerable populations. With \$21.1 million, USAID will support legal reforms to improve public financial management, government transparency, and increase inclusion in democratic processes. Funding will support civil society organizations' efforts to monitor government actions; push to reduce public corruption and impunity; safeguard civic spaces and human rights; and protect at-risk groups. Programs will enhance community stability and strengthen municipal capacity to deliver inclusive socio-economic development and basic public services, especially in areas of high outbound migration. USAID will support the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of smuggling, extortion, corruption, and gender-based violence cases, and will support new models to manage fraud and embezzlement cases.

\$4.0 million will be used to increase equitable access to quality water and sanitation systems and expand markets for private sector actors, resulting in improved health outcomes.

With \$12.0 million, assistance will improve foundational reading, math, and social and emotional skills for children and youth through the education system, and increase students' transition rate across grades.

The Request includes \$23.4 million to increase growth and employment by expanding access to markets, digital financial services for remittance recipients, and public private partnerships. Resources will support reforms to enhance the enabling environment for small and growing private businesses. To promote economic opportunity, USAID will advance private sector alliances with U.S. companies and associations to utilize the H-2 seasonal labor visa program to recruit Guatemalan workers. \$23.4 million will support farmers to diversify production to high-value crops; consume a more nutritious and diverse diet; adopt climate-smart agriculture technologies; increase access to credit, savings, and crop insurance; and decrease agricultural vulnerability to crop diseases and market shocks.

Assistance will help engage youth in community service opportunities, mentorships and internships; support work and life skills acquisition; and enhance young people's engagement in their communities. USAID will invest \$21.8 million for workforce development programs and \$3.0 million for higher education to expand access to vocational training for youth at the secondary and tertiary levels. Funds will be used to strengthen job-placement initiatives per labor market demand.

The Request includes \$7.5 million to improve governance and management of protected areas and reduce threats to key species and biodiverse ecosystems like the Maya Biosphere Reserve and Sierra de Las Minas National Parks. To help communities better respond to extreme climate disasters, \$6.0 million will link climate-smart infrastructure activities with new investors, while promoting sustainable livelihoods. With \$6.0 million, programs will help increase access to clean, renewable energy and promote rural electrification. USAID will champion an integrated approach to watershed, land-use and water resources management. \$8.9 million will help reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration; improve livelihoods for forest-dependent communities; and promote low-emission economic development.

Haiti (\$113.2 million)

In Haiti, with \$26.3 million, assistance will promote citizen security, good governance, and capacity-building for elections; increase multi-sector resilience; and expand locally driven development and civil society. Assistance will help administer elections while strengthening the capacity of the provisional electoral commission to administer credible elections. USAID will conduct civic education activities. Funds will support electoral institutional reforms; related to the elections process and assistance for free, fair, and credible elections; and watchdog organizations, while promoting rule of law. Programming will strengthen the justice sector, including reducing pretrial detention and providing justice for violence-affected communities. Funds will strengthen Haiti's supreme audit institution to oversee public spending and conduct performance audits.

With \$12.0 million, programs will confront challenges posed by irregular migration out of Haiti and support reception services for returning migrants by providing cash, medical and social services, and other tools upon arrival in Haiti. Programming will identify and address the drivers of migration and support reintegration activities to assist returnees' transition back into their communities.

With \$11.5 million for water security, sanitation, and hygiene, funds will strengthen the technical, operational, and revenue-generating capacity of utilities, private operators, and microenterprises in underserved communities. Funds will support better planning, 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.

Assistance will strengthen decentralized water utilities, community service providers, and relevant local authorities in Haiti. Programs will provide technical assistance to ensure efficient and financially-sound operation of water utilities, building on previous work such as water utility data management systems, solar energy, smart meters, leak detectors, and water availability sensors. USAID will strengthen management and financial viability of sanitation providers to access capital; facilitate partnerships and models that increase the availability of affordable, climate-resilient and sustainable sanitation systems services; and increase finance provider capacity that cater to poor and unserved communities.

With \$6.5 million, assistance will be used to provide bilingual, phonics-based literacy instruction and materials, and socio-emotional learning support for marginalized and vulnerable children in elementary schools. USAID will provide entrepreneurial and life skills training, and psychosocial support to develop skills that lead to successful participation in the workplace.

\$5.0 million will support investment facilitation particularly for high-growth small and medium enterprises to support job creation and retention. Haitian businesses have difficulty accessing the capital needed to finance growth. Limited access to finance is a key impediment to investment, growing the private sector, and increasing job creation in Haiti.

With \$6.0 million, funds will support and expand workforce development in at-risk communities. The current context of economic distress; lack of jobs and livelihood opportunities, particularly for the youth; inadequate education and skills; and the lack of basic social services to the population is fueling gang violence and illegal immigration. Workforce development will strengthen the capacity of people in vulnerable communities to access economic opportunities, jobs, and to reduce economic instability and violence in select areas through skills development and entrepreneurship, particularly for at-risk youth and women.

With \$15.5 million, programs will support smallholder farmers to increase yields, sales, and investment in key crops and commodities, including livestock. Agriculture funds will support research and extension activities with local universities, research institutions, and the private sector. Funds will support inclusive growth through private sector alliances, investment facilitation, blended finance, technical assistance, and collaboration with the Development Finance Corporation. Funds will support job creation in the agriculture sector and micro, small, and medium enterprises. The U.S. government will work to decentralize the electricity sector and provide energy to communities.

With \$30.5 million, funds will be used to conserve and restore key watersheds through agriculture, reforestation, land management, and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households. Funds will mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, environmental degradation, and natural disasters. USAID will support clean energy initiatives for electric and solar grids and microgrids to increase economic opportunities and private sector growth.

With \$3.5 million, programs will support access to maternal and child health, post-gender-based violence clinical care at the site and community level screening for malnutrition, referral of malnourished children including boys and girls for treatment and follow-up and support access to fortified food including iron and folic acid in prevention of birth defects for pregnant women. Programs will also improve access to lifesaving GBV response services and safe spaces for women and girls.

Honduras (\$129.7 million)

Resources will address irregular migration by supporting the Administration's Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies by increasing economic opportunities, providing access to quality education, combating corruption, improving citizen security and access to justice, protecting human rights, combating gender-based violence (GBV), and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

Programming will increase direct support to local Honduran organizations and enhance economic opportunities and food security by improving agricultural productivity, increasing incomes, expanding markets, and providing youth with workforce development opportunities. These interventions include strengthening legal pathways to migration through temporary work visas. Programs will promote gender equality and inclusion of marginalized groups, and combat GBV. USAID will invest in community infrastructure projects to improve citizen security, increase access to education and other services, and build community resilience. Funds will promote digital inclusion, expand access to finance and services for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, and counter People's Republic of China activities. Additionally, with \$1.5 million, assistance will be used to provide services to returned migrants to ensure a safe and dignified return and reintegration into their communities.

The Request includes \$24.9 million to strengthen transparency, accountability, governance, and electoral systems to fight corruption and impunity, including \$3.3 million to support the planned International Commission against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras. With \$4.7 million, programs will provide technical assistance to key security, human rights, and justice sector institutions, with a focus on improving organizational capacity, transparency, accountability, and access. To prevent and reduce corruption, USAID will strengthen public financial and procurement management, human resource management, and coordination among governmental and non-governmental actors. Additionally, USAID will fund civil society organizations (CSO) with \$10.2 million to serve as watchdogs of government actions, conduct social audits and evaluations of government programs and services, advocate for reforms to promote transparency and accountability in public administration and reduce corruption, strengthen media capacity, and raise awareness among citizens about combating corruption. With \$4.1 million, the U.S. government will fund CSOs to protect human rights of vulnerable populations.

Assistance will be used to invest approximately \$19.6 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, strengthening community involvement in education, promoting a return to secondary education, and preparing youth to enter the workforce. Using \$1.0 million in Social Assistance funds, funding will be used to expand innovative programs such as conditional cash transfers, unconditional cash transfers, and vouchers to address family resource gaps and increase school enrollment and retention.

Approximately \$27.2 million will be used to increase market linkages and access to finance, improve fertilizer use efficiency, and disseminate technologies to help diversify and increase production for small-scale farmers. Assistance will allow poor households to benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural economic activities, including the processing and sale of high-value agricultural products. USAID will provide \$6.4 million to foster competitive, resilient, and inclusive market systems—including in tourism and creative industries—that provide new or better jobs and income. Funds will support efforts to improve the enabling environment for private sector investment, and assist the Government of Honduras to meet the demand for temporary labor in the United States to expand legal pathways for migration. With \$9.0 million in workforce development funds, programs will partner with vocational training institutes and the private sector to provide workforce development opportunities for youth at risk of gang recruitment and irregular migration.

The U.S. government will provide approximately \$16.0 million for climate change and \$5.0 million for environment to build community-level resilience to climate shocks and stresses through improved natural resource management, promotion of renewable energy, protection and restoration of biologically important terrestrial and coastal areas, and the use of climate information to support decision-making and climate adaptation, including risk prevention. Programming will combat wildlife trafficking and improve environmental governance, reduce deforestation and wildfires that contribute to climate change, and expand licit economic opportunities.

Jamaica (\$6.0 million)

Assistance will help Jamaica continue to support the achievement of key Administration priorities in the Caribbean region, such as PACC 2030 and commitments made at the Summit of the Americas, and address the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels and the impact of extreme weather, on the country's physical, economic and social infrastructure. Adaptation funds will help build the resilience of vulnerable populations and critical infrastructure that may be disrupted by the ill effects of natural disasters, including through the promotion of renewable energy markets as well as energy efficiency and diversification. 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 gaining access to renewable energy solutions. Programming will also include technical assistance to key public and private 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 influences, and to achieve greater operational efficiency and resiliency using new technologies.

Nicaragua (\$15.0 million)

Assistance will support civil society, human rights, independent media and democratic actors to protect the basic rights and freedoms of Nicaraguans under an authoritarian regime. \$9.5 million will be to advance democratic values by working with communities, independent, indigenous communal governments and Nicaraguans in exile, to advocate for citizens' needs and to work on local priorities.

Funds will support emerging social movements and grassroots groups to organize alliances to promote collective community action and democratic change. Assistance will also empower youth to advocate for their interests and needs in their communities; this includes training to develop critical thinking to promote democratic action and civic engagement. USAID will also support civil society leaders to advocate for democratic principles, processes, and improve citizens' abilities to engage in democratic governance. Activities include providing grants to civil society organizations to create spaces for citizen oversight and anti-corruption awareness. The request includes support for the survival of independent critical thinking through direct support to a Nicaraguan think tank by providing financial support for operations and research.

\$2.0 million will support human rights organizations, including those in exile, to advocate on behalf of victims and their families. USAID will provide \$3.5 million to the independent media ecosystem by supporting access to equipment, content production and networks of in-country journalists and citizen reporters working in alliance with media outlets in exile. Funds will also advance cybersecurity triage support and digital security capacity to civil society organizations and independent media outlets; track disinformation campaigns; and raise awareness through informational campaigns.

Paraguay (\$4.0 million)

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 the 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 and entrepreneurship for vulnerable and marginalized populations, including youth, women, and indigenous persons. Funding 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. Resources 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 (\$55.0 million)

Activities will combat coca cultivation, counter corruption, bolster the ability of state institutions to address environmental crimes and climate change, and support the socio-economic integration of Venezuelan migrants. Interventions will promote climate-smart agricultural practices and address climate-change impacts in Peru through forest management and combating illegal mining. Assistance will contribute to the fight against transnational organized crime; strengthen natural resource management in the Amazon, mountain, and coastal ecosystems; promote trade; encourage a more equitable reactivation of the economy; and help mitigate food insecurity.

The U.S. government intends to use \$15.2 million to support Peru's economic reactivation, providing farmers and entrepreneurs with sustainable agricultural and other economic alternatives to coca cultivation while disrupting the influence of transnational criminal organizations that rely on cocaine and environmental crimes as key sources of revenue. Activities will leverage private sector investments and link them with communities, including Indigenous Peoples, to encourage the production of sustainable alternative crops and goods. USAID will introduce new crops to rural communities, disseminate cutting-

edge agricultural technology, expand market connections, improve digital and financial services, and cultivate best practices in business and organization management. USAID activities will support agricultural practices that reduce deforestation, preserve existing forest lands, promote resilience, and enable adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

With \$2.5 million of conflict mitigation funds, programs will support efforts to improve democratic governance, strengthen human rights, fight corruption, and address political conflict. Activities will strengthen state procurement processes, promote transparency in the extractive sector, and improve the inclusiveness and effectiveness of public service delivery. Programs will promote human rights by encouraging civic engagement of marginalized groups, promoting consensus building, and combating gender-based violence and human trafficking (a total of \$4.0 million, \$3.5 million in democracy, human rights, and governance funds and \$0.5 million in trafficking in persons funds). USAID will also address the aggravators and consequences of political conflict in the country. Activities will strengthen media independence, improve the responsiveness of political parties, and promote dialogue processes between government and its citizens.

Conservation crimes such as illegal mining, logging, fishing, and wildlife trafficking are frequently linked to organized crime, undermine the rule of law, and threaten Peru's natural resources. Limited capacity to effectively manage natural resources and enforce environmental regulations has led to high rates of deforestation, increased food and water insecurity, loss of biodiversity in critical habitats, vulnerability to human- and climate-caused disasters, and high levels of unmanaged solid waste. In response, USAID activities will improve natural resources management; decrease vulnerability to environmental shocks and stressors; promote sustainable economic growth; protect biodiversity from illegal use; support Indigenous communities to manage forest resources; assist Peru to achieve its emissions reduction goals; and increase water security using nature-based solutions. Programs will continue working to protect environmental defenders, strengthen government capacity to counter conservation crimes, and improve forest management within the framework of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (\$9 million biodiversity, \$9.5 million sustainable landscapes and \$4.5 million adaptation).

The rapid and continued influx of Venezuelan migrants to Peru has strained the region's capacity to absorb such an unprecedented influx. Migrants and refugees need legal protections, social support, and economic opportunities to integrate and thrive in their host countries. Activities will promote the social and economic integration of the 1.5 million Venezuelan migrants in Peru, through policy reform, pathways for legal status, job placement and training, microenterprise creation, and access to financial services (\$10 million).

USAID Caribbean Development Program (\$17.0 million)

PACC 2030 strengthens Caribbean Island nations' ability to withstand climate shocks and supports the region's energy resilience. The request includes \$9.0 million for regional energy sector programs to promote clean energy policy frameworks, including revision of laws and regulations to encourage renewable energy integration and support private sector growth in the clean energy and climate adaptation sectors. PACC 2030 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. Funds 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.

The request includes \$8 million for activities that 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 and illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing.

USAID Central America Regional (\$85.2 million)

To support the Root Causes and Collaborative Migration Management Strategies, programs will work to reduce irregular migration by advancing regional cooperation and knowledge sharing to: 1) enhance and diversify trade in new export sectors; 2) advance renewable and affordable energy; 3) strengthen climate change resilience and expand mitigation and adaptation; 4) support the protection of human and labor rights; 5) combat corruption, strengthen democratic governance, and advance rule of law; and 6) address human mobility issues, including enhancing services for the reintegration of returned migrants and the integration of migrants.

Economic Policy

With \$50.0 million, assistance will strengthen regional prosperity and economic resilience by promoting inclusive economic growth. Funds will facilitate trade by strengthening regional integration and supply chain resilience. Programs will reduce barriers, time, and cost, to trade and implement transparent processes that increase regional and international trade and advance member-state commitments under the Central American Customs Union. Activities will work with regional investors and international finance institutions to increase climate finance and mobilize capital to diversify trade and strengthen cross-border supply chains. Programs will increase investment and access to finance, including in renewable energy. Programs will promote nearshoring activities that expand regional capacity to supply higher value-added products to U.S. businesses that seek resilient sourcing options.

To increase adaptive capacity and enhance climate-resilient decision-making in the region, the U.S. government will invest \$6.8 million to help regional organizations monitor climate change effects; implement evidence-based climate-smart practices and policies that lower carbon emissions; and increase the resilience of people and places to climate change impacts, for example by protecting and restoring cross-border natural corridors. \$7.1 million will also be used to expand cross-border power integration to increase access to reliable, affordable, renewable energy. Efforts will strengthen governance and better target economic incentives to improve sustainable natural resource management.

With \$5.6 million, programs will respond to issues emerging throughout the region around irregular migration, including by strengthening safe, legal pathways for Central America nationals and reception and reintegration efforts for returned migrants. In addition, assistance will provide services for migrants and internally displaced persons, and community-based assistance for socio-economic integration and migrant receiving communities. Activities 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. Activities will also build and rehabilitate reception facilities, as required.

Other

The Request includes \$10.6 million to promote anti-corruption; transparent and accountable governance institutions, processes, and policies; and promote respect for human rights across Central America. This includes building and maintaining a regional network connecting civil society, media, and private sector partners from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, engaging in collective action to protect and restore civil liberties under assault in these countries. This network will improve illicit finance detection and information sharing among civil society organizations, strengthen independent media through cross-border collaboration and reporting, mobilize regional private sector actors against corrupt practices, and expand protection services to actors who expose and combat corruption across the region.

USAID will invest \$5.0 million in best practices and tools for civil society networks to prevent and combat human rights abuses. Activities will provide protection for human rights defenders and victims of human rights abuses, and develop and institutionalize measures to identify potential threats to human rights. Regional activities will target vulnerable groups such as women, youth, people with disabilities, indigenous populations, and LGBTQI+ individuals affected by crime and insecurity, and support measures that reduce irregular migration. USAID will advance the regional economic and social recovery to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable groups, expand formal work, and provide free legal support for vulnerable workers in labor disputes. USAID will strengthen collection, management, and analysis of citizen security data across the region for evidence-based policymaking to improve citizen security.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (\$25.2 million)

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program (LAC/RP) will address development challenges across the region.

The Request includes \$3.5 million for democracy, human rights, and governance programming to conduct regional public opinion survey work, and develop qualitative research to address knowledge gaps in areas related to democracy, human rights, and governance, including citizen security and civil society capacity. Programming will also support investigative journalism to ensure quality information in the region as well as work with media outlets, civil society, and youth to minimize the impact of disinformation and misinformation.

The U.S. government 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 vulnerable youth obtain better employment opportunities 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 \$2.1 million for agriculture and economic growth programming to promote improved food security, economic opportunity, trade and investment, and livelihoods throughout the LAC region. Activities will strengthen the capacity of public and private stakeholders in areas such as improving market linkages, enhancing compliance with international standards, financing or transactional support, or fostering trade and investment.

The U.S. government will commit \$7.1 million to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives within the region while conserving critical biodiversity. Activities will support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by identifying and sharing best practices in climate-smart agriculture, clean energy and energy efficiency, deforestation and reforestation, and ecosystem restoration. Activities will also promote engagement of vulnerable and underrepresented communities including indigenous peoples. In addition to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, activities will help systems and communities to prepare for and adapt to extreme events and other climate impacts, for example by enhancing food security, supply chain resiliency, and energy sector resilience.

USAID South America Regional (\$55.4 million)

Assistance will address regional challenges, including increased migration flows, climate change, and biodiversity conservation.

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 \$39.3 million in funds, 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.

Continued deforestation threatens the Amazon rainforest - the world's largest rainforest - covering 40 percent of the South American continent, which include portions of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. Deforestation and unsustainable practices threaten the region's rich biodiversity and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. With \$16.1 million in funds (\$8.6 million biodiversity, \$4.0 million sustainable landscapes, \$3.0 million adaptation, and \$0.5 million clean energy), programs will work with intergovernmental organizations, national and local governments, Indigenous groups, and other stakeholders to reduce deforestation, adapt to and mitigate climate change, and promote more sustainable, cleaner uses of natural resources. Programs addressing climate change, biodiversity, and other natural resources issues will support Indigenous communities, geospatial monitoring, and nature-based solutions to adaptation and resilience challenges. Examples may include work related to parks and protected areas, rare and endangered species, conservation crimes, wildlife trafficking, forest fires, land and forest management, sustainable livelihoods, Indigenous Peoples' rights, ecological disasters, mining, logging, fishing, energy, solid waste, and related environmental threats.

USAID Asia Regional (\$64.8 million)

Asia Regional will advance the vision of the Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy by strengthening democratic institutions; fostering sustainable, inclusive, and transparent economic growth; and improving resilience to health and climate threats. USAID Asia Regional supports specialized technical expertise, analyses, innovative programming, and priority transboundary activities in East Asia, the Pacific, South Asia, and Central Asia. Asia Regional resources seek to address climate change and its interconnected crises; advance democratic systems and processes; and build partners' capacity to achieve their own ambitions and maintain resilience with programs that foster inclusive and equitable economic growth and improve education outcomes.

The Indo-Pacific region is subject to the ongoing, increasing impact from climate change. To meet these climate challenges, the Request includes funding for climate adaptation under the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF). Assistance will respond to IPEF partners' requests for technical assistance and capacity building to help grow their economies while adapting to climate change through investments in systems for agriculture and food supplies, nature-based solutions, resilient cities, and financial investments in adaptation, particularly climate-friendly infrastructure.

In addition, Asia Regional will fund evidence-based policy analyses that will provide the data to Asia Missions to anticipate and respond to development opportunities and challenges throughout the region. With this funding, Asia Bureau will build upon ongoing analyses that 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. The Asia Bureau will launch a new program that provides analyses of critical democracy and governance issues in the region that could include democratic backsliding, disinformation, violent extremism, anti-corruption, and trafficking in persons. In economic growth, resources will support policy studies, assessments, and targeted technical assistance to improve economic governance, advance food security goals, and improve trade and

investment opportunities in quality infrastructure, clean energy and transport, and the digital economy. A flagship education program will continue to provide analytical support to assist Missions in designing, implementing, and evaluating a full range of education programming, from basic to higher education.

Asia Regional will continue to fund innovative programming that addresses U.S. development priorities and emerging issues in Asia, including an ongoing cross-sectoral resilient cities program that will improve availability and quality of resilient infrastructure and services; harness economic growth; and improve capacity to address climate change and the environment. Other activities will address priority transboundary challenges such as countering wildlife trafficking, working with the private sector to identify environmental risks and opportunities to protect ecosystems and biodiversity.

CPS – USAID Bureau for Conflict, Prevention and Stabilization (\$39.5 million)

\$23.0 million of the CPS Request will be used to help USAID Missions to design and implement programs that prevent or mitigate violence, conflict, and instability, and advance women’s leadership in efforts to build peace and security. 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, 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, and stabilization challenges. CPS will support research and activities to address the impact of conflict and disaster on women and girls and directly support women’s critical engagement in preventing and resolving conflict.

DDI – USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (\$622.7 million)

To advance strategic objectives and Administration priorities, DDI will support key programs/activities that:

- Advance open, inclusive and secure digital ecosystems that are essential to economic growth and national security. 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 and data analytics to improve the strategic planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of USAID programs.
- Leverage global partnerships to discover, test, and scale innovative solutions to development challenges through the Development Innovation Ventures program and 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 by creating the institutional conditions, operating infrastructure, and capacity to scale private sector programming across all regions and programming sectors. USAID will provide capacity building tools, access to short-term staff with technical expertise, training, research, and management of the global programs that catalyze partnerships with private sector actors in more than 80 USAID Missions. Funds will also support the implementation of the Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund, which will promote innovative private sector partnerships globally.
- 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. 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 protection, 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+ persons, and youth in all programming.
- Advance global economic growth goals through targeted cross-sectoral support. Leverage available resources, data, and evidence to help all USAID partner countries define and resolve obstacles to equitable economic growth, which is crucial to stable resilient economies and governments. Support regional and bilateral engagement with Missions, as well as regional trade organizations and alliances, to prioritize programming and partnerships for measurable progress. Accelerate inclusive economic reform processes and resolve specific barriers to trade, investment, and sound public financial management. Foster adoption of open, impartial, and consensus-based standards and the institutionalization of whole-of-government transparency and other good regulatory practices, which serve to attract foreign direct investment, increase trade, and expand inclusive economic growth.
- 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; expand and improve USAID’s engagement with new and nontraditional partners

through the New Partnerships Initiative; and enhance the Agency's capacity to strengthen engagement with faith-based and community partners through the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships.

- Advance inclusive, and environmentally and socially sustainable growth by evaluating the environmental and social impacts of our actions.

DRG – USAID Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (\$286.3 million)

To advance strategic objectives and Administration priorities, the DRG Bureau will support key programs/activities that:

- Foster the agency of women and girls, including those from marginalized groups, as a force for democratic and peaceful change. The initiative will also support the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act and U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security, which seek to support women in decision-making processes in areas of crisis and conflict, and the U.S. National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality, which seeks to advance women's participation, representation, and leadership in democratic institutions and processes.
- Advance support for countries experiencing democratic openings, with a particular focus on locally-led efforts to address key development challenges to democratic consolidation, working with leaders in government, civil society, and the private sector to demonstrate not only that democracy delivers, but that democratic processes have development benefits, in furtherance of the aims of the National Security Strategy.
- Increase the efficacy, resilience, and impact of peaceful nonviolent collective action and citizen-led movements striving for democratic goals, and foster greater collaboration and diverse coalition building among activists, grassroots organizations, and networks.
- Help independent media to be more financially viable at a time when public-interest media outlets are going out of business at a dramatic rate. This will enhance the revenue generation capabilities of independent media outlets in challenging environments. This contributes to USG efforts to update its assistance tools to advance democratic development, in furtherance of National Security Strategy objectives.
- Support digital technologies fostering tremendous economic growth and increased commerce; lend agency and voice to activists and underserved communities; and led to advances in healthcare and climate science. DRG fosters open, secure, and inclusive digital ecosystems that advance, rather than undermine, democratic values and respect for human rights.
- Advance democracy, human rights, and governance through programs that complement and support Mission programs. DRG 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: countering 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.

- Support the implementation of the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption, including through the suite of bold anti-corruption programs to respond to other pressing needs and opportunities in the global fight against corruption. Funding will also enable USAID to identify and innovate anti-corruption approaches in response to either windows of opportunity or situations of increased risk for corruption; boost the work of anti-corruption change agents around the world and empower them with the tools, alliances, networks, and coalitions needed to strengthen their reform campaigns, advocate for and demand change, operate in safety, and engage in collective and collaborative actions that drive real impact; fund activities that leverage innovation and collaboration to prevent corrupt actors from siphoning off critical resources that should be used for the public good; and enhance partner country systems and capacity to prevent, detect, investigate, and disrupt transnational corruption, grand corruption, and kleptocracy.

DRG will build empirical evidence that tests the theories of change guiding USAID's DRG projects and assesses the effectiveness of USAID's DRG interventions and investments. It will provide analytic and technical advisory services to Missions and development partners to support democratic openings and transitions, and conduct assessments of country-specific DRG challenges and opportunities. DRG will also undertake research activities – including impact and performance evaluations, literature reviews, and evidence reviews – to ensure the design and implementation of effective DRG activities in support of U.S. government policies.

Other Funding (\$27.5 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$27.5 million)

In line with principles articulated in the National Security Strategy, the CPIF will strengthen the Administration's efforts to support our partners' resilience and ability to maintain their own autonomy, security, and prosperity and deter aggression, coercion, and influence by the PRC and associate actors. Funds will, amongst other uses, counter corruption, confront untrusted digital infrastructure, identify and address forced labor in supply chains, and curtail illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Funding will create programs that will meet the economic and development needs of partner countries and distinguish the United States and our partners from our competitors.

PLR – USAID Bureau for Planning, Learning, and Resource Management (\$17.0 million)

PLR's program-funded objectives include: (i) Support USAID to coordinate and implement policy priorities that are grounded in evidence, coordinated with external partners and diverse stakeholders, and in support of U.S. foreign policy objectives; (ii) 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 (iii) Build a culture of learning, evaluation, and accountability for programming to inform decision-making, enhance development outcomes, and ensure efficient use of assistance resources.

Under these objectives, funding supports (i) 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; (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) PLR's efforts to implement the Program Cycle in USAID, as well as application of innovative design practices and methodologies. Additionally, funding supports cross-cutting evaluations to investigate USAID programs' effectiveness in advancing Agency priorities such as addressing global pandemics and climate change; the improvement

of 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.

REFS – Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (\$559.0 million)

Resources advance global food and water security agendas and provide support to missions, through 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. REFS will emphasize private sector engagement and partnerships to promote market-led approaches to disseminate and scale innovations. REFS will advance gender equality and women and girls' empowerment through evidence-based and data-driven approaches that will tackle the persistent inequities that impede women's economic participation, productivity, and resilience and will elevate their leadership and agency by transforming gender norms, policies and practices. REFS will implement up to \$150 million in USG investments 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. REFS will also work to advance research partnerships on water and sanitation service delivery on systems-based approaches to facilitate sustained service delivery across communities. REFS investments and private sector engagement will unlock private capital for small- and medium-sized enterprises in the agriculture, food and water sectors, including those owned by women, to fuel growth and meet unmet demand for financing. REFS funding for water security, sanitation, and hygiene will further focus on achieving global leadership goals outlined in USAID's Water and Development Plan. 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. 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. REFS will continue to improve nutrition through food systems that increase the supply of and demand for affordable, nutritious, and safe food year-round. These efforts will emphasize empowering women as central players in nutrition and health. Funding will also support critical learning activities for multi-sectoral nutrition, including development of food environment and diet quality measures, the alignment of stakeholders around food systems concepts to improve diets and food safety, and the translation of evidence into recommended actions.

REFS will further support key programs/activities that guide the Agency's work to address the effects of climate change, the conservation of biodiversity, including combating conservation nature crimes; the sustainable management of forests and other high carbon ecosystems; energy; infrastructure; the prevention of pollution; land-tenure and governance issues; and sustainable urban systems. Adaptation funding 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 further enable USAID to co-lead PREPARE, a whole-of-government effort to enhance the U.S. government's adaptation efforts. Clean Energy initiatives and programs will support the Just Energy Transition Partnerships and provide technical leadership to help build sustainable, resilient systems and transition to clean and reliable power. Transport Services funding will provide targeted support to build local capacity to operate and maintain infrastructure, making countries more resilient to climate shocks and reducing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance. REFS will also provide services to improve land and resource governance and strengthen property rights; address the development challenges associated with critical minerals and mining. Sustainable Landscape programs

will support the Plan to Conserve Global Forests and support natural climate solutions programs that protect, manage, and restore critical ecosystems. Environment and Biodiversity funding will conserve critical natural systems and improve the lives of people who depend on them, combat conservation crimes, and reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover associated with the wildlife trade, and reduce the vulnerability of food supply chains to wildlife pathogens. It will also support efforts to combat the global ocean plastic pollution crisis through the Save Our Seas Initiative, and support initiatives, such as Clean Air Catalyst, that reduce toxic air pollution, which kills more people annually than HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria combined. REFS will support capacity building, communications, knowledge management, monitoring, evaluation and learning, policy and programming coordination, and technical assistance in cross-cutting areas such as climate finance, risk management and integration to support the implementation of the Agency's whole-of-agency Climate Support.

USAID Program Management Initiatives (\$5.2 million)

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.

Funds will also be used to modernize the PVS portal and database applications by improving 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 its programs 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 support the TEAMS Helpdesk, ISSO support, and Operations and Maintenance costs. Funds will also support individual contractor services required to manage the function and system and prepare the annual Agency reports to the Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security in support of programs sponsoring foreign nationals.

LPA is regarded as the corporate communication branch of the Agency. The DOC program improves the ability of Mission-based development outreach and communications specialists to ensure that programs and program results are well communicated to host country and beneficiary audiences, enforce USAID branding guidelines in programs, and increase awareness and understanding of U.S. foreign assistance programs.

A/DEIA - USAID Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access (\$3.0 million)

USAID's Office of the Chief Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (A/DEIA) works to advance, coordinate, and provide technical expertise in support of DEIA programming and implementation across the agency. A/DEIA is essential for advancing USAID's efforts to foster more respectful, inclusive, and safe environments across USAID's workplaces and programs by investing in people, updating policies and practices, and strengthening and diversifying programs and partnerships.

A/DEIA will fund innovative programming that addresses Administration priorities and emerging issues including to promote racial equity, advance human rights, increase inclusion and accessibility, with an

emphasis on serving underrepresented people around the world. Funding will assist in operationalizing USAID's DEIA Strategic Plan and Equity Action Plan and advance DEIA across its people, policies, processes, programs, and partnerships. Funding will increase and diversify partnerships to advance DEIA goals and priorities to provide capacity building, technical assistance and technical support to implementing partners including small businesses, minority serving institutions and other local organizations serving underrepresented groups to advance equity, inclusion, and accessibility globally.

OCE - USAID Office of the Chief Economist (\$7.0 million)

The new USAID Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) aims to improve the cost-effectiveness of Agency programming and broader global engagement by bringing stronger economic theory and evidence to bear on the Agency's programming. Funds will be used to promote the use and generation of evidence, especially on behavioral economics, and strengthen the economics and evidence community across USAID programming.

Funds will be used to design and manage programs to access cost-effectiveness evidence, and will develop and maintain training, advice, and software solutions for USAID operating units to more easily access relevant cost-effectiveness evidence and apply it into program design and management. Finally, the OCE will fund research to fill strategically important gaps in cost-effectiveness evidence for the Agency's programmatic goals.

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
DA Total	4,140,494	4,368,613	5,425,697
Africa	1,527,265	*	1,835,832
Benin	1,000	*	1,000
Burkina Faso	6,600	*	8,000
Burundi	3,000	*	3,000
Cameroon	4,000	*	4,000
Central African Republic	3,000	*	6,000
Chad	4,900	*	5,000
Cote d'Ivoire	4,000	*	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	95,000	*	98,000
Djibouti	4,378	*	7,000
Ethiopia	85,150	*	55,150
Gambia, The	2,000	*	2,000
Ghana	58,037	*	66,100
Guinea	2,600	*	3,000
Kenya	76,878	*	87,313
Liberia	70,500	*	66,815
Madagascar	26,128	*	24,628
Malawi	60,000	*	73,170
Mali	61,460	*	61,460
Mauritania	1,000	*	2,000
Mozambique	63,000	*	78,600
Niger	42,600	*	50,737
Nigeria	58,100	*	67,101
Rwanda	40,173	*	41,500
Senegal	68,000	*	65,500
Sierra Leone	2,600	*	2,000
Somalia	55,000	*	67,000
South Africa	6,300	*	11,000
South Sudan	55,000	*	31,839
Sudan	29,000	*	43,100
Tanzania	43,900	*	59,500
Uganda	52,524	*	66,757
Zambia	38,450	*	49,841
Zimbabwe	26,500	*	22,500
USAID Africa Regional	169,561	*	328,285
USAID Central Africa Regional	62,500	*	73,000
USAID East Africa Regional	31,844	*	39,100
USAID Sahel Regional Program	28,000	*	50,068
USAID Southern Africa Regional	38,891	*	50,741
USAID West Africa Regional	45,691	*	58,027

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
East Asia and Pacific	447,970	*	567,574
Burma	45,000	*	45,000
Cambodia	58,000	*	58,000
Indonesia	63,581	*	91,750
Laos	29,000	*	32,000
Marshall Islands	650	*	2,000
Micronesia	450	*	2,000
Mongolia	7,000	*	7,500
Papua New Guinea	10,000	*	32,250
Philippines	70,350	*	80,300
Thailand	7,000	*	9,750
Timor-Leste	16,000	*	19,800
Vietnam	75,000	*	98,400
Pacific Islands Regional	41,939	*	71,450
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	24,000	*	17,374
Near East	29,500	*	22,707
Morocco	10,000	*	10,000
Tunisia	10,500	*	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	9,000	*	12,707
South and Central Asia	243,100	*	396,780
Bangladesh	122,200	*	149,240
India	28,500	*	82,465
Maldives	6,200	*	11,835
Nepal	57,700	*	105,487
Sri Lanka	27,500	*	46,753
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	656,535	*	970,738
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	14,250	*	20,500
Brazil	25,000	*	35,000
Colombia	80,000	*	103,000
Dominican Republic	21,692	*	21,895
Ecuador	27,000	*	27,000
El Salvador	84,000	*	119,000
Guatemala	85,500	*	138,702
Haiti	59,000	*	113,200
Honduras	95,000	*	129,650
Jamaica	6,500	*	6,000
Mexico	3,950	*	-
Nicaragua	15,000	*	15,000
Paraguay	4,000	*	4,000
Peru	45,671	*	55,035
USAID Caribbean Development Program	8,938	*	17,000
USAID Central America Regional	33,000	*	85,178
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	21,034	*	25,178
USAID South America Regional	27,000	*	55,400
USAID Asia Regional	17,000	*	64,800
USAID Asia Regional	17,000	*	64,800

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	29,500	*	39,500
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	3,000	*	39,500
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	26,500	*	-
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	527,389	*	622,739
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	-	*	-
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	11,820	*	30,000
DDI - Center for Education	176,144	*	121,800
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	-	*	-
DDI - Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM)	-	*	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	21,867	*	175,851
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	57,673	*	56,250
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	68,951	*	139,128
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	121,038	*	69,710
DDI - Private Sector Engagement Hub (PSE)	61,070	*	30,000
USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI)	8,826	*	-
DRG - Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance	130,903	*	286,250
Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	130,903	*	286,250
Other Funding	80,000	*	27,500
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	60,000	*	27,500
To Be Programmed	20,000	*	-
PLR - Bureau for Planning, Learning, and Resource Management	15,100	*	17,000
USAID Planning, Learning, and Resource Management (PLR)	15,100	*	17,000
REFS - Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security	431,002	*	559,047
USAID Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (REFS)	431,002	*	559,047
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	*	5,230
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	*	5,230
USAID Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access	-	*	3,000
Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access (ODEIA)	-	*	3,000
USAID Office of the Chief Economist	-	*	7,000
USAID Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)	-	*	7,000

¹ FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels are the same as Enacted Levels for the DA account.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
IDA	3,905,460	4,543,362	4,699,362	156,000
Additional Funding	7,398,000	300,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual levels exclude \$400.0 million in additional funding in the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43), \$2,650.0 million from the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103) and \$4,348.0 million from the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level includes \$637.902 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Enacted. The Adjusted Enacted level excludes \$300.0 million in additional funding made available in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328) to respond to humanitarian needs in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.

BHA- Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (\$4,699.4 million)

The FY 2024 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Request will provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies, including acute food insecurity, around the world. With IDA funds, the United States saves lives, alleviates human suffering, reduces the physical, social, and economic impacts of rapid and slow onset disasters, and supports at-risk populations to build resilience. This request, complemented by 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 \$4.7 billion in requested IDA resources will be managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). As complex and protracted conflicts and severe natural disasters increase in frequency and severity, the effects of the Ukraine conflict linger on, and global food insecurity of the most vulnerable worsens, humanitarian need worldwide continues to rise to unprecedented levels. As the lead Federal Coordinator for international disaster assistance, BHA maintains a strong and effective global system prepared for rapid activation and response to emergency needs worldwide. By leveraging all available authorities and resources, BHA both responds to crises with agility and speed and builds resilience to future crises by addressing underlying vulnerabilities of communities in need.

Humanitarian interventions work across multiple sectors to support populations in response to needs determined by 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 livelihoods support. The IDA account also supports investments that promote early recovery, build resilience, and reduce risk in communities vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises.

With IDA resources, BHA will support innovative programming and coordinated humanitarian responses to crises, including those in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, Syria, Ukraine, Haiti, Venezuela, and Yemen. The bureau responds to roughly 75 crises in more than 65 countries each year; in the first half of FY 2023 alone, BHA responded to floods in West Africa and Pakistan, earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria, wildfires in Chile, and a dzud in Mongolia. IDA resources are also used to provide emergency food assistance for refugees.

The contingency nature of the IDA account allows for the flexibility to respond to protracted crises and new emergencies as they arise and support the full range of humanitarian assistance activities necessary to meet the needs of impacted communities. BHA's programs are integrated and multi-sectoral in nature, drawing on all available authorities and funding to design programs to meet the needs of people affected by conflict, climate change, the food security crisis, and unanticipated natural disasters. Utilizing IDA resources to leverage the full spectrum of market-based food assistance modalities—local, regional, and international procurement; food vouchers; and cash transfers for food—while providing complementary programming to meet an array of humanitarian needs is a necessity when working in rapidly shifting humanitarian contexts. The Administration is committed to supporting integrated, multisectoral humanitarian assistance efficiently and effectively so that all whom BHA serves are treated with dignity and respect. The Request, 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, multisectoral programming in FY 2024 and beyond.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TI	80,000	80,000	102,000	22,000
Additional Funding	120,000	50,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 total excludes \$120.0 million in additional funding provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103).

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted total for the TI Account and excludes \$50.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

CPS- Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (\$102.0 million)

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) (\$102.0 million)

The FY 2024 Request of \$102.0 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges in high-priority countries in crisis and assist in their transitions toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. TI 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 that help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy prior to availability of, or in complement to, other contingency funds.

In FY 2022, TI funds were critical to CPS/OTI's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, allowing CPS/OTI to quickly establish operations in Poland in order to deliver critical assistance to Ukrainians suffering the effects of the war while also supporting the Moldovan government to counter Russian disinformation and malign narratives. In Coastal West Africa, FY 2022 funds supported local counterparts across Benin, Ghana, and Togo to withstand the increasing pressures of violent extremist organizations by addressing instability factors including poor governance, conflict, and weak social cohesion. In Central America, FY 2022 TI funds supported efforts to increase community resilience against violence, poor governance, corruption, and climate change, all of which contribute to irregular migration.

Additional TI resources will allow USAID to streamline management and improve strategic planning of fast-acting programs in high-priority countries.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND (CCF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
CCF	60,000	60,000	60,000	-

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the CCF account.

CPS - USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (\$60.0 million)

The FY 2024 \$60.0 million CCF Request 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 programs target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability and where a U.S. government response will help mitigate that risk or advance the consolidation of peace and democracy. CCF support is critical in situations where neglecting to act could jeopardize foreign policy and national security interests in the near-term or impede long-term development goals.

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 actors attempting to exploit 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. Consistent with previous appropriations, FY 2024 CCF will also be available to support implementation of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability in Global Fragility Act priority countries and region.

CCF-funded 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 Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Central America, Somalia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Mozambique.

Up to five percent of CCF funds (\$3.0 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.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (ESF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
ESF	4,099,000	4,301,301	5,391,491	1,090,190
Additional Funding	9,387,000	17,466,500	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual levels exclude \$621.0 million appropriated by the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103) (Ukraine 1) and \$8,766.0 million appropriated by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128). \$26.0 million in funds appropriated by Ukraine 1 was transferred from ESF to Diplomatic Programs.

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted levels are the same as the Enacted Level for the ESF account and excludes the \$4,500.0 million appropriated by the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. B, P.L. 117-180) (Ukraine 3) and the \$12,966.5 million appropriated by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328) (Ukraine 4).

The FY 2024 Economic Support Fund (ESF) Request of \$5.4 billion represents a significant investment in several signature Administration priorities and commitments, such as bolstering the Indo-Pacific Strategy; addressing Western Hemisphere migration; reinforcing commitments in Africa and partnerships in the Middle East; and supporting efforts to lead and address shared global challenges such as food insecurity and energy security. These funds will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs.

AFRICA (\$57.6 million)

African Union (\$1.6 million)

U.S. government 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. government 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. Resources will support AU implementation of Agenda 2063, the institution's flagship initiative for continental development.

Activities under the Democracy and Governance pillar of the U.S.-AUC Strategic Partnership will deploy Resources to 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 and human rights.

Resources will also advance mutually reinforcing activities under the Opportunity and Development and Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment pillars of the U.S.-AUC Strategic Partnership. 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. government efforts to improve the enabling environment for economic growth and investment, intra-African trade, and two-way trade between the

United States and Africa, ultimately in support of implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

ADAPT (\$25.0 million)

In President Biden's National Security Strategy, the United States underscored our commitment to counter democratic backsliding and press for timely progress on transitions to democratic rule. With a request of \$25.0 million, the U.S. government will support the African Democratic and Political Transitions (ADAPT) initiative, a high-level effort to advance this objective and enable more effective partnerships with regional bodies, governments, and civil society to support successful democratic transitions. ADAPT will expand upon existing State Department and USAID expertise and tools to demonstrate the Administration's commitment to engage with complex political transitions in Africa, and support emerging democratic governments and civil society at critical moments. Funds may assist regional bodies, governments, and civil society to develop a credible transition plan, as well as discrete milestones, including national dialogues, census, voter registration, and legal and constitutional reform; leverage U.S. diplomatic and convening power to reinforce progress, rally and coordinate external partners, secure political commitments from local and regional actors, and press for a credible and inclusive transition; support related analysis and assessments; and provide surge expertise to support transition tasks.

State Africa Regional (\$31.0 million)

ESF programs in the State Africa Regional Operating Unit focus on core U.S. policy priorities, including promoting stronger trade and commercial ties; advancing peace and security; countering violent extremism; and strengthening democracy, human rights, and good governance. These activities advance the U.S. Strategy Towards Sub-Saharan Africa and the State and USAID Joint Regional Strategy.

Approximately \$15.0 million for the Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) will support field-driven initiatives to further partner countries' capacity to promote democracy and human rights goals, including advancing political competition and consensus-building, strengthening democratic governance, enhancing respect for human rights, and improving access to justice. The \$2.0 million Ambassadors' Special Self-Help program will support community self-help efforts to advance economic growth and expand private-sector opportunities.

With \$6.0 million in economic growth funding, State Africa Regional will fund programs that help create an enabling environment for and promote trade and investment, advance women's economic empowerment, and support macroeconomic goals of African partners.

With \$5.7 million for the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and \$2 million for the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT), State Africa Regional will fund programs that will help 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 between communities and governments; establish strategies to rehabilitate and reintegrate defectors from extremist groups; support women as effective leaders to respond to violent extremism; and build regional networks to identify and mitigate recruitment and radicalization to violence. Programs will support women as effective peace and security leaders to prevent and respond to radicalization to violence.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (\$227.8 million)

Burma (\$35.0 million)

Assistance will support pro-democracy actors seeking a peaceful democratic transition and greater long-term accountability, inclusion, and responsiveness within Burma's post-coup, reformed institutions and political processes, in line with the goals of the Burma Unified through Rigorous Military Accountability (BURMA) Act of 2022. USAID will provide technical assistance to pro-democracy actors to develop policy, engage civil society and ethnic leaders in identifying the conditions necessary for post-coup institutional reform, and employ digital security practices to resist authoritarianism, support peaceful, non-violent protests, and promote a shared vision for Burma's future. One challenge is that the pro-democracy movement remains fragile; therefore, Assistance prioritizes reconciliation, social cohesion, and inclusion to support a more resilient movement alongside a federated model for power sharing. Specifically, activities will focus on building a diverse, committed pro-democracy coalition that promotes democratic principles in Burma and people-to-people approaches, while also fostering mutual trust and countering ethno-chauvinism. Assistance will also prioritize lines of effort that are focused on women's rights, justice, and youth activists. USAID will increase its engagement with youth and support their participation in addressing Burma's development and humanitarian challenges.

Assistance will also address the impact of ongoing human rights violations and abuses, strengthen monitoring processes and mechanisms, provide support in response to abuses and atrocities, enhance digital and personal safety and security, and assist at-risk individuals and organizations, including human rights defenders. Assistance will document human rights violations and abuses and the risks of mass atrocities to inform advocacy, preserve the historical record, and support rehabilitation services for victims of human rights violations and abuses. Assistance will also support independent local and national media to promote citizen journalism and enable independent media to maintain operations despite a challenging political, financial, and legal environment. Foreign assistance activities implemented in Burma align with the goal of the State/USAID Joint Strategic Plan (2022-2016) to strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity, as well as the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy priorities of investing in democratic institutions and expanding economic opportunities.

Burma's youth is vital to the pro-democracy movement and political, economic, and social transition. However, the youth struggle to meaningfully participate in the political process. With basic education funding, assistance will increase access to basic education among communities in conflict-affected and marginalized regions. These interventions support improved literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills development that prepare young people, many of whom are ethnic minorities, to be active and productive members of society. Activities will strengthen basic education in marginalized and hard to reach ethnic communities, provide inclusive technical and vocational education and training opportunities for marginalized youth, especially LGBTQI+ individuals, women, and persons with disabilities.

The military coup is driving an acute learning crisis in Burma with millions of young people who face significant challenges in accessing and continuing their higher education. University student and faculty engagement in the pro-democracy movement is a critical component to the restoration of a free and democratic society. Assistance works to equip and nurture the next generation of democratic leaders who can actively participate to forge a path of inclusive social and economic development, protecting ethnic and religious diversity, and promoting democratic governance. Higher education assistance will support current and future community leaders, particularly those from vulnerable groups and from conflict-affected areas, gain access to quality higher education opportunities through regional and local scholarships.

Vietnam (\$15.0 million)

Engaging with Vietnam to overcome war legacies remains a cornerstone of the U.S. government and Government of Vietnam (GVN) partnership. Continued U.S. government involvement is crucial to advancing our U.S.-Vietnam partnership while achieving U.S. priorities in the Indo-Pacific region.

Assistance will continue to support the GVN to cooperatively implement Agent Orange/dioxin remediation at the Bien Hoa Airbase area and enhance Vietnam's own capacity for future remediation work. In partnership with the GVN, assistance will support the design and implementation of civil works and the excavation, hauling, and treatment of highly contaminated soil and safe isolation of low-contamination soil.

ASEAN (\$72.6 million)

ASEAN is at the center of the regional architecture and U.S. engagement in the Indo-Pacific. At the 2022 U.S.-ASEAN Special Summit, President Biden underscored our enduring commitment to ASEAN. Funding will continue to demonstrate that the United States is a reliable and durable partner; strengthen ASEAN's ability to respond to challenges and crises; and deliver prosperity for our combined one billion people. The Request supports programs that will enable the United States and ASEAN to address a range of issues, including maritime security, economic development, digital connectivity, energy cooperation, climate change, and public health. The United States will work closely with partners around the region to deliver results and impact.

The U.S. will support programs that promote freedom of navigation and overflight, respect for international law, unimpeded lawful commerce, and peaceful resolution of disputes in the South China Sea. Programs will promote Maritime Domain Awareness and identify synergies between ASEAN and the Pacific Island Forum on maritime issues of joint value including illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Assistance will support U.S. engagement with ASEAN on other security challenges, including combating transboundary criminal threats like trafficking in persons, drugs, and wildlife and countering disinformation and malign influence.

In support of ASEAN's economic integration, the United States will help ASEAN Member States (AMS) develop a harmonized electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem and common EV standards to facilitate U.S. manufacturers' plugging into the automotive supply chain. Activities will also enhance the regional digital economy and develop policies to govern 5G and artificial intelligence systems. In line with the ASEAN Digital Integration Framework Action Plan, programs will support innovation, strengthen digital economy policy and rule-making, facilitate public-private connections, and support the adoption of global standards in artificial intelligence. Programming will also provide technical assistance to prepare AMS to negotiate the ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement and enhance ASEAN's cyber resilience.

The United States will engage ASEAN in the fight against discrimination of those belonging to marginalized racial, ethnic, and underserved communities. Our efforts will promote research and policy development to address gender-bias, advance the rights of persons with disabilities, and reduce the negative impacts of human trafficking. The United States will collaborate with ASEAN to advance regional plans of action to counter violent extremism, support implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Regional Plan of Action, and build AMS capacity to provide assistance during humanitarian crises.

Through the ASEAN-U.S. Energy Cooperation Workplan, programs will help ASEAN transition to renewable energy. USAID's Southeast Asia Smart Power Program will support ASEAN's clean energy priorities by expanding regional power trade, improving regional system reliability, and developing

strategies to integrate renewable energy. USAID will expand the ASEAN Single Window and develop new capabilities to streamline the transportation of agricultural and animal products between AMS, increasing regional food security.

Funds will facilitate high-quality investment in regional infrastructure projects under the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII). Through capacity building, State and USAID will help create a pipeline of bankable and sustainable infrastructure projects to attract U.S. and foreign investment. Programs will engage the private sector to showcase new technologies and innovative solutions for climate challenges and provide voluntary guidance to AMS on the necessary regulation and policy incentives to transition to a low-carbon economy.

The ASEAN Science, Technology, and Innovation Cooperation program will forge closer connections between U.S. and Southeast Asian innovators and researchers. The U.S.-ASEAN Smart Cities Partnership will support collaboration between U.S. and ASEAN metropolitan cities on smart city solutions including mobility, waste and water management, and other sustainable urban solutions.

COVID-19 emphasized the link between public health, emerging diseases, and the economy. The U.S. will support ASEAN health security priorities through technical support and capacity building in partnership with USAID and the CDC's regional office in Hanoi. Funds will promote information sharing across AMS through the USAID-funded ASEAN Public Health Emergency Coordination System and support ASEAN's goal to establish a One Health approach considering the relationship between human and animal health and the environment to address emerging infectious diseases.

Pacific Islands Regional (\$3.6 million)

To accelerate economic growth, resources will help equip PICs to address economic shocks. At the micro level, assistance will advance the development of local enterprises by improving the business enabling environment, enhancing productivity in critical sectors, and increasing access to finance. Resources will strengthen macroeconomic stability by building the capacity of government institutions to improve domestic resource mobilization, public financial management, as well as boost trade and investment. To better integrate PICs with markets, assistance will increase access to high-quality capital investment and infrastructure solutions, with a focus on digital connectivity and transport linkages.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$101.6 million)

EAP Regional assistance plays a key role in implementing the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) and in the ability of the United States to advance itself as the preferred partner among Indo-Pacific regional institutions and their member states/economies, as well as to strategically compete with the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Request demonstrates U.S. engagement in the Indo-Pacific, advances key objectives of the IPS, and implements shared priorities such as the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), the Quad, and PGII. EAP Regional programs facilitate coordination and resilience among countries in the face of shared challenges, support their economic and political autonomy, and provide U.S. leadership in areas of specialized expertise, such as technology, infrastructure, and innovation.

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; ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); Mekong-U.S. Partnership (MUSP); and Pacific Islands Forum (PIF).

APEC technical assistance enables the U.S. to better advance policy goals in APEC and deliver on the outcomes of our 2023 host year. Activities support the U.S. 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.

The **ARF** is the largest and oldest political-security forum in the region. The U.S. is a host of 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.

The **MUSP** is the premier coordinating mechanism for U.S. government efforts supporting cooperation and partnership in the lower Mekong sub-region. Programs complement initiatives across the U.S. government and with international partners on various transboundary issues such as clean energy, infrastructure, water, environment, health, and sustainable development 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 MUSP primarily works across four key areas of engagement including connectivity, natural resource management, non-traditional security, and human resource development.

The United States seeks to strengthen ties with the Pacific through the **PIF** and other regional organizations and promote the United States as a preferred partner in the face of intense regional competition. Activities in the Pacific Islands support climate resilience and adaptation, environmental protection and natural resource management, sustainable and responsible infrastructure, economic prosperity and private sector growth, and democracy, good governance, and anti-corruption.

Cybersecurity: Assistance supports cybersecurity capacity-building programs, a top U.S. 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 build 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.

Strategic Infrastructure: With an estimated \$1.7 trillion annual gap in infrastructure investment in developing Asia, the U.S. ability to deliver quality, sustainable, and transparent infrastructure has become a new yardstick by which countries measure our commitment to the region. Regional assistance seeks to encourage private sector investment by improving the legal and regulatory environment in ways that promote market competition and transparency, environmental safeguards, and open and fair market access. Regional assistance also helps identify early-stage project proposals and supports them through feasibility studies and other technical assistance that prepares them for financing by public and private financial institutions. Projects are coordinated through the Infrastructure Transaction and Assistance Network (ITAN) and with the Quad and other likeminded partners. Programming is aligned with PGII priority sectors, especially digital connectivity, including undersea cable systems, and clean energy.

EUROPE AND EURASIA (\$5.0 million)

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$5.0 million)

A total of \$5.0 million will support ongoing and new activities in Greenland that reinforce the United States as the partner of choice as a counter to the influence the People’s Republic of China (PRC) asserts 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 related educational and people-to-people ties through exchanges.

NEAR EAST (\$2,042.0 million)

Algeria (\$1.5 million)

Funds will assist Algeria in its efforts to undertake critical structural economic reforms, address increasing youth-driven demands for economic opportunities, create space for economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups, address gender-based violence prevention and response, promote greater economic diversity, openness, and integration, and respond to climate change. Algeria's economy faces various challenges, including: the ongoing repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global impacts of Russia's war on Ukraine, fluctuating energy costs, plummeting foreign reserves, a youth demographic bulge, increasing PRC influence, insufficient investment in economic diversity, and climate-related impacts on water resources and natural disasters. Algeria's hydrocarbon-dependent economy has fueled high levels of social and military spending to support stability, but Algeria's finance ministry expects to run a deficit in 2023 and long-term trends indicating a decline in oil and gas resources will require significant changes to Algeria's subsidy-driven economy. 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 help remove barriers for companies or investors, including those from the United States, wishing to enter this market, while countering PRC economic interests, and support market linkages for Algerian businesses looking to expand and export products to the other markets, including the United States. Moreover, resources directed at greater inclusivity in climate-related decisions will help Algeria begin to incorporate civil society input into climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. Finally, programs will empower business services organizations that represent Algeria's leading civil society, building capacity to better represent the interests of all citizens, and help bridge the gap between the government and the Algerian people.

Egypt (\$125.0 million)

Programs in Egypt will promote U.S. and international stability 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.

Funds will support strengthening economic, judicial, and public sector reforms by increasing government efficiency, accountability, and effectiveness. Governance and rule of law programming will support the GoE to continue developing systems that encourage more participatory and inclusive processes, improve transparency, fight corruption, and enhance rule of law to benefit all Egyptians.

Funds will also support human rights programs, in particular empowering women and vulnerable communities and reducing violence against women and girls (VAW/G). This will include supporting GoE efforts to prevent and respond to VAW/G, 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. This will also include expanding community engagement and women and girls' access to quality integrated support services and responsive interventions.

Funds will improve family health outcomes for Egyptians by increasing women's and men's access to voluntary family planning services; equipping youth with knowledge and skills necessary to make healthy life choices; and improving gender dynamics for enhanced voluntary family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) outcomes. Multiple approaches will be taken to increase uptake and continuation of family planning services including concentrating on the advancement of digital health technology and increasing private sector participation in FP/RH interventions.

In basic education, assistance will improve student learning outcomes by enhancing teacher professional development and education technology. It will support the GoE to achieve high-quality education for all, particularly marginalized populations, and improve the quality of science, technology, engineering, math, and vocational education.

In higher education, partnerships with universities and the private sector will strengthen instruction, curricula, research, and policy formation to better link education to employment and to address Egypt's most pressing development issues, including climate change and gender equity. Funds will support innovative solutions to strengthen higher education institutions and promote inclusion and empowerment of young men and women, especially vulnerable populations, through scholarships and career development services.

Funds will enhance Egypt's international competitiveness by improving the enabling environment, reducing the burden on firms to grow and trade, and increasing access to finance for small and medium enterprises. Programs will continue to support inclusion of women and youth in the workplace by supporting business accelerators, incubators, and networks that target women and youth. Assistance will maximize the potential presented by the nation's youth bulge by improving the quality and relevance of technical education and strengthening the connection between curricula and the needs of firms. Funding will also assist the GoE with development planning, budgeting, and monitoring to help the government continue on its path towards inclusive, sustainable private sector-led growth.

Funds will also be used to support a more resilient and competitive agricultural sector by helping Egyptians manage scarce water, land, and other resources more effectively in the face of climate change and other challenges. Programs will seek to enhance food security and address the root causes of malnutrition and stunting among selected populations. Assistance will enhance sustainable water use. Funds will also encourage private sector-driven sustainable investment, particularly in the tourism sector, and will support stewardship of fragile coral reefs and coastal areas. Additional assistance will support Egypt to accelerate its transition to clean energy by achieving the GoE's goal of generating 42 percent of its power from renewable sources by 2035.

Iraq (\$150.0 million)

Assistance will support the strategic relationship across the full range of bilateral issues. This includes continuing to consolidate United States, Coalition, and Iraqi gains by supporting Iraq's sovereignty against malign actors, addressing climate change, ensuring the enduring defeat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), promoting government respect for human rights, and enabling private sector growth. Assistance will improve governance capacity, mitigate radicalization and 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 help Iraq adapt to climate change.

Conflict mitigation and stabilization assistance will address destabilizing trends and drivers of conflict within Iraq, including the displacements caused by climate change, the influence of malign groups on youth, disinformation, and divisive rhetoric. Assistance to areas liberated from ISIS to promote sustainable returns as well as the reintegration of al-Hol returnees will continue. Programming will improve opportunities for economic recovery by creating the conditions for the safe and voluntary reintegration of displaced populations through continued social cohesion, as well as the provision of mental health and psychosocial support, and legal services.

Assistance 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 civic processes, increase Iraqi citizens' trust and engagement in these processes, and maintain efforts to strengthen Iraqi civic processes' resilience to malign influences.

Funds will also help further the Government of Iraq's (GoI) efficient delivery of public services and enable Iraqi provincial governments and GoI 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 advance a visible role for women in economic and governance capacity building and development efforts. Funds will support technical assistance efforts 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. Assistance will facilitate the implementation of economic reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, as well as technical support to ministries and business on streamlining business regulatory and administrative processes.

Assistance programs will continue to encourage entrepreneurship, private sector productivity, and the creation of decent jobs, with a particular focus on engaging women and youth in economic opportunities. Program activities will support livelihoods; enhance 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, including labor rights, and support improvements in the judicial sector, prisons, and other facilities, to ensure the humane treatment of detainees.

Funds will support American-style higher education institutions in Iraq, including in the 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. There will be a particular emphasis on women in higher education, especially in departments and areas of study connected to climate- and environment-related issues.

Jordan (\$1,035.8 million)

The Request is consistent with the seven-year assistance MOU with the Government of Jordan. ESF will advance the Government of Jordan's (GoJ) economic reform agenda, mitigate the impacts of refugees from neighboring countries, and provide direct budget support to the GoJ for non-military expenditures, thereby decreasing the GoJ's budget shortfalls. Assistance promotes private sector-led economic growth, strengthens government efficiency, improves water security, increases the participation of women and youth, and supports Jordanian efforts to implement long-term reforms. In addition, funding will support the Administration's PGII Strategy through climate, health, digital technology, and gender activities.

The Request supports the GoJ's economic stability by providing cash transfer assistance. Funding will support inclusive, private sector-led growth by enhancing competitiveness, productivity, and investment in industries where there is potential for high growth and employment, such as tourism. Funding will also improve the business enabling environment and foreign direct investment, as well as increase women's formal labor participation. Partnering with key GoJ entities, the United States will help increase revenue, improve public financial management, utilize public-private partnerships, and improve Jordan's energy sector and regional connectivity by using renewable energy—thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the effects of climate change.

Funds will help the GoJ adapt to climate change and its effects on Jordan's water supply by improving its 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 and enhancing gender equity principles; reducing water revenue lost to theft, leaks, and inaccurate metering; and diversifying water supply sources through desalination and water imports. Funding will support increased availability of drinking water through the analysis, design, construction, and expansion of infrastructure and improved management and conservation of water resources. Funds will also expand infrastructure to improve sanitation and renewable sources of water for irrigation.

Assistance will work to advance democratic accountability and transparency and advocate for the agency of women and youth. Funds will support public sector reform, improve the independence of the judiciary, strengthen the rule of law, and increase communication between the government and citizens. Programming will support Jordan's efforts to increase transparency, combat corruption, promote political modernization, and improve government responsiveness to citizens' needs. Assistance will improve local service delivery, foster local economic development, help municipalities mitigate and adapt to climate change, increase the use of digital technology, and strengthen administrative decentralization. The Request supports the provision of protection services for survivors of gender-based violence; expansion of civic and political education; increased engagement with civil society, community leaders, and media in policy and decision-making; and building the capacity of individuals and institutions to enhance women's voice and leadership. Funds will also help Jordan adopt gender equality and positive youth engagement norms, while mitigating regulatory and institutional barriers to economic and political participation.

Funds will also support the GoJ to provide basic services, particularly in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees, and may also support social protection. Funds will be used to increase access to quality education for girls and boys and other productive opportunities for children and youth of all nationalities in Jordan. Assistance will improve access to safe and effective learning environments for basic and higher education. Funds will improve infrastructure and equipment; increase the capacity of management, teachers, and communities to respond to student needs; and address the needs of vulnerable male and female youth.

Funds will bolster health service delivery nationwide and build health sector resilience, advancing equitable access to high-quality maternal, newborn, reproductive, and child health services at a national scale, with a focus on primary and preventive care. Programming will improve access to modernized health infrastructure through expansion and renovation of facilities and will improve health system governance by establishing quality assurance mechanisms, modernizing and equipping the workforce, enhancing opportunities for women's leadership, and improving financial sustainability.

Lebanon (\$112.5 million)

Assistance to Lebanon advances key U.S. foreign policy interests. Assistance will continue to advance activities that empower and mobilize the private sector to effectively stabilize the economy; improve food security; improve socio-economic conditions; help prevent state collapse due to on-going economic crisis; and improve Lebanon's access to economical, reliable, and clean energy.

According to the World Bank, Lebanon is experiencing one of the world's worst economic crises in the last 150 years. The Lebanese pound has dramatically depreciated since October 2019, losing more than 98 percent of its value over the past three years. The economic crisis continues to worsen and has triggered increased poverty, inflation of 186 percent in 2022, and unemployment rates of 30 percent. Additionally, weak or absent public services—particularly unreliable electricity, poor infrastructure, and a loss of income-generation opportunities—have added to societal frustration, sometimes leading to civil unrest.

With a presidential vacuum since November 1, 2022, and absence of a fully functioning government, economic reforms to unlock crucial International Monetary Fund assistance have become more difficult to implement. The removal of fuel subsidies and Russia's continued war against Ukraine have further impacted prices and availability of crucial commodities, given Lebanon's dependency on fuel and wheat imports. More than ever, Lebanon is increasingly vulnerable to malign foreign interference, and assistance is crucial to advancing and maintaining U.S. interests and foreign policy priorities.

Resources help meet the needs of vulnerable communities severely affected by the economic crisis, especially those that host a substantial number of Syrian refugees. Assistance will work to expand and improve the efficiency and sustainability of public services. Services that would provide the most relief include the rehabilitation of potable water supply systems; increased solar/hydro power electricity generation; improved recycling and monetization of solid waste; enhanced rural income generation; job creation; and community-based programs to promote social cohesion. Assistance will address women's needs by involving them in community-based interventions and building their technical and leadership skills. Additionally, these activities will continue to support civil society actors' interventions to engage and improve marginalized communities' political participation; enhance accountability and transparency; reduce corruption; promote freedom of speech; and contribute to essential national reforms.

To improve the effectiveness of the education sector, the United States government will invest funds to improve student learning outcomes in literacy and numeracy and increase the capacity of education systems. This assistance aims to build 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 and financially disadvantaged public and private school students to attend top universities in Lebanon that meet standards comparable to those required for U.S. accreditation. These scholarships will improve graduates' job readiness and leadership skills as well as increase their earning potential. Assistance will also strengthen the human and organizational capacity of select Lebanese higher education institutions to improve their overall effectiveness and competitiveness.

To maintain a strong relationship with the private sector that is enduring significant economic pressure, assistance will support programs that sustain and generate climate resilient employment; improve food

security and livelihoods; and foster the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises, including agriculture-based businesses and local food producers. Such assistance is essential to promote Lebanon's long-term economic recovery, improve sustainability and stability, and build economic resilience. Notably, U.S.-funded activities will continue to support women entrepreneurs, and promote income-generating opportunities to help women support themselves and their families. Assistance will also support activities that sustain Lebanon's key productive sectors, which can be leveraged to meet the growing demand for domestically produced food items, promote exports, access foreign markets to generate foreign exchange, and establish and increase access to non-bank financial services and products.

The United States remains committed to enhancing Lebanon's resilience and capacity to resist foreign malign or destabilizing influences, and will adapt its programming to respond to the ever-changing shifts in the political and economic situation.

Libya (\$12.5 million)

Assistance in Libya aims to enable the emergence of a unified governing authority that is legitimate and responsive to the Libyan people. Resources will play a critical role in advancing U.S. policy objectives in Libya, including breaking through the political impasse and ensuring the transparent management of Libya's public resources. Assistance will continue to build the capacity of Libya's governance and economic institutions so that Libya is increasingly able to assume responsibility for financing its own inclusive and sustainable development. The United States' visible presence in Libya is a critical counterweight to external and internal malign actors. The efforts by these actors, including Russia, to incite mis/disinformation and close civic space threatens Libya's democratic transition and risks further destabilizing Libya and the broader region.

Assistance in Libya aligns with Administration policies and priorities including those articulated in the 2022 National Security Strategy and the 2020 U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability. Programs will help Libya to build more transparent, accountable, and effective government institutions that can effectively perform their core mandates, respond to citizens, and promote stability. The United States will support United Nations-led processes to forge a viable way forward on topics including reconciliation, dialogue, and national elections. Funding will continue to support technical assistance to Libya's High National Elections Commission to ensure it can implement credible, transparent, inclusive, and secure elections in support of a unified, inclusive, and democratic political transition. This assistance will be reinforced by programming focused on strengthening and securing voting systems and election dispute resolution; developing constituent-focused political parties and candidate training; election observation; electoral security; voter awareness; and combating election-related disinformation. Programming may also focus on increasing the future elected legislature's capacity to be responsive to the people it serves and enhancing public participation in policymaking. Assistance will also help local governments to more effectively and sustainably deliver essential public services and increase constituency outreach; boost citizen participation in public decision making; and advance government decentralization.

A strong civil society that can play an effective oversight and advocacy role is an important complement to engagement with institutions to increase government responsiveness and combat corruption. Assistance will focus on increasing the inclusion and representation of marginalized populations, especially women, youth, and ethnic minorities, in political and economic processes. The United States will partner with civil society, the media, and others to counter hate speech and disinformation in favor of inclusion, reconciliation, and unity, as well as to facilitate the dissemination of accurate information on U.S. policy and initiatives. Resources will also advance programs to promote human rights, transitional justice, and reconciliation, including work on community-based reconciliation; and protection for civil society, journalists, and human rights defenders.

To counter corruption and support longer-term economic stability and recovery, assistance will continue to focus on the transparent and accountable public financial management of Libya's resource revenue. This includes technical assistance to help Libya finance its own economic development by improving public financial management and service delivery. Funding will continue to support the Libyan Audit Bureau's role as Libya's leading accountability actor, strengthen its autonomy, internal and external control, and oversight functions, and empower its auditors to conduct credible, reliable, and transparent audits of government expenditures. Foreign assistance resources will be used to strengthen the macroeconomic and fiscal foundations for sustainable and inclusive growth. Assistance will help the Central Bank of Libya protect the stability and integrity of Libya's financial system, support private sector growth, and diversify economic activities. Assistance will also create opportunities to reform Libya's inherently flawed and heavily subsidized electricity sector. Programs will provide technical assistance to enhance revenue, reduce subsidies, improve energy efficiency, reduce demand, boost electricity supplies to reduce outage hours, and leverage clean energy technologies to place Libya on a more sustainable energy footing. Programs may also focus on strengthening the capacity of government institutions to mitigate climate and environmental degradation, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting renewable energy integration.

Morocco (\$10.0 million)

ESF focuses on addressing 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 domestic and 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 United States 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.

Assistance will address lack of economic opportunity by connecting economically disadvantaged populations 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 United States will partner with the Ministry of Education to enhance the effectiveness of Morocco's education system, 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 and willing 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 (\$80.0 million)

Funds will advance U.S. policy objectives in Syria by supporting stabilization activities in non-regime held areas to ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS, bolster accountability for human rights violations, and support a political resolution to the Syrian conflict in line with UNSCR 2254. Funds will also support

other cross-cutting Administration priorities, including agricultural and economic resilience and advancing gender equity and women and youth empowerment.

ISIS remains present in Syria, seeking to take advantage of weak governance and social and economic grievances to build popular support. Assistance will help mitigate grievances by bolstering local governance capacity to provide essential services, restore critical infrastructure, and improve access to basic education services, psychosocial support, and social reintegration activities. Assistance will help internally displaced persons (IDPs) voluntarily returning to communities in northeast Syria (NES), including from al-Hol camp, to safely reintegrate. Interventions will empower and integrate women and marginalized communities, which is of critical importance in supporting returnees from al-Hol, many of whom are female-headed households and children.

The deteriorating economy in NES is a major threat to its stability. Drought and economic crisis – heightened by Russia’s war in Ukraine – are likely to remain sources of instability, compounding grievances ISIS seeks to exploit. Assistance will support economic recovery, market access, and livelihoods by investing in sustainable agriculture practices, livestock, food processing, and vocational training. Assistance will promote women’s entrepreneurship and help create an attractive business-enabling environment for private sector investments.

Northwest Syria (NWS) has become even more vulnerable following February’s devastating earthquakes, which exacerbated difficulties facing millions already living in dire conditions. These compounding crises create the potential for malign actors to spread their ideology to take advantage of and recruit from vulnerable groups. The current situation also further restricts civic space and access to resources for populations already living in vulnerable circumstances, including women, youth, religious and ethnic minorities.

Assistance will strengthen critical emergency response services provided by the White Helmets in non-regime held areas. Assistance may also address short-term needs and underlying drivers of instability that increase dependence on humanitarian assistance and undermine the resilience of the communities in NWS.

Assistance will also support Syrian civil society to provide community services, including the reintegration and protection of Syrians returning from displacement; restore infrastructure where local authorities cannot; increase meaningful citizen participation in civic life; advance women’s economic and social rights; support anti-corruption measures; foster inclusivity and social cohesion to counter violent extremism; advance justice and accountability through documentation of human rights abuses and violations; support families to determine the fate and whereabouts of the missing (including those from the recent earthquake); support survivors of torture and other atrocities; address gender-based violence; train activists in digital safety; and assist Syrian human rights defenders and civil society organizations targeted for their work. Other assistance will strengthen Syrian civil society’s capacity to effectively manage foreign assistance and strengthen networks across Syria.

With the broader Syrian conflict in mind, funds will continue limited, flexible assistance to advance a political solution in line with UNSC Resolution 2254, including by strengthening the capacity of civil society and political groups unaffiliated with the Assad regime to productively engage in negotiations linked to UNSCR 2254; supporting Syrian political process stakeholders to push for democratic change in Syria; and strengthening cooperation between non-regime aligned political groups or communities in ways that advance prospects for a political solution.

Finally, assistance will support independent media partners with in-kind support, capacity-building, and content development aimed at providing accurate, unbiased information to the Syrian people. Independent

media partners will help hold authorities accountable; support reintegration of IDPs into their communities; and counter violent extremism, disinformation, and corruption, including from the Assad regime, Iran, Russia, and ISIS.

Tunisia (\$14.5 million)

Assistance to Tunisia will focus on advancing the principles of democratic governance while promoting inclusive economic growth and opportunity for the Tunisian people. Without economic stability, reversing the erosion of democratic governance and restoring citizens' faith in democratic institutions will be increasingly difficult. Assistance will focus on equipping civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote citizen engagement, increase Tunisians' participation in political processes, and support vulnerable populations. Programs will work with Tunisian organizations to demand a more effective, responsive, transparent, and accountable government, while promoting improved economic governance, private sector growth, climate change resilience, and human rights.

Funds will help Tunisian citizens understand and exercise their rights and responsibilities in a democratic system. Programs will enhance civil society effectiveness, empower Tunisians to advocate for positive change and build the capacity and sustainability of CSOs. Activities will continue to expand opportunities for women, youth, and marginalized populations in civil society, governance, and political processes to help them more effectively demand greater accountability and transparency - critical issues for successful governance in Tunisia.

Funds will continue to support inclusion in electoral processes for traditionally marginalized groups in Tunisia, including for persons with disabilities, youth, illiterate people, and rural women. Activities will engage political and civil society actors to develop and discuss evidence-based policies that directly address citizens' needs and increase the likelihood of policy implementation. Programming will increase national and local level responsiveness and transparency, advance anti-corruption efforts, reduce regional disparities, and continue work with society and independent media institutions to promote greater civic engagement and agency. As appropriate, activities may work with Tunisian governmental institutions, including Tunisia's Election Management body, to strengthen its capacity to organize and administer electoral events.

Assistance will address the Tunisian people's significant economic challenges by supporting inclusive private sector-led growth, investment, trade, employment, and economic opportunities. Increasing economic opportunity is key to giving Tunisians the means to participate in democracy building efforts. Assistance will also target opportunities to counter-PRC incursions into Tunisia's economic and data infrastructure and seek to promote partnerships with trusted entities.

Assistance will also equip young Tunisians with the skills and experience required for private sector employment, increase access to commercial lending, improve the competitiveness of Tunisian small businesses, and mobilize private sector innovation and resources. To support climate change goals, funds will increase the production of clean energy, reduce emissions, attract investment, and introduce energy efficient technologies. A focus on the Tunisian private sector will accelerate the adoption of clean energy technologies through the delivery of firm-level solutions for Tunisian small businesses to reduce emissions, lower electricity bills, mitigate the business impact of electricity supply and price shocks, adopt new technologies, and become more competitive.

To tackle the unmet demand of Tunisian entrepreneurs and businesses for commercial financing and ensure employment and growth outcomes are sustainable in the absence of U.S. assistance, economic growth assistance will prioritize private sector partnerships with local and international firms, including U.S. businesses. These partnerships will mobilize resources and expertise to build skills for private sector

jobs, expand markets, and improve management and operating standards. Funds will continue to support interventions that expand opportunities for women, youth, and marginalized populations to participate in socio-economic development.

West Bank and Gaza (\$225.0 million)

Funds will support programs that preserve the viability of a two-state solution, while working to advance equal measures of freedom, security, dignity, and prosperity for both Palestinians and Israelis.

Palestinians are grappling with severe poverty, crippling unemployment, and chronic underdevelopment – particularly in Gaza - while facing an uncertain political future and rising violence. In this fragile context, assistance programs seek to reduce the likelihood of destabilization by creating new economic and civic opportunities, addressing gaps in community level service delivery and effective local governance, and providing relief and resilience support to vulnerable populations.

The U.S. government will implement programs that help achieve overarching development objectives: enabling broad based economic growth; advancing livelihoods and human development; and enhancing effective and inclusive governance. Cross-cutting themes that elevate the role of women, youth, and local partners, and integrate climate change, will ensure equitable and sustainable growth. Funds will address the current challenges facing Palestinian society, empowering Palestinians to advance their own development agenda and progress toward peace.

Democracy, rights, and governance programs will strengthen the capacity of municipal entities in the West Bank to serve their communities, improve transparency and accountability, and increase citizen participation in decision-making. In addition, funds will support civil society organizations to resume a leading role in public decision making, better monitor public performance, hold decision-makers accountable, and advocate for civil rights. Programs will also support civic engagement, especially among women and youth, to enable broad participation in democratic processes.

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 and skill development – based on workforce needs. Programs will also focus on outcomes that enable and facilitate trade and improve commercial activities while supporting a sustainable energy sector. To further enable growth, assistance will address critical environmental and climate change issues, such as responsible wastewater and solid-waste management and reuse.

The U.S. government will help ensure populations in the West Bank and Gaza have access to basic needs. Programs will generate income for the most vulnerable households; support early childhood education and supplementary education for young children; and increase access to safe water and sanitation and healthcare services.

Yemen (\$20.0 million)

Yemen's strategic location bordering essential maritime routes and key partner countries, the conflict's impact on regional security, and the threat to the U.S. homeland from Yemen-based Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) make ending the conflict and laying the groundwork for a stable, secure Yemen a key U.S. national security interest.

Funding for Yemen will help advance a negotiated peace while mitigating the results of the protracted conflict. Assistance will strengthen and modernize key Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG)

institutions to expand the availability of quality essential services, deny space to destabilizing actors, and accelerate economic growth. Programs will complement the broader humanitarian, diplomatic, and counterterrorism efforts of the United States and our international partners to support a unified, stable Yemen.

Democracy and governance programs will promote community peace and reconciliation processes; protect human rights; and strengthen government and civil society capacity for responsive governance and peacebuilding. Activities will also strengthen the capacity of government, women, youth, and civil society to engage in and advance peaceful and inclusive political and peace processes in Yemen. These programs will provide support to local initiatives that advance citizen-led activities; build 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.

Programs will maintain space for rights-based civil society organizations to operate within Yemen's increasingly restrictive environment. This includes creating and/or building on a record of human rights abuses to inform future transitional justice processes; developing strategies to address the vulnerabilities of women and other marginalized groups in Yemen; and accelerating urban recovery and peacebuilding by documenting housing, land, and property rights violations and challenges.

Education assistance will strengthen Yemen's education system to better 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; provision of equipment; and institutional capacity building for the Ministry of Education. 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, and are not easily recruited by armed groups or forced into early marriage.

Technical assistance to the Central Bank of Yemen, the Ministry of Finance, and related institutions will support Yemeni-led monetary and fiscal policy-making, while assistance to the Customs and Port Authorities will improve operations and reduce food/commodity prices for Yemeni households. Programs will support trade facilitation to improve importation efficiencies for humanitarian assistance and commercial goods and to promote export-led growth. Assistance will also support market-based solutions and engagement with the private sector to expand economic growth and increase employment opportunities, particularly for women. Training and technical assistance will help small and medium-sized enterprises to improve their profitability, increase their access to finance, improve the skills of the labor force, and link job seekers to job opportunities. Funding will also support technical assistance to small-scale farmers, fisherfolk, and micro enterprises to help improve livestock raising, agriculture and fishing in a sustainable and climate-sensitive manner.

Yemen is experiencing a water crisis exacerbated by the destruction of infrastructure, large-scale displacements, water mismanagement, and the impacts of climate change. Funds will support activities to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation services through rehabilitating water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, improving hygiene awareness, and incorporating sound water management practices, training, and governance support.

Finally, assistance will provide support for the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism to ensure compliance with UNSCR 2216 for vessels sailing to ports of Yemen not under government control and to promote the steady flow of commercial imports. Assistance will also support efforts by the UN Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the U.S. Special Envoy for Yemen

for programs that support a credible, sustainable, and inclusive agreement to end the conflict and resume a Yemeni-led political transition.

MENA Opportunity Fund (\$90.0 million)

The FY 2024 Request includes support for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Opportunity Fund (the Fund) as a flexible funding mechanism to quickly respond to evolving dynamics in a complex region with a rapidly changing landscape. The Fund will complement bilateral assistance and provide funding to take advantage of democratic breakthroughs, political openings, economic opportunities, and windows to advance Arab-Israeli cooperation. The Fund will also provide targeted funding to respond to unforeseen environmental disasters, economic crises, and political instability. This regional line will address unanticipated needs that cannot be accounted for in bilateral lines conceived years before funds are available for use. While much of the Fund will address emerging opportunities or crises in countries such as Libya, Tunisia, Yemen, and Syria, the Fund will also allow the U.S. government to seize on emerging regional opportunities such as the Negev Forum and Abraham Accords to have maximum regional impact.

Political and Democratic Breakthroughs: The Fund provides opportunities to capitalize on emerging opportunities to strengthen the foundations for accountable democratic governance or for political breakthroughs. For example, the Fund will allow for a rapid response should opportunities arise to halt or reverse democratic backsliding in Tunisia. Investments through the Fund can ensure democratic gains are maintained and rewarded if progress is made. Similarly, if progress is made to end the conflicts in Syria, Libya or Yemen, the Fund could be used to quickly deploy resources to support these political developments. This could include new stabilization programming, including support for rehabilitation and reintegration of persons displaced by the conflicts.

The Fund could also be used to support further progress toward regional integration, such as through the Negev Forum and Abraham Accords. Furthering normalization efforts provides a promising new chapter in the effort to integrate Israel into the region and build lasting peace and prosperity. While integration remains nascent, the political benefits of further Arab-Israeli normalization are vital to U.S. national security interests and the Fund will allow the U.S. government to be poised to rapidly support new developments. Assistance will nurture these growing relationships to produce a more secure and stable region.

Climate, Water, and Health: The MENA region is highly vulnerable to climate change, with increasing desertification, rising temperatures, serious water shortages, and extreme weather. Environmental fragility is only expected to worsen in coming years. Unforeseen climate, water, or health crises could quickly upend stability in the region and increase the risk of conflict. The Fund could help the U.S. government to prevent crises by leveraging opportunities to move to sustainable energy sources like solar or improve governance policies to manage water resources. It would also enable the U.S. government to rapidly and adequately respond to crisis events. Activities could support immediate impacts related to food insecurity, water scarcity, or future pandemics, with interventions designed to support the neediest households, and investments in the private sector and/or infrastructure and policies to manage resource shortages.

Economic Crises: Macroeconomic instability and broad economic pressures such as high unemployment, rising food and other durable goods prices, and other stressors can lead to rapid economic deterioration. The Fund will allow the United States to respond to crises such as these in order to preserve stability and protect U.S. interests. Resources in the Fund could also provide targeted interventions for the most vulnerable segments in the economy. Programs will complement humanitarian assistance with development initiatives to restore economic opportunities and build resilience to current shocks in countries such as Syria and Yemen, which face ongoing conflicts and dynamic needs.

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.

U.S. support to the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) is included in this Request. Funding will 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. 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. 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 makes possible locally identified and locally led reforms that enhance inclusive economic growth, government responsiveness, democratic decision-making, and greater opportunities for youth, women, and marginalized communities. This creates more stable and prosperous countries that are more committed to human rights, less prone to conflict, and more dependable markets for U.S. goods and services. MEPI's regional scope allows the United States to pursue both regional and directed initiatives, identified by U.S. posts in the MENA region, in support of vital U.S. interests in consultation with host governments and civil society. MEPI will continue to support Administration policy priorities in the region including improving gender equality and women's economic empowerment; growing economic opportunities and prosperity in communities in the MENA region; countering PRC influence; accelerating equitable and ambitious cross-sectoral actions to address the climate crisis; strengthening the business enabling environment of partner countries; and working with governments to increase freedom of information through good governance programs.

Working in tandem with posts, MEPI will develop and sustain partnerships among citizens, civil society, the private sector, and government institutions to generate shared solutions that promote stability and prosperity in the MENA region. MEPI will build regional networks to support research and higher education partnerships and business and private sector ventures.

MEPI will also 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. MEPI will continue to improve business-enabling environments through the implementation of economic reforms, financial transparency, and government policies and procedures that expand opportunities for entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises, particularly from marginalized groups, for economic growth and job creation. MEPI will utilize 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. Climate tech initiatives will address barriers and challenges to climate tech startups and increase their capacity to provide innovative technology-drive solutions to local environmental problems utilizing MEPI's experience incorporating U.S. private sector support.

MEPI will utilize funding to advance participatory governance by strengthening citizens' direct deliberative engagement with decision-makers and processes. MEPI projects empower citizen 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's leadership training and scholarship programs will use funding to strengthen locally led solutions to resolve conflict, promote reconciliation, and advance inclusive, democratic governance and human rights that enables independent civil society to adapt, freely operate, represent diverse communities, and hold governments accountable. The programs achieve this by identifying and developing local emerging leaders in government, civil society, and the private sector who possess an innovative mindset and who demonstrate a commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion and/or who come from underserved and socioeconomically disadvantaged communities. With the skills, knowledge, and approaches they acquire through MEPI programs and with continued support from their MEPI networks, MEPI scholars, fellows, and alumni form a cadre of new leaders who collaborate effectively across sectors, build partnerships within their own community, and address social challenges facing their community with inclusive and innovative solutions.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) (\$5.0 million)

MERC Program funds research and development cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbors through joint Arab-Israeli applied research projects. MERC supports U.S. objectives for peace and normalization by building relationships based on mutually beneficial technical cooperation between scientists, engineers, students, institutions, and communities in Israel and the Arab world. Key aspects of the program include 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 45 ongoing and new joint Arab-Israeli research projects. Implementing partners include academic, government, and non-governmental research organizations. MERC will seek to support the Negev Forum through targeted outreach and a special call for proposals for scientists from countries participating in the multilateral forum. 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, scientific workshops and technical exchanges, and training and stakeholder engagement. Projects are often multidisciplinary, covering a wide range of development topics, including water, agriculture, environment, and health.

Near East Regional Democracy (\$65.0 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 support for citizens' ability to freely access information and to hold their government accountable 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. A portion of programming, at least \$16.75 million, will specifically address Internet Freedom. Funding will meet

urgent priorities resulting from recent political events, such as the burgeoning server costs faced by circumvention tools, 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)

Funds will continue to support implementation of the Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act of 2020 (MEPPA). The budget supports 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 (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.

The goal of the People-to-People Partnership for Peace Fund is to promote greater understanding, mutual trust, and cooperation through Israeli and Palestinian partnerships that address common social development challenges. In order to attain this goal, the United States will continue investing in grassroots efforts to affect policy change, promote dialogue, and foster tolerance. The U.S. government will encourage Israeli-Palestinian partnerships that build on a proven record of solving common economic and social development challenges, particularly those led by or impacting women and youth. Funding will continue to target a broad range of potential partners, including local organizations. Activities will build on the success of the early MEPPA awards to attract a broad range of new and unconventional partners in the peacebuilding space. Funds will also enhance shared community building, peaceful co-existence, dialogue, and reconciliation across borders between Israelis and Palestinians and between diverse groups of Israeli citizens. The United States will also support private sector partnerships that help integrate Israeli and Palestinian markets. Funds will increase economic ties between Palestinians and Israelis by empowering entrepreneurs, mitigating unemployment, and growing incomes to reduce poverty. Funds will also support activities that improve the ability of Palestinian firms to attract investment and trade opportunities with regional counterparts.

The DFC, through the Initiative, will seek to support private investment that promotes Palestinian economic development; increases economic cooperation between Palestinians and Israelis and between Palestinians and Americans; and contributes to greater integration of the Palestinian economy into the international rules-based business system. To support this goal, DFC may provide debt financing, equity investment, political risk insurance, support for investment funds, and technical assistance or feasibility study grants for projects that meet DFC's project eligibility requirements. The Initiative will seek participation by small and medium-sized enterprises owned by Palestinians, which may include the technology sector, the agriculture sector, and other high value-added or emerging industries.

State NEA Regional (\$9.5 million)

Funding will continue to support greater linkages on U.S. and Israeli science and technology cooperation through partnerships with Israel, Negev Summit members, and other regional and country level efforts to address water conservation and other climate-oriented technologies and practices that can address challenges for agriculture in the region. State NEA Regional funding will also support ongoing and new activities that serve as a counter to the influence the PRC in the NEA region.

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 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. 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.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER) (\$8.0 million)

MER programming will strengthen the U.S. government's response to complex development challenges and advance U.S. development goals in the Middle East and North Africa. MER will conduct applied research that enhances regional programming across priority sectors and augments mission capacities with technical support and programs. Programming will focus on key priorities, such as climate change, water, food security, fragility, democracy and governance, and inclusive economic growth. MER funding will also support ongoing and new activities that serve as a counter to the influence the PRC in the NEA region.

Programming will advance the rights and freedoms of individuals in the region through programs that promote human rights, inclusion, including for religious and ethnic minorities, youth, gender equity, and equality. Programming will also counter digital authoritarianism and corruption, while strengthening opportunities for media and civil society. MER activities will advance conflict prevention, stabilization, and peacebuilding. Additionally, activities will support the development of a healthy and literate citizenry through health security, education, youth, and workforce development programs. The region continues to face cross-border natural resource challenges that are exacerbated by climate change. MER will scale-up solutions and convene key stakeholders around sustainable natural resource management and climate-resilient agriculture and water management methods to help the region adapt to climate impacts.

Programming will leverage and coordinate interagency efforts to mobilize U.S. private investment and increase trade flows to drive job creation, enhance economic growth and stability and advance Prosper Africa Initiative objectives. Programming will enhance the business and investment climates and aggregate investment opportunities across countries to build local market capacity and make the region more attractive to the private sector. Funding will also continue to support mechanisms that rapidly respond to shocks and stressors, to couple with technical leadership and staffing for field operating units and the Middle East Bureau that advance Agency priority initiatives and complement bilateral foreign assistance.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA (\$230.8 million)

Afghanistan (\$122.9 million)

The Request supports core U.S. national security interests in Afghanistan by assisting vulnerable populations in the areas of health, food security, education, livelihoods, human rights, and civil society. The Taliban's hardening stance on women and girls has limited the United States' ability to implement foreign assistance to Afghanistan; therefore, in addition to a focus on human rights more broadly, programs will elevate the participation and status of women and girls. The United States government will fully leverage its non-humanitarian assistance alongside diplomatic and humanitarian efforts to help the Afghan people, including women, journalists, and minority groups, to navigate the current political and economic challenges and strive for a more inclusive and prosperous future.

Health assistance will focus on maintaining basic service delivery, particularly reproductive and maternal health, family planning, prenatal and neonatal care, tuberculosis prevention and treatment, and infectious disease surveillance and response. Health programs will support service delivery across the country, as

well as community-based and private provider services, to scale-up evidence-based, high-impact interventions in areas with more acute needs, such as in underserved urban and rural settings.

Education assistance will improve access to safe and quality basic and higher education, with an emphasis on supporting women and girls. 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, education stakeholders, and the private sector to improve basic learning.

Livelihood assistance will 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 livelihood programming that targets Afghan households, including women-headed households. Livelihood programs will closely align with, 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 enhance food security and improve nutrition and the near-term resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers and livestock producers. This will be achieved by increasing production and productivity of food and staple crops such as wheat, beans and legumes, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Livelihood assistance will improve educational outcomes, boost household incomes, and increase employment in and around urban areas, where the greatest number of opportunities for women and vulnerable youth are found.

Democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) programming will promote the rights of women and girls and protect victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking in persons; strengthen and support the freedom of association by supporting civil society organizations and national NGOs; provide access to independent sources of information by supporting media outlets and journalists; protect and promote human rights, especially those of ethnic and religious minority groups as well as other vulnerable communities; and strengthen community resilience through cross-cutting DRG interventions. This will be accomplished through supporting public international organizations, Afghan civil society organizations, media groups, journalists, religious and ethnic minority groups, women-led NGOs, youth, diaspora networks, women's educational institutions, and women at risk.

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, food, and education; prevention of and response to GBV; and support for women's civil society leaders and organizations and women's economic empowerment through training and livelihoods programs. The United States will continue working with partners and stakeholders to enable women and girls to exercise their rights and fully participate in Afghan society.

The United States government 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 and sanitation, education, livelihoods, food security, agriculture, human rights, civil society, and the rights of minorities and women and girls.

Bhutan (\$2.0 million)

Bhutan, an emerging democratic partner in a strategically significant location in the Indo-Pacific region, is a recognized leader in combating climate change but remains vulnerable to the dangers of extreme weather events. Assistance will support the Royal Government of Bhutan via sustainable-land-use policies, planning, and practices that reduce climate-related vulnerabilities while promoting sustainable and productive economic growth. USAID will engage in capacity building for local government, individuals, institutions, and organizations in development planning and management and in locally led efforts to adapt to climate change.

Maldives (\$1.2 million)

As the United States and Maldives strengthen ties in furtherance of the Indo-Pacific Strategy, assistance will continue to assist Maldives as a responsible member of the Indo-Pacific region by supporting a strong environment for citizen participation while playing an active role in countering violent extremism. The United States government will strengthen its partnership with the Ministry of Finance to implement democratic reforms and with local organizations to build a robust civil society.

Resources will advance initiatives that engage citizens as active participants in democracy to ensure the sustainability of Maldivian democratic reform efforts, increase respect for human rights, and decrease vulnerabilities to violent extremism. Funding will support civil society organizations to better serve as oversight institutions and promote their engagement with the government on human rights, civic education opportunities, and strengthening citizen engagement in democratic process. Funds will also work to further strengthen Maldives' rule of law and its judicial institutions through capacity building and technical assistance.

Pakistan (\$82.0 million)

Funds for Pakistan will advance U.S. interests through targeted and strategic funding in high-priority sectors. Pakistan faces a years-long recovery from the devastating 2022 floods and continued risks posed by climate change. Funds will support flood recovery efforts and climate change mitigation and adaptation through a focus on agriculture, water, and clean energy. Funding will also increase private sector-led trade and investment; foster people-to-people exchanges; support stability and political, economic, and judicial reforms, including in communities bordering Afghanistan; strengthen civil society and human capital development; and improve gender equity and women's empowerment.

The Request includes \$37.0 million for climate programs to support clean energy development in Pakistan, a sector that shows promise for U.S. investment, pending needed reforms. Funds will help Pakistan adapt to the effects of climate change, including through agriculture and water-related initiatives.

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 market for U.S. exports. Limited funding may also be used to facilitate connections between Afghan and Pakistani business communities and opportunities for trade, using targeted controls to prevent inadvertent support for sanctioned individuals or groups.

Funds will also continue to support Pakistan's campaign to implement governance reforms and improve service delivery. USAID's work with national, provincial, and local governments, as well as civil society, will strengthen civic engagement, including among communities on the Pakistan Afghanistan border,

using evidence-based assistance to counter exploitation from violent extremist organizations. Funding will also strengthen access to, and the quality of, basic education for girls and boys in vulnerable communities.

The Request also includes \$12.0 million to support Pakistan's independent civil society to improve good governance and the rule of law; strengthen electoral integrity and consensus building; and defend human rights, including freedom of association, peaceful assembly, expression, religious freedom, and women's civic participation. Funding will also support quality journalism and a free press.

Assistance will include \$10.0 million to further support academic and professional exchanges that build Pakistani capacity and leadership, enhance higher education research for climate resilience in strategic priority areas, and cultivate collaborative long-term relationships between U.S. and Pakistani individuals and institutions in areas that strengthen bilateral cooperation and advance shared interests and priorities. This includes funding for the International Visitor Leadership Program, Global Undergraduate Exchange Program, Humphrey Fellowship Program, Youth Exchange and Study Program, and Study of the U.S. Institutes for Student Leaders. Funding will also strengthen civil society and promote partnerships in critical areas, including democratic institutions and education. These exchanges will advance gender equity and champion principles of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility by supporting equal access to quality education, economic empowerment, and access to governance processes for women and various ethnic, religious, and other minority groups within Pakistan. Funding will provide support and access to critical fields that youth, particularly Pakistani women, and many members of other marginalized groups, would not otherwise receive.

Sri Lanka (\$3.7 million)

To increase respect for human rights and increase citizen engagement with democratic systems and processes, funding will promote transparency and accountability by supporting civil society and media partners to expand civic education and promote advocacy and oversight of government services and communication. Funds will also support inclusivity of vulnerable and historically disenfranchised groups to ensure holistic participation in the ongoing peace and reconciliation processes in Sri Lanka.

Additionally, funding will strengthen Sri Lanka's anti-corruption efforts and right-to-information frameworks and mechanisms. Resources will enhance effectiveness, transparency, and independence, introducing and fortifying the features of a well-functioning and modern anti-corruption framework while strengthening the relevant independent institutions and commissions to meet international standards for good governance.

Assistance will also strengthen civil society oversight of large-scale infrastructure projects, making public investments more transparent, accountable, and participatory for civil society organizations and local communities. Civil society in Sri Lanka will continue to mature and build resilience to ensure its place as a watchdog for governance accountability through the upcoming political transition.

Assistance will support activities that educate citizens, particularly marginalized populations, on their rights to be involved in the political process and increase the capacity of journalists and other media actors to effectively report on political processes.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$19.0 million)

The Request will advance sustainable and cohesive regional development and cross-border connectivity throughout South Asia, consistent with the Indo-Pacific Strategy. Wherever possible, all lines of effort

will be developed to function as a force for positive growth and a counter to harmful influence from external actors, including from the PRC.

This Request includes a focus on building the capacity of our regional partners to develop policies on infrastructure procurement and cyber security, consistent with international norms and best practices. This will build resiliency to corruption and exploitation by external and internal actors.

Assistance will also support the development of civil society capacity in the region to participate meaningfully in public policy formulation, fight corruption, and advance equity; address cyber and new technologies issues; and support regional women's empowerment.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (\$532.1 million)

Colombia (\$122.0 million)

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 2.5 million Venezuelan migrants residing in Colombia. 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. Assistance will support migrants' socioeconomic integration, bolster government services, promote community cohesion, and generate economic opportunities in host communities. USAID will work with the Colombian Government to manage its borders and 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 \$43.3 million to support implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord in priority municipalities, including helping to expand state presence and services into areas deeply affected by the conflict and illicit economies. The request will support the generation of sustainable and competitive licit economic opportunities of key agricultural and non-agricultural value chains for domestic and international markets. USAID will support increased access to financial services for target populations and promote access to tangible assets and local internet connectivity. This assistance will promote inclusion and environmentally sustainable economic growth, and advance land formalization and restitution efforts to reduce coca cultivation in conflict affected, rural areas of Colombia.

The Request includes \$45.0 million to support conservation of Colombia's biodiversity and forests and mitigation of climate change, including in historically high coca-producing regions, 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. The Request will also 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 landscapes.

Cuba (\$20.0 million)

The 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; and promote the free flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island.

Mexico (\$60.7 million)

USAID/Mexico leads one of four pillars of the U.S.-Mexico High-Level Economic Dialogue for the sustainable development of southern Mexico and northern Central America. Under the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities, USAID also leads Goal 1 entitled “Protect our People.” USAID contributes to U.S. commitments made during the 2021 and January 2023 North American Leaders Summits that address climate change, as well as the implementation of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), particularly its environment and anti-corruption chapters.

The United States and Mexico have reshaped bilateral security cooperation under the Bicentennial Framework, which takes a holistic approach to shared security challenges. The framework addresses the impacts of crime and violence on communities and strengthens institutional capacity to prevent and respond to human rights violations, homicides, and other high-impact crimes. With \$18 million, USAID will strengthen the Government of Mexico (GOM) and civil society’s ability to provide access to justice and victims’ services, reduce impunity for prioritized crimes, and implement violence prevention initiatives with a focus on at-risk youth.

Under the Bicentennial Framework, the United States and Mexico prioritized human rights and protections for vulnerable populations, specifically efforts to address forced disappearances, gender-based violence, and aggressions against journalists, human rights, and environmental defenders. \$10 million will strengthen GOM institutions’ capability to search for and identify more than 100,000 registered missing persons, address the backlog of thousands of human remains in government custody, support civil society groups representing victims, and bring closure and justice to victims’ families. This request will further efforts to strengthen Mexico’s systems to protect journalists and human rights defenders, prosecute those responsible for crimes against them, and provide legal and other services to victims. USAID will also improve the capacity of local organizations to prevent and address gender-based violence, including femicides, through support to women’s justice centers, victims’ advocates, and other key service providers for victims.

The Request also includes \$4.0 million to reduce corruption and increase business integrity, as prioritized under the USMCA. This 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 increase investment, particularly in priority sectors such as the electronics and automotive industries. Additionally, USAID will support Mexican civil society organizations and investigative journalists to promote transparency and accountability.

With \$5.0 million, USAID will collaborate with the Mexican Agency for International Development and Cooperation (AMEXCID) to more effectively carry out assistance to address the root causes of migration in northern Central America. In southern Mexico, the lack of investment and sustainable growth sustains high poverty and outbound migration, particularly from Chiapas and Oaxaca. With \$2.7 million in economic growth funds, USAID will plan to work across Mexico’s seven southern states to strengthen targeted value chains—including coffee, cacao, honey, and eco-tourism—and catalyze new investments for business growth. Economic growth funding will support climate change and nature-based solutions, targeting southern Mexico.

Mexico produces the 12th largest volume of greenhouse gases globally in part due to inefficient energy use. With \$7.0 million in energy funds, USAID will assist Mexico with its Paris Agreement commitments to reduce emissions through strengthening energy systems and promoting energy efficiency. USAID will advance partnerships with some of Mexico's largest cities to develop new policies and promote technologies that reduce emissions through greater energy efficiency of buildings and in the transportation sector.

Southern Mexico has the country's highest deforestation rate, driven largely by unsustainable smallholder agriculture. With \$14.0 million, USAID will increase incomes sustainably for small farmers, addressing the high deforestation rates and promoting better agriculture practices and land management. USAID will continue supporting the development of Mexico's nascent carbon credits markets and combat forest fires with the U.S. Forest Service.

Venezuela (\$50.0 million)

Advancing support for democratic actors remains a priority for assistance to Venezuela, and flexibility for implementation will remain important. The Request includes \$50.0 million for assistance to advance democracy, including support to democratic actors to organize internally; broaden their democratic coalition; exercise their freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly; and defend democratic principles. Funding for democratic actors remains critical to sustain pressure on the Maduro regime to hold free and fair presidential elections in 2024, as well as National Assembly and regional elections in 2025. These elections will be crucial to build democratic momentum in the country. 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. Local reporting, accessed internationally and sent to family and friends via social media, has come to fill critical information gaps caused by regime censorship. The request will strengthen civil society 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.

State Central America Regional (\$167.5 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$150.1 million)

ESF 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 by using contextually driven and evidence-based strategies to improve the performance of security and justice-sector actors - where political will and transparency to reform exist - to provide security and accountability; reestablish legitimate 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. This will include support to juvenile justice institutions to build more effective case management and diversion programs that provide non-violent offenders with alternatives to incarceration and pathways to rehabilitation and reintegration into society. In addition to support to improve performance of key security and justice sector institutions, CARSI will also support efforts to combat corruption across the governments in the region, as corruption provenly increases insecurity and irregular migration in the region.

In addition to national institutional reform, USAID will also build the capacity of local governments, civil society, families, and communities for improved citizen security. Interventions will increasingly target support to reduce GBV and extortion, two types of violence that most influence a person's decision to migrate. USAID will customize interventions to youth and communities at general risk of exposure to violence, for youth most at risk of becoming perpetrators, as well as victims, of violence, and for youth already in conflict with the law. Programming will focus on high-violence communities to build resilience to violence, gang recruitment, and criminality. USAID will partner with civil society to provide oversight and advocacy for the protection of human rights and will partner with government actors to support their investment 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, and 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 (\$17.4 million)

The 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; implementing reforms to address structural impediments to growth; increasing and diversifying 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 (\$106.9 million)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$28.0 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 their risk of involvement in crime and violence. USAID will partner with communities, local governments, and civil society working with youth to: 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. CBSI programs will continue to improve regional capacity to collect and analyze data on crime and violence and to increase transparency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. USAID will use crime and violence data to program in target specific "hotspot" communities and/or at-risk

populations. This work will include activities designed to prevent specific types of crime and violence, including trafficking in persons and gender-based violence. 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 partner with government institutions like the Ministry of National Security to improve police-youth relations and promote the rule of law. 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 more effective policies and programs.

Other Programs (\$78.9 million)

Regional Migration Management (\$51.4 million)

The \$51.4 million Request for Regional Migration Management will build targeted and coordinated approaches to address the root causes of migration, enhance regional responsibility sharing for migration management, and systematize regional responses to migration flows. Funding will stabilize situations in communities of departure and in receptor communities by strengthening civil society to support at-risk communities; combat corruption; address gender-based violence; promote transparency, good governance, and legal pathways; and advance inclusive economic growth. Programs that spur economic growth include those that foster business enabling environments, promote entrepreneurship, and address workforce development needs. Funds also will support additional staff required in Washington for implementing and providing oversight and evaluation of programming.

Summit of the Americas (\$18.0 million)

The Request provides funding to implement Summit of the Americas commitments and regional initiatives that advance digital infrastructure and access; promote sustainability; equip local leaders with tools for urban digitization and sustainability; and train health professionals throughout the Americas.

Race, Ethnicity, and Social Inclusion (RESI) (\$4.0 million)

Funds will support ongoing and new partnerships to improve RESI in Latin America and the Caribbean. The project will train diverse civil society leaders, strengthen capacity, and build community networks to help historically marginalized racial and ethnic communities, especially those living in rural areas, advocate for and access social and economic inclusion.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) (\$3.0 million)

Funding to combat gender-based violence will provide skills training and long-term job opportunities for at-risk individuals; increase the advocacy and civic participation of women, girls, LGBTQI+ populations, and young adults; strengthen civil society organizations and local governments' abilities to provide survivor services and networks; train local government agencies that already participate in GBV prevention; develop a referral system for immediate support to victims of GBV; and train communities in GBV prevention and intervention.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) (\$1.2 million) and Program Support (\$1.3 million)

The Request will support interagency Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning resources, including for the RCS, designed to measure outcomes and results associated with the U.S. government's collective efforts to address the root causes of migration. Funds will also support additional staff required for implementing and providing oversight and evaluation of programming. Funds support costs related to tracking U.S.

foreign assistance as well as program monitoring and oversight costs for programs in the Western Hemisphere.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (\$5.0 million)

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program (LAC/RP) will invest \$5.0 million in efforts to curb the People's Republic of China's influence regionally. LAC/RP will pivot funding strategically to address procurement corruption, promote private investment that crowds out PRC actors, work to counter misinformation and disinformation, and/or leverage financing mechanisms to support regional energy and infrastructure development.

CSO – Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization (\$7.5 million)

The Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) will support targeted programs that promote strategic prevention of atrocity and violence, including to support implementation of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act; conflict resolution; and security sector stabilization. Programs will include early warning of potential atrocities, technical support to peace processes and political negotiations, and efforts to mitigate the impact of non-state armed groups. CSO will additionally monitor and track the impact of climate change and natural resource competition on stability to develop future CSO-funded foreign assistance programs.

CT – Bureau of Counterterrorism (\$7.5 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 AQ and ISIS, their branches and affiliates, as well as by 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; strengthening the capacity of governments and civil society to intervene during the radicalization process; engaging youth in preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) activities, including off-ramps for individuals on the path to radicalization; and rehabilitating and reintegrating FTFs and associated family members. Funding 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. Programs implemented by these international institutions will also focus on increasing political will and capacity to implement 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 M&E, including curriculum development and subject matter expert and program manager labor and travel.

CDP – Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (\$39.4 million)

DCCP will expand programming in the Indo-Pacific, Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe regions to provide ICT and cybersecurity policy development and technical assistance, including on 5G and Open RAN deployment and diversification, standards development and responsible state behavior in cyberspace, diverse and resilient ICT infrastructure, digital freedom, building awareness to the benefits of digital technologies for economic and national security interests, and strengthening and building international partnerships to cooperatively respond to and deter significant malicious cyber activity. CDP will continue to convene and coordinate interagency efforts to fulfill the Administration's ICT and cyber security policy priorities.

ESF funding will develop new programming while expanding existing programming that aims to improve partner countries' digital connectivity and expand opportunities for U.S. technology exports (\$32.4 million). Programming will support: building connections by promoting investments in secure, diverse, and resilient ICT infrastructure; advance an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable 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 trusted ICT goods and services, especially high-quality, interoperable, secure ICT equipment, and software; promote inclusive and rights respecting approaches to cyber and digital policy grounded in U.S. democratic values.

Programming will promote cyber diplomacy, support global adherence to responsible state behavior in cyberspace, and the implementation of national cybersecurity best practices.: Programming (\$10.0 million) will support: enhancement of cybersecurity by increasing adoption and implementation of cybersecurity best practices. Strengthen and build international partnerships to cooperatively respond to and deter significant malicious cyber activity. This includes activities that aimed at building partner nations' cyber resilience and capacity to become capable partners to protect and advance U.S. interests in cyberspace; and 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 (CBMs) that enable greater transparency regarding nation's actions in cyberspace.

DDI – Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (\$60.0 million)

Funds will directly support implementation of the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act (WEEA Act) and be attributed to the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund. The GEEA Fund works to advance gender equity and equality globally, including women's economic security, preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV), and supporting underserved and marginalized populations. The GEEA Fund's focus includes Care and Climate, Conflict, and Crisis, but will also be flexible to evolve as needs emerge. The GEEA Fund will scale existing and start new programming, including partnerships with other U.S government agencies, counterpart governments, and the private sector.

Funds will also support the implementation of the Enterprises for Development, Growth, and Empowerment (EDGE) Fund, which will promote innovative private sector partnerships globally. The funding will act as a force multiplier in development investment, unlocking private capital, and accelerating development progress. By building trade infrastructure, de-risking public-private partnerships, financing technology transfer, and incentivizing market-led solutions, DDI will leverage its funds to secure interest and resources from partners and help create profitable, sustainable solutions that propel development objectives without continual foreign assistance.

DRL – Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (\$95.0 million)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) ESF assistance addresses the democracy and human rights core objectives of the Administration's 2022-2026 Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) and National Security Strategy objectives, 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 the PRC government 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 strengthen the resilience of democratic actors' to emerging threats and empower them for new opportunities. It will enhance the abilities of: political parties to contest power democratically; civil society to facilitate democratic political participation; independent media to increase the democratic exchange of ideas; and government institutions to be guided by citizen priorities. Priorities include fighting transnational corruption, strengthening human rights protections, and advocating for democracy, particularly where it is at risk of erosion. 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, counter 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 the United States' Summit for Democracy commitments.

EB – Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (\$7.0 million)

ESF funding will continue programming under the Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF), the Strategic Ports Initiative (SPI), and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) program.

SPI is a comprehensive, U.S. government effort to ensure open access to ports and waterways where strategic competitors seek to undermine freedom of navigation, the rule of law, national sovereignty, and the private-sector-driven economic model. SPI will improve governments' and/or port authorities' abilities to defend their sovereignty and maintain open access by promoting best practices that advance, or are aligned with, U.S. policy priorities. SPI did not receive FY 2023 funding but instead used previously allocated resources to accomplish its goals. In CY 2022, SPI made tangible progress through capacity building seminars and technical assistance, delivering program in Panama and Tanzania and organizing a multi-region International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) on port management for participants from nine countries. The Tanzania line of effort resulted VPOTUS engagement with Tanzanian President and directly counters a PRC attempt to secure port access rights for the next 100 years. These programs reached over one hundred port operator and management experts in these regions. FY 2024 funding will expand SPI's ability to support capacity building and IVLP programs in key regions. Currently, there is no full-time dedicated SPI program officer, and all activities are managed by staff as a collateral duty. Sufficient FY 2024 funding will allow the hiring of FTEs to fully support SPI to improve coordination and enable analysis of port vulnerabilities while promoting joint efforts with Quad member countries.

FTIF supports global efforts to improve fiscal transparency and encourage citizen participation in the budgetary process in countries assessed in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report. Funding will meet the rising demand for support from our posts and civil society partners as countries continue to struggle with the impacts of pandemic-related economic shocks and excessive debt burdens. FTIF programming to date has helped enhance transparency in over 65 countries. 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. 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. Our work on fiscal transparency will serve to counter predatory economic practices by the PRC and other strategic competitors that undermine state-sovereignty and global economic growth. FTIF programming will also 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.

FATF protects the international financial system and our own by closing critical gaps in anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing regimes (AML/CFT). The \$1.0 million request will be utilized to help countries establish international standards to harness newfound political will in countries combating AML/CFT. The program will be used as a rapid response augmentation for countries added to the FATF grey list due to their AML/CFT regimes. Being publicly grey listed drives rapid political reforms in strategic global economies to address systemic vulnerabilities that can detect, deter, and counter illicit finance. Grey listed countries must show political will to address long standing gaps in their regulatory regime. EB/GSTs proposal for foreign assistance seeks to leverage that newfound political will by providing targeted assistance to help countries address identified deficiencies in gaps in our existing technical assistance to that country, whereas State traditional TA programming takes a long-term approach to source and implement. EB intends to use this funding to add additional lines of effort to existing programs to address emergent needs in the timeline for which the needs arise. The ability of countries to effectively enforce ML/TF is key to effectively enforce our sanctions and threat finance from state actors like DPRK, Iran, and Russia, including non-state actors like terrorist organizations. EB, as the overall lead for FATF coordination in the Department, is ideal because EB is not constrained at the bureau level to only part of the AML/CFT/CPF.

ENR – Bureau of Energy Resources (\$74.5 million)

ENR will assist 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 United States and our allies and partners; 2) competitive energy resource and infrastructure development globally; and 3) energy for development that increases access globally to equitably meet growing demand and ensure reliability.

ENR assistance taps the U.S. government's considerable in-house expertise, leverages U.S. academic and other technical institution expertise, and utilizes the services of outside experts to provide short- and long-term advisors. PSP is the Department's lead assistance program that strengthens power sector development, governance, and system operations; jump-starts market and sector reforms; promotes 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 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.

ENR will also prioritize projects in Europe to strengthen energy security in response to Russia's brutal war against Ukraine; 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 globally to secure resilient supply chains that adhere to high environmental, social, and governance standards for the minerals vital to 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 like ASEAN, the Andean Electrical Interconnection System (SINEA), Caribbean Electric Utility Services Corporation (CARILEC), and the Central American Electrical Interconnection System (SIEPAC) 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. In support of the Global Methane Pledge, EMGP 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 and Minerals Security Partnership, EMGP will reduce supply chain vulnerabilities to the clean energy transition while enabling mineral resource-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 technical capacity, fiscal and regulatory frameworks, and overall governance structures to enable them to become reliable suppliers to the global clean energy technology market increasing global supply chain resilience.

PSP and EMGP beneficiaries may include assistance-eligible European countries, Central and South American countries and organizations; Sub-Saharan and North African countries; and Central, South, and Southeast Asian countries and organizations, such as ASEAN and Pacific Island Forum members.

Funds will also support programs as part of a new Energy Security and Critical Minerals initiative to reduce PRC dominance over critical mineral and clean energy supply chains and rapidly diversify energy supplies to address the global energy crisis spurred by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Planned programs may focus on advancing cooperation on sound mineral sector governance, commercialization for upstream and midstream critical mineral projects, diversification of global critical mineral and clean energy supply chains, and accelerated deployment of advanced energy technologies.

R/GEC – Global Engagement Center (\$3.0 million)

Aligning with JSP Strategic Objective 3.1: Promote good governance and defend strong, accountable, and resilient democracies that deliver for their citizens, and GEC FBS Objective 2.2: Increase global resilience and reduce vulnerability to foreign state- and foreign non-state-sponsored propaganda and disinformation, GEC China Division ESF-supported programs (GEC/CN) will improve upon previous fiscal year efforts to build capacity and resilience in countries targeted by PRC information manipulation, develop sustainable skills, networks, and platforms required for key audiences to identify and respond to PRC disinformation and propaganda, including digitally and in cyberspace, and with a view to the nexus of disinformation and gender. GEC/CN will advance U.S. government efforts to preempt and counter PRC disinformation and propaganda by exposing false narratives underpinning PRC actions, promoting competitive messaging, and diversifying foreign information environments monopolized by Beijing's preferred narratives. Programming will advance good governance and civil society engagement in foreign countries by increasing the capacity of local and regional government officials, journalists, and fact-checkers to recognize and counter state-sponsored disinformation and propaganda from the PRC via local and regional networking platforms, both digital and human. GEC/CN will increase technical skills through workshops that identify locally- and regionally specific PRC information manipulation tactics, and that build partners' fact-checking skills to ensure PRC disinformation cannot take root in vulnerable information ecosystems. GEC/CN will increase the capacity of foreign partners to freely conduct and

circulate high-quality journalism, and to promote improved awareness of, and behaviors to counter, exploitative actions by authoritarian actors to undermine free and open information environments.

GHSD – Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy (\$2.0 million)

GHSD ESF funds may be used to support the creation, refinement, publication and implementation of National Action Plans for Health Security (NAPHS), a key tool for program planning, intersectoral collaboration, and donor coordination on closing identified gaps in health security capacities at the country level. NAPHS have been drafted in many countries, but the rate of publication is low, hindering their value. Moreover, many of the previously-drafted NAPHS date from before the COVID-19 pandemic and need revision in light of key lessons learned. GHSD will select countries for partnership based on foreign government political will, demonstrated need, and opportunity for U.S. government engagement to lead to concrete progress. Once the plans are developed and published, GHSD staff will provide diplomatic support to achieve milestones and metrics outlined in the plans, including partnership with the foreign government to raise sufficient resources for plan activities. Funds may also be used to support catalytic regional activities focused on implementing the One Health approach, recognizing the fundamental linkages between the health of people, plants, animals, and their shared environment. Regional activities are particularly impactful in One Health, since ecosystems with common One Health challenges generally expand beyond national boundaries. Finally, funds may be used to support monitoring and evaluation of global health security activities, in close collaboration with interagency partners implementing global health security activities, to promote learning and best practices related to global health security.

Though the Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy is new, the decades of expertise and connections of bureau personnel will contribute to the success of these programs.

GP – Office of Global Partnerships (\$4.0 million)

As the U.S. government leader in private sector engagement, the Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP) conducts private sector engagement and builds and institutionalizes public-private partnerships (PPP) that advance the Department of State's foreign policy goals. E/GP does this, not just with funding from the United States, but through greater partnership with and increased contributions from our allies and others. The Administration has underscored the imperative to engage a diverse set of non-federal stakeholders including state, municipal, tribal, civil society, non-profit, diaspora, faith-based, and private sector actors in policy deliberations and implementation.

E/GP has used its limited funding to leverage the nearly \$300.0 billion in private sector capital flowing to the developing world to advance the Administration's top policy priorities and maximize U.S. taxpayer dollars. In its 13-year history, E/GP has leveraged more than \$3.7 billion in public and private sector commitments for diplomacy and development with over 1,600 partners around the world, equating to more than \$300 in private sector commitments for every \$1 of appropriated funds allotted to E/GP.

GP will utilize \$4.0 million to catalyze PPPs by leveraging the private sector's resources, capabilities, and expertise to advance the Administration's climate priorities, the Joint Strategic Plan (JSP), and GP's 2022-2026 Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS).

In support of the President's Emergency Action Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) initiative, JSP 1.2: Secure ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes, including supporting effective Paris Agreement implementation, and FBS 1.1, E/GP intends to allocate \$2.0 million to enhance its climate-related programming through its Connecting Climate Entrepreneurs (CCE) public-private partnership. Thus far, E/GP has partnered with ten private sector entities and has focused CCE activities

primarily on Sub Saharan Africa. E/GP aims to take CCE to new regions and attract additional private sector partners from the United States and abroad, to scale up climate entrepreneurship and innovation hubs in strategic emerging markets. Working with partners that have existing hubs in priority countries, E/GP would utilize ESF to deliver programming and activities at the hubs that offer entrepreneurs and innovators with key skills, resources and access to private sector know-how to improve their climate solutions.

The other \$2.0 million ESF will be channeled to supporting JSP 2.2 and FBS 1.2 in supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and rebuilding economics and enhancing resiliency. E/GP's unique approach is to assist in the building back of a better Ukraine by incorporating a public-private partnership and climate lens to activities. Leveraging ESF, E/GP can identify, attract, and unlock the resources and expertise of the U.S. and European private sector to assist Ukrainian small to medium enterprises and NGOs in building capacity to rebuild their energy, transportation, digital infrastructure, health, educational and cultural, and business environments. Building back a better Ukraine must include how different sectors can be cleaner and greener, whether a focus on promoting clean energy, building capacity and raising awareness of climate challenges and adaptation within the education, culture, health sectors, or supporting climate focused small businesses.

ISN – Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (\$1.4 million)

ISN's program to enhance 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 that 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 and countering Chinese (and Russian) efforts to curry influence and allies among global emerging states. 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 that 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 by connecting all relevant institutions to ensure successful implementation. Funding will be used in developing, replicating, and scaling successful peaceful uses projects identified via the SDPU 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 the Department for implementation.

OES – Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (\$1,289.0 million)

OES will support Climate programs, the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, Lacey Act, Water, Mercury Abatement and Air Quality, Environmental Chapters of Free Trade Agreements, Small Grants for Environment and Health projects, and other programs.

South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF) (\$60.0 million)

\$60.0 million will be used for annual United States support 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 is requesting these funds to provide to the FFA, which distributes funds to the Treaty's Pacific Islands parties to support objectives related to the sustainable use of fisheries resources and broader economic development. These funds will support fishing industry operations and enhance cooperation with FFA on fisheries management and economic development objectives.

Mercury and Air Quality (\$3.5 million)

The Mercury program supports the implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and the Air Quality program supports development of management and air quality regulatory frameworks in other countries and regions. The Mercury Program will reduce mercury released to the environment from two major sources of mercury pollution: artisanal and small-scale gold mining, 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.

Water (\$2.5 million)

OES programs will advance U.S. national security objectives, the objectives of the 2022-2027 U.S. Global Water Strategy (GWS), and the 2022 White House Action Plan on Global Water Security (WHAP). Where sustainable access to safe water supplies is limited, water stress exacerbates health, food, and energy insecurity and ultimately contributes to conflict and instability. These funds enable the Department to respond to the Administration's prioritization of water and meet rising demand for assistance programs targeting water security and global resilience. These funds will be critical in our efforts to strengthen international platforms on water security, including the new International Drought Resilience Alliance.

Lacey (\$1.8 million)

This OES funding 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.

Office of Global Change (\$411.1 million)

This funding is critical for the Department to lead bilateral, multilateral, and global initiatives that will strengthen national security and advance U.S. economic interests by expanding energy security and the clean energy economy, conserving forests, cutting non-CO2 greenhouse gases, increasing resilience to climate-related disasters and damages, and preventing global temperatures from rising to levels that would drive dangerous impacts around the world – including in regions already prone to conflict and insecurity.

OES initiatives will strengthen U.S. leadership by providing targeted technical assistance, building international capacity, and unlocking the expertise of U.S. technical agencies. These investments will increase trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses, safeguard decades of U.S. investment in global development, and reduce our and our partners' dependence on fossil fuels – including from malign actors – by reducing energy waste and moving rapidly toward cleaner and more reliable and secure sources of energy.

OES adaptation funding of \$208.1 million will help to implement the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE). OES initiatives will accelerate PREPARE's efforts to help countries cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks; decrease vulnerabilities in key sectors like food, water, infrastructure, and health; mainstream adaptation into partner countries' policies, programs, and budgets; and mobilize resources, particularly from the private sector, for strengthened resilience. These programs will reduce the need for costly humanitarian aid and strengthen global stability by reducing the risk of resource competition, conflict, disease, and displacement, which can undermine national, regional, and international security and roll back development gains. OES support for multilateral initiatives will leverage support from other donors and increase the number of projects funded to help vulnerable countries to better prepare for, adapt to, and recover from climate impacts.

OES sustainable landscapes funding of \$111.97 million will help to reduce emissions from the forest, agriculture, and land use sectors, which currently account for nearly one quarter of global emissions. Programming will implement the Plan to Conserve Global Forests – the Administration's strategy to conserve and restore key forest basins and critical ecosystems. These programs will conserve, restore, and improve management of forests and landscapes, including blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves and peatlands; reduce emissions and deforestation driven by food and agriculture production; 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 United States. Sustainable landscapes funding will support work in critical countries in the major forest basins, including Brazil, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Indonesia by advancing efforts to conserve standing forests, including through work with governments, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholders, and identifying and expanding the adoption of innovative financing and partnership approaches. Taken together, these investments will ensure the good governance needed for sustainable management of forests, increase global food security, and deliver multiple environmental and economic benefits.

OES clean energy funding of \$91.0 million will support U.S.-led efforts to accelerate deployment of zero-emissions energy and energy efficiency, furthering global energy security and unlocking deep emissions reductions in key countries. OES programs will help ensure that major emitters and other countries implement their commitments/pledges and report on their progress; support reforms in key countries' power, transportation, buildings, and industrial sectors; pursue pathways to cut short-lived but powerful non-CO2 climate pollutants such as methane; and address critical barriers to mobilizing clean energy finance. By spurring low emission development strategies, diversifying sources of energy, and capturing methane emissions to avoid natural gas waste, OES clean energy programs will strengthen U.S. national and economic security by staving off the worst climate impacts, reducing international energy security risks from volatile global energy markets, and keeping energy affordable and accessible for middle class, low-income, and the world's most vulnerable populations.

Green Climate Fund (\$800.0 million)

The Department's \$800.0 million request for a contribution to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) will complement the Department of Treasury's \$800 million request, for a total Administration request of \$1.6 billion in support for the GCF. Established in 2010, the GCF partners with private sector financial institutions, multilateral and national public development banks, and civil society organizations to implement impactful climate-focused projects and programs in developing countries and mobilize climate finance, including through its private sector finance facility. It uses a range of financial instruments to help developing countries reduce their emissions, enhance energy security through diversification of energy sources, assist the most vulnerable countries to adapt to climate impacts, implement nature-based solutions, and foster stronger policy environments that address climate, conservation, and energy security challenges. To date, each dollar of GCF investment has attracted approximately \$3 of investment from

private sector partners, creating growth and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses, and the GCF has a comprehensive approach for measuring impact and reviewing performance. To maximize the GCF's effectiveness and ability to invest in innovative and transformative projects, the United States will continue to seek greater GCF engagement with the private sector, as well as enhanced developing country access to GCF project funding while maintaining strong safeguards

Free Trade Agreement (\$1.5 million)

OES will utilize this funding to support the longstanding support of U.S. free trade agreement (FTA) environmental secretariats and trade-related environmental cooperation. The FTAs specify that the United States and FTA partners must provide a share of the secretariat's budget. Pursuant to U.S. FTAs with Peru, Colombia, Panama, and the United States-Central America-Dominican Republic FTA (which includes the El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic) the parties agreed to designate environmental secretariats as a mechanism for public participation and monitoring of the parties' adherence to their environmental obligations. The secretariats and other 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 can support the Administration's climate change agenda. The Administration and Congress have stressed the importance of monitoring and enforcing FTA Environment chapters, and how FTAs can contribute to combatting climate change.

Other Programs (\$8.7 million)

Resources would support a range of programs to ensure that international standard-setting bodies do not disadvantage American citizens, industries, and technical agencies and promote free and fair trade; facilitate multilateral and bilateral engagement to influence partners; and foster opportunities to advance U.S. innovation and entrepreneurship. OES brings State Department leadership to bear on combating wildlife trafficking and other nature crime, marine protected areas and other marine conservation initiatives, ocean acidification, including in the marine environment, and other marine debris, land and sea-based sources of plastic pollution, technological innovation entrepreneurship, and emerging international health engagement.

OES plans to strategically target and address points of convergence among nature crime and strengthen capacity and political will to combat nature crime and champion a One Health approach to preventing the next pandemic by drastically reducing the fundamental drivers of zoonotic disease, including habitat encroachment, wildlife consumption and trafficking. OES works on a suite of issues with varying timeframes: from emergencies that require rapid response to long-term needs and combatting anti-microbial resistance. OES seeks to build awareness and, support for and action on environmental stewardship at the subnational, national, regional, and multilateral levels that addresses priority challenges, improves effectiveness, and promotes good governance. OES works on ensuring the values of merit-based competition, scientific rigor, rule of law, and transparency are instilled across diverse science, technology, and innovation stakeholders. OES also works to strengthen U.S. leadership and competitiveness on emerging technologies by advancing norms, future standards, and coordination with values-aligned partners.

OES also plans to support the long-running Regional Environment, Science, Technology, and Health (ESTH) Officers Small Grants Program to provide flexible, low-dollar, and targeted environment and health grants to ESTH Officers working at U.S. missions across the world. The program promotes OES bureau and Administration ESTH priorities while also meeting the growing demand for flexible grants

mechanisms that build capacity in grassroots and community organizations, while also empowering women and oft-overlooked members of marginalized communities.

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 State Department groups these issues together under the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights (J), funding streams are still stove piped. To address funding limitations, harness creativity and innovation as well as expand the types of partners engaged in democratic reform, the J is launching the Fund for Democratic Renewal (FDR). This is a flexible, rapid-response fund that will allow 10 State 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. State Department bureaus with common missions to promote civilian security and advance human rights will be able to 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 State Department bureaus.

F – Office of Foreign Assistance (\$1.8 million)

The requested funding will provide 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. Finally, funding may also support F-directed evaluations and collaborative evaluations of critical, emerging, or crosscutting foreign assistance issues within State and other agencies.

Other Funding (\$569.0 million)

Atlantic Partnership (\$47.0 million)

Enhancing Cooperation with Atlantic Basin Partners: The United States has a strategic interest in increasing integration and cooperation with coastal Atlantic countries on four continents. No Atlantic multilateral mechanism exists that includes the key nations in the South Atlantic, which includes regional powerhouses like Brazil and fragile states in West Africa and the Gulf of Guinea. This strategic gap is not lost on our global competitors. At the same time, coastal Atlantic countries share many common challenges that cross borders and cannot be solved unilaterally. This request will support cooperation on maritime security, economy, and environmental protection as part of a larger diplomatic mechanism to bring together nations bordering the Atlantic Ocean around shared principles and for a collaborative, equitable, and rules-based approach to common challenges. Funding will support U.S. leadership and

allow us to launch, together with NOAA and other agencies, and select new, innovative programs using new technologies, training, forecasting -and other effective approaches to these chronic problems. These efforts will build an Atlantic community better able to work together to uphold the rule of law and address challenges. The result will be a rules-based Atlantic community that protects resources and enables safe and productive economic activity.

Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment Fund (PGII) (\$250.0 million)

The Department and USAID will support the Administration's PGII initiative with a Fund that will advance the development of and enabling environment for high-standard infrastructure in low-and middle-income countries, particularly in the areas of climate, health, digital connectivity, gender equity and equality, and transportation infrastructure. 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.

Global Concessional Financing (\$40.0 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 (\$114.5 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. 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.

Vision for Adaptive Crops and Soils (VACS) (\$75.0 million)

The Request supports the new Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS), which, in support of the ongoing U.S. response to the global food security crisis and the Feed the Future Initiatives' goals and priorities, will increase productivity through an elevated, systemic focus on building soil health and increasing the resilience of key indigenous food crops. Programming will facilitate and deploy best practices for improving and sustaining soil health. It will also catalyze investments in plant breeding in order to develop crops that are productive, nutritious, and adapted to changing weather.

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$42.5 million)

The CPIF will strengthen the Administration's efforts to support our partners ability to maintain their own autonomy, security, and prosperity, especially for countries that stand on the frontlines of People's Republic of China's (PRC) coercion in line with principles articulated in the National Security Strategy. CPIF will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and influence by the government of the PRC and associated actors. Funds will, amongst other uses, help confront unfair and illegal trade practices, cyber theft, and corrupt and coercive economic practices abroad that undercut access to favorable advanced and emerging technologies and seek to erode our strategic advantage and national competitiveness.

REFS – Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (\$75.0 million)

REFS investments in energy security and access and will focus on global leadership and technical assistance to missions. REFS programs will reduce PRC dominance over critical mineral and clean energy supply chains and rapidly diversify energy supplies to address the global energy crisis spurred by Putin's invasion of Ukraine. Programs will focus on advancing cooperation on sound mineral sector governance, commercialization for upstream and midstream critical mineral projects, diversification of global supply chains, and accelerated deployment of advanced energy technologies.

Funding will also support the Forest Conservation Initiative which will restore degraded or deforested landscapes; improve the resilience of landscapes; incentivize forest conservation and sustainable forest and land management; promote production practices consistent with environmental and social safeguards; and, catalyze private sector finance, investment and action. It would do so in part through building the long-term capacity and leadership of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth, women, and other marginalized groups. REFS resources will take advantage of new opportunities in countries such as Brazil, Colombia, and the DRC; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; support sustainable supply chains; enhance the resilience of ecosystems and economies; and help prevent spillover of novel zoonotic pathogens in order to reduce risk of future zoonotic pandemics.

S/GWI - Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues (\$50.0 million)

S/GWI foreign assistance programs promote gender equity and equality. All work on gender equity and equality implements JSP Goal 3: Strengthen democratic institutions, uphold universal values, and promote human dignity and implements complimentary JSP goals on Security and Prosperity. Assistance also supports the S/GWI Functional Bureau Strategy goals, also S/GWI programs, of 1) Women, Peace, and Security programs, 2) women's economic security, 3) prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV). Programs support the political, economic, and social empowerment of women and girls; prevent, mitigate, and respond to gender-based violence; promote 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.

S/GWI's programming applies a partnership approach to gender equity and equality by consulting and adapting to local leadership and problem solving in addressing causes and symptoms of gender inequality. Examples of this in practice include: advancing women's political, economic, and social empowerment, including by addressing barriers to women's full participation in the economy; 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, access to finance, bridging the digital divide, recovering from the pandemic, and instability; and supporting women's access to markets, networks, training, finance, and information. Assistance to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) includes 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 requested for the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) Fund to support State-managed programs that advance economic security for women and girls by (1) increasing their access to resources, services, and leadership opportunities and (2) by addressing the barriers that limit their ability to participate fully in the economy. The Fund invests in partners around the world, prioritizing programs that address the disproportionate impact of COVID-19, 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 including gender-based violence, gender discrimination, and lack of opportunities for women and girls to make sound economic choices for themselves.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Ukraine 3 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ⁴	FY 2024 Request
ESF Total	4,099,000	621,000	8,766,000	4,301,301	4,500,000	12,966,500	5,391,491
Africa	39,100	-	336,500	*	*	*	57,600
African Union	1,600	-	-	*	*	*	1,600
Burkina Faso	-	-	11,000	*	*	*	-
Central African Republic	3,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	37,000	*	*	*	-
Ethiopia	-	-	55,000	*	*	*	-
Ghana	-	-	2,500	*	*	*	-
Guinea	-	-	7,000	*	*	*	-
Kenya	-	-	20,000	*	*	*	-
Liberia	-	-	4,000	*	*	*	-
Madagascar	-	-	10,000	*	*	*	-
Malawi	-	-	12,000	*	*	*	-
Mali	-	-	17,000	*	*	*	-
Mozambique	-	-	10,000	*	*	*	-
Niger	-	-	9,000	*	*	*	-
Nigeria	-	-	17,000	*	*	*	-
Rwanda	-	-	7,000	*	*	*	-
Senegal	-	-	12,000	*	*	*	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	4,000	*	*	*	-
Somalia	-	-	15,000	*	*	*	-
South Sudan	2,500	-	3,000	*	*	*	-
Sudan	1,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
Tanzania	-	-	10,000	*	*	*	-
Uganda	-	-	20,000	*	*	*	-
Zambia	-	-	9,000	*	*	*	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	5,000	*	*	*	-
ADAPT	-	-	-	*	*	*	25,000
State Africa Regional	31,000	-	-	*	*	*	31,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	-	15,000	*	*	*	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	-	11,000	*	*	*	-
USAID West Africa Regional	-	-	14,000	*	*	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	142,250	-	19,000	*	*	*	227,830
Burma	50,000	-	13,000	*	*	*	35,000
China	12,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
Mongolia	-	-	2,000	*	*	*	-
North Korea	5,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	-	*	*	*	-
Thailand	7,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	4,000	*	*	*	-
Vietnam	25,000	-	-	*	*	*	15,000
ASEAN	-	-	-	*	*	*	72,600
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	-	*	*	*	3,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	7,800	-	-	*	*	*	101,630
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	32,950	-	-	*	*	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,000	621,000	8,026,000	*	*	*	5,000
Albania	-	-	150	*	*	*	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	2,000	*	*	*	-
Belarus	-	-	5,000	*	*	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	2,750	*	*	*	-
Georgia	-	-	5,000	*	*	*	-
International Fund for Ireland	3,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
Moldova	-	-	49,500	*	*	*	-
Montenegro	-	-	350	*	*	*	-
Ukraine	-	621,000	7,936,000	*	*	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	-	25,250	*	*	*	5,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Ukraine 3 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ⁴	FY 2024 Request
Near East	2,057,240	-	79,000	*	*	*	2,042,016
Algeria	1,500	-	-	*	*	*	1,500
Egypt	125,000	-	35,000	*	*	*	125,000
Iraq	150,000	-	2,000	*	*	*	150,000
Jordan	1,203,400	-	-	*	*	*	1,035,800
Lebanon	98,097	-	14,500	*	*	*	112,500
Libya	14,800	-	-	*	*	*	12,500
Morocco	10,000	-	2,000	*	*	*	10,000
Syria	57,449	-	13,000	*	*	*	80,000
Tunisia	12,000	-	-	*	*	*	14,500
West Bank and Gaza	219,000	-	-	*	*	*	225,000
Yemen	17,771	-	12,500	*	*	*	20,000
MENA Opportunity Fund	-	-	-	*	*	*	90,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	-	-	-	*	*	*	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	25,500	-	-	*	*	*	27,200
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	6,000	-	-	*	*	*	5,000
Near East Regional Democracy	55,000	-	-	*	*	*	65,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	50,000	-	-	*	*	*	50,000
State NEA Regional	-	-	-	*	*	*	9,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	11,723	-	-	*	*	*	8,016
South and Central Asia	218,095	-	64,000	*	*	*	230,822
Afghanistan	122,881	-	-	*	*	*	122,881
Bangladesh	-	-	2,500	*	*	*	-
Bhutan	1,000	-	-	*	*	*	2,000
India	20,300	-	-	*	*	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	1,500	*	*	*	-
Maldives	2,000	-	-	*	*	*	1,200
Nepal	17,300	-	15,000	*	*	*	-
Pakistan	39,614	-	10,000	*	*	*	82,000
Sri Lanka	6,000	-	20,000	*	*	*	3,697
Tajikistan	-	-	13,000	*	*	*	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	2,000	*	*	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	9,000	-	-	*	*	*	19,044
Western Hemisphere	437,413	-	64,000	*	*	*	532,100
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	-	10,000	*	*	*	-
Colombia	141,000	-	6,000	*	*	*	122,000
Cuba	20,000	-	-	*	*	*	20,000
Dominican Republic	-	-	3,000	*	*	*	-
Guatemala	-	-	20,000	*	*	*	-
Haiti	5,500	-	15,000	*	*	*	-
Honduras	-	-	10,000	*	*	*	-
Mexico	56,750	-	-	*	*	*	60,700
Venezuela	40,000	-	-	*	*	*	50,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
State Central America Regional	111,000	-	-	*	*	*	167,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	43,000	-	-	*	*	*	106,900
USAID Caribbean Development Program	6,500	-	-	*	*	*	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	6,663	-	-	*	*	*	5,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	5,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	5,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	3,500	-	-	*	*	*	7,500
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	3,500	-	-	*	*	*	7,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	7,500	-	-	*	*	*	7,500
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	7,500	-	-	*	*	*	7,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Ukraine 3 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ⁴	FY 2024 Request
CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy	17,000	-	-	*	*	*	39,394
Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	17,000	-	-	*	*	*	39,394
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	95,111	-	-	*	*	*	60,000
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	-	-	-	*	*	*	-
DDI - Center for Education	1,331	-	-	*	*	*	-
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	-	-	-	*	*	*	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	78,800	-	-	*	*	*	-
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	985	-	-	*	*	*	-
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	12,411	-	-	*	*	*	-
DDI - Private Sector Engagement Hub (PSE)	-	-	-	*	*	*	60,000
USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI)	1,584	-	-	*	*	*	-
DRG - Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance	9,162	-	-	*	*	*	-
Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	9,162	-	-	*	*	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	68,290	-	-	*	*	*	95,025
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	68,290	-	-	*	*	*	95,025
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	7,000	-	11,000	*	*	*	7,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	7,000	-	11,000	*	*	*	7,000
ENR - Energy Resources	4,000	-	-	*	*	*	74,525
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	4,000	-	-	*	*	*	74,525
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	1,500	-	-	*	*	*	3,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	1,500	-	-	*	*	*	3,000
GHSD - Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy	-	-	-	*	*	*	2,000
GHSD - Global Health Security	-	-	-	*	*	*	2,000
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	1,800	-	-	*	*	*	4,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	1,800	-	-	*	*	*	4,000
IO - International Organizations	-	-	20,000	*	*	*	-
IO - UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	-	-	20,000	*	*	*	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-	*	*	*	1,400
(ISN)	-	-	-	*	*	*	1,400
J/GCJ - Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	5,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	190,831	-	74,000	*	*	*	1,289,019
OES/ OMC South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF)	31,000	-	-	*	*	*	60,000
OES/ECW Lacey	2,000	-	-	*	*	*	1,750
OES/ECW Water	1,671	-	-	*	*	*	2,500
OES/EGC Office of Global Change	-	-	-	*	*	*	411,069
OES/ENV Free Trade Agreement (FTA)	-	-	-	*	*	*	1,500
OES/ENV Mercury and Air Quality	3,000	-	-	*	*	*	3,500
OES/GCF Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	*	*	*	800,000
OES/OP Other Programs	2,500	-	-	*	*	*	8,700
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	150,660	-	74,000	*	*	*	-
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
Office of Foreign Assistance	1,450	-	-	*	*	*	1,760
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,450	-	-	*	*	*	1,760

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Ukraine 3 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ⁴	FY 2024 Request
Other Funding	772,000	-	17,500	*	*	*	569,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	-	-	*	*	*	47,000
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	77,000	-	-	*	*	*	42,500
Global Concessional Financing	20,000	-	-	*	*	*	40,000
Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) Fund	-	-	-	*	*	*	250,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	70,000	-	-	*	*	*	114,500
To Be Programmed	40,000	-	17,500	*	*	*	-
To Be Programmed - AfriDi Withholding	25,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	505,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
To Be Programmed - Ex Post Evaluations	10,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
To Be Programmed – Ocean Plastics	25,000	-	-	*	*	*	-
Vision for Adaptive Crops and Seeds	-	-	-	*	*	*	75,000
REFS - Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security	2,758	-	55,000	*	*	*	75,000
USAID Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (REFS)	2,758	-	55,000	*	*	*	75,000
Special Representatives	10,000	-	-	*	*	*	50,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	-	*	*	*	50,000

¹FY 2022 Ukraine 1 -Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 USAA; Div. N, P.L. 117-103)

²FY 2022 Ukraine 2 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 AUSAA; P.L. 117-128)

³FY 2023 Ukraine 3 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 USAA; P.L. 117-180 Div. B)

⁴FY 2023 Ukraine 4 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; Div. M, P.L. 117-328)

DEMOCRACY FUND (DF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
DF	340,700	355,700	290,700	-65,000

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the DF account.

The Democracy Fund (DF) FY 2024 Request of \$290.7 million supports democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) as a critical component of defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, 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. The Request also funds DRG programs that build respect for human rights and inclusive development and governance, as well as those that promote gender equality and the rights of women and girls. The Request also supports implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal (PIDR), a signature initiative of the Summit for Democracy.

DRG – Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (\$100.0 million)

To advance strategic objectives and Administration priorities, the DRG Bureau will support programming to:

- Defend investigative reporters around the world from legal threats meant to silence critical voices by providing liability coverage to help them continue their critical work. Enhance partner country systems and capacity to prevent, detect, investigate and disrupt transnational corruption, grand corruption, and kleptocracy, and to build resilience to corruption.
- Address critical unanticipated needs in the electoral and political processes subsector. Enabling transparent, credible, and inclusive electoral processes and peaceful transitions of power is essential to shoring up democracy worldwide.
- Support evidence-based approaches to address longstanding and emerging threats to electoral integrity – particularly those posing a threat in the period between elections. This includes ensuring appropriate use of technology in elections; combating corruption in political finance; bolstering electoral cybersecurity; and addressing foreign interference in elections that help advance countries' election-related commitments.
- Support labor rights globally. Programming will build the capacity of unions and other independent worker organizations; improve workers' access to justice; conduct labor-related policy advocacy; engage private-sector actors to address labor violations; and increase the inclusion of vulnerable populations in labor rights activities.

- Improve the digital security capabilities of independent media, human rights defenders, and civil society, and increase the participation of civil society in Internet governance policy-making processes to advance the vision of an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet.
- Support civil society advocacy organization efforts to aggregate and advocate for community concerns, and connect communities with local government stakeholders to address local initiatives to address environmental concerns. This work will strengthen local civil society capacity, collaboration, and networking to more effectively advocate for and advance action.
- Address individual, sociocultural, and institutional barriers to women’s participation by building a pipeline of civic-minded and/or politically interested women and girls, while working to create a favorable environment to facilitate their participation, representation, leadership, and agency in peace processes, political settlements, post-conflict transitions, and democratic governance.
- Foster open, secure, and inclusive digital ecosystems that advance, democratic values and respect for human rights. Strengthen country-level and global multi-stakeholder coalitions to leverage existing incentive structures, and create shared language and action plans for tackling the most pressing issues in the digital age.
- Enhance the revenue generation capabilities of independent media outlets in challenging environments. This will build an ecosystem framework and data solution for a coalition of media development agencies and donors that can help media outlets all over the world remain solvent, affording the advantages of big data, including macro- and micro-level data on markets, financial strategies of media organizations, and successes and failures to inform their strategies to address the sustainability of their support to media.
- Boost the work of anti-corruption change agents around the world and empower them with the tools, alliances, networks, and coalitions needed to strengthen their reform campaigns, advocate for and demand change, operate in safety, and engage in collective and collaborative actions.
- Respond to urgent human rights challenges and unanticipated or emerging windows of opportunity related to the promotion and protection of human rights. This includes: supporting citizens’ rights to freedom of expression and assembly by supporting civil society and human rights defenders (including support to documenting human rights violations, including atrocities, and pursuing justice); preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence; and preventing, mitigating, and responding to trafficking in persons.
- Build empirical evidence that tests the theories of change guiding USAID's DRG projects and assesses the effectiveness of USAID's DRG interventions and investments. DRG will provide analytic and technical advisory services to support democratic openings and transitions, and conduct assessments of country-specific DRG challenges and opportunities.
- Support services for programmatic oversight and administration, as well as resources to strengthen the delivery of DF programs worldwide. DRG will also undertake research activities – including impact and performance evaluations, literature reviews, and evidence reviews – to ensure the design and implementation of effective DRG activities in support of USG policies.
- Funding was previously requested within USAID’s Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI).

- The request will also include \$68.3 million to support the DRG Bureau’s implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal in response to Summit for Democracy goals.

DRL – Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (\$180.7 million)

This request supports the Biden-Harris Administration’s foreign policy priorities of promoting and defending democracy globally, to include efforts to counter authoritarianism; promote human rights; and meaningfully address diversity, equity, and inclusion as core elements of good governance. 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 and fair, and representative, elections; promoting the human rights of vulnerable persons, including LGBTQI+ persons, women, and persons with disabilities; supporting Internet freedom; advancing anti-corruption and transparency; strengthening transitional justice processes; supporting independent media; and combatting closing spaces. The request will also include \$48.5 million to support DRL’s implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal in response to Summit for Democracy goals.

J/IRF – Office of International Religious Freedom (\$10.0 million)

J/IRF’s request will support one of the Administration’s top priorities: addressing threats to religious freedom and other human rights on a global scale, particularly in closed or closing political systems. J/IRF seeks this funding to combat new models of authoritarianism and democratic backsliding triggering societal intolerance and human rights violations and abuses so that all community members may fully participate in their communities without compromising their beliefs. Programs advance this right by addressing governmental restraints such as restrictive laws and policies including for indigenous people that are not in compliance with international laws and obligations, addressing societal restraints such as xenophobia, racism, and inter- and intra-communal violence, and using media to increase information flow around religious freedom issues. Promoting the rights of those individuals most vulnerable and expanding religious freedom fosters political stability, economic growth, and human security for all. Funding was previously requested within State’s Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL).

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA (AEECA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
AEECA	500,000	850,334	1,049,497	199,163
Additional Funding	1,120,000	-	-	N/A

¹The FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$1,113.8 million in additional funding provided in in the FY 2022 Ukraine Supplemental (P.L. 117-103, Div. N), \$6.2 million of which was transferred from AEECA to NADR.

²The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level includes \$350.0 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Enacted.

The Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) FY 2024 Request of \$1.0 billion will advance U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities associated with ensuring Russia's strategic defeat 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 against Ukraine. The global condemnation of Russia's war requires continued U.S. leadership 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 malign actions from external foreign actors. Funding will support programs focused on democracy, anti-corruption, and rule of law; build capacity to counter disinformation and strengthen civil society, independent media and good governance; counter trafficking in persons and promote gender equality; enhance cyber and energy infrastructure, including by building energy security and independence; mitigate food insecurity, and support economic diversification, development, and post-pandemic recovery.

Europe and Eurasia (\$903.1 million)

Albania (\$6.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Albania will encourage reforms to advance the country's European Union (EU) accession process by supporting watchdog and advocacy efforts of civil society organizations to hold the 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. Support will address critical cyber vulnerabilities, while also establishing longer-term technical support to help Albania develop a strong and sustainable cyber ecosystem that includes protections for critical infrastructure systems and government networks. Funds will also be used to continue to improve Albania's economic competitiveness and accelerate its EU accession by improving the capacity of local business to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the EU.

Armenia (\$40.0 million)

U.S. assistance will support democratic reforms, strengthen Armenia's independence, enhance the rule of law, promote political competition, and combat corruption. U.S.-funded efforts will foster sustainable economic resilience and support recovery from the humanitarian impact of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the impact of other security challenges. They will also address the social and economic disruptions from the Kremlin's war in Ukraine, and the spillover effects from sanctions against Russia. Disaster readiness and food security interventions will seek to build Armenia's resilience and emergency response capabilities, and address the country's domestic needs and resources, especially those that are impacted by conflicts or natural disasters. Economic-security assistance will seek to enhance economic governance, build the capacity of government stakeholders, and improve competitiveness of strategic sectors, productive investment attraction, sustainable management of natural resources, and energy diversification. Assistance will enhance workforce skills, support the regulatory environment, mitigate income disparities, facilitate growth and development of rural businesses, diversify Armenia's trade beyond Russia, and help Armenia support displaced individuals. Programs will foster women's economic empowerment and youth participation in the labor force. Energy-sector assistance will promote supply diversification, energy efficiency, market liberalization reforms, regional cooperation, and increased production from renewables. 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. Natural resource management will focus on key interventions, including improved water planning, allocation and access, application of water conservation technologies, and regional cooperation with neighboring countries.

Democratic governance assistance will advance electoral, legislative, and justice-sector reforms to build democratic institutions, including through enhancing the government's strategic communication systems and capabilities. 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 judiciary, legal education, and case management reforms, while local-governance initiatives will improve public administration and service provision, foster community resilience, and provide emergency response and assistance to displaced populations as part of the Mission's strategy to strengthen Armenian institutions and processes. U.S. assistance will advance the rights of the vulnerable and marginalized groups through legal-regulatory framework changes, improved services, and intensified cooperation between the government and non-governmental actors. Support for civil society and independent media will sustain public engagement and support for reforms, promote civic education, advance sustainable civil society capacity-building, promote 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 that their voices are part of the reform process.

Assistance will also support Track II opportunities for regional dialogue and confidence-building measures for peace in the region and normalization of regional relations. Funding for additional South Caucasus regional initiatives that is being requested under Europe and Eurasia Regional programs will be used to help create positive ties among the peoples of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, with the broader goal of promoting regional stability.

Azerbaijan (\$9.1 million)

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan will promote democracy through support for good governance, democratic values, and inclusive economic development, and will 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 and increase commercial opportunities, including for U.S. companies. 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 support the development of democratic institutions; build resilience to malign influence from the Kremlin, the People's Republic of China, and Iran; and will counter mis- and disinformation. English-language skills training, educational programs, and support for vulnerable communities will expand economic opportunities, including for youth. Funding will also help address the serious repercussions to Azerbaijan's economy stemming from Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and the economic implications of the sanctions imposed against Russia. The United States will support 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 be used to help create positive ties among the peoples of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, with the broader goal of promoting regional stability.

Belarus (\$20.0 million)

Funding will promote independent media to counter Kremlin-led and Belarusian-state propaganda and disinformation, build Belarusians' resilience to malign influence, and prepare for a future Belarus that is neither controlled by nor dependent on Russia. Assistance will foster grassroots initiatives, civic education, leadership programs, and capacity-building activities that benefit the development of civil society organizations that are accountable and responsive to citizens' interests and concerns. Assistance will contribute to building a brighter alternative to the Lukashenko regime's leadership and systems. U.S. foreign assistance will also provide support to activists and human rights defenders, and independent media and journalists through legal assistance, relocation, medical support, equipment replacement and increased access to higher-education opportunities. Funds will help with the collection and documentation of gross human rights abuses and violations committed in Belarus in the lead-up to and in the aftermath of the fraudulent presidential elections in August 2020, with a view towards facilitating criminal proceedings in accordance with international law to provide justice for Belarusians. U.S. assistance will build Belarus's national capacity to prevent trafficking in persons and to assist victims of trafficking. Programs will help democratic parties increase engagement with citizens and prepare for enacting reforms, as well as building leadership and governance capacities in anticipation of a democratic transition. U.S. assistance will also support private-sector development and foster innovation through education and training, helping Belarusian entrepreneurs, including women and youth, connect with the global start-up movement.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$31.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) will support peace-building, prosperity, and security; advance BiH's 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 and responsiveness to citizen needs; counter corruption and advocate for reforms; and strengthen independent media and investigative reporting. Assistance will strengthen the integrity of elections, support election reform, and improve

governance at the local level. Funds will promote interfaith dialogue, reduce ethno-nationalist tensions, and strengthen democratic institutions. Economic programs will foster a sound business environment (thereby promoting U.S. investment), support economic development, 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 legal and cybersecurity frameworks; and support integrated national energy and climate efforts that promote energy security and the use of clean energy. Programs will help increase transparency and reduce corruption through e-governance and digitization platforms to counter malign influence and increase BiH's integration with Western markets and institutions.

Georgia (\$88.0 million)

U.S. assistance to Georgia will seek to strengthen democratic governance, bolster the country's abilities to resist continued aggression by Russia, and mitigate the spillover effects of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Assistance will also support the people of Georgia's will to integrate with Euro-Atlantic institutions and foster closer economic, cultural, educational and diplomatic ties with the United States. U.S. programs will prioritize efforts to improve democratic governance, elections and political processes, the rule of law, and the judicial system to enhance responsiveness and accountability to Georgian citizens, decrease polarization, and boost resilience to malign outside influence. U.S. assistance will seek to consolidate and strengthen democratic institutions and will 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 democratic voices, provide valuable input into Georgia's reform agenda, and foster a free exchange of ideas that can effectively counter disinformation, particularly from the Kremlin and the People's Republic of China. Programs will promote information integrity and build governance that is responsive to citizens. Programs will facilitate Georgian citizens' communications with elected officials about issues in their communities. Programs will promote an increase in high-value employment opportunities in target sectors, including agriculture, tourism, light manufacturing, and other promising sectors, for economic growth, stability and deeper integration with Western markets, while also reducing the environmental footprint of these sectors and advancing climate-change mitigation goals.

Programs will also enhance Georgia's capacity to serve as a trade and logistics hub in the region and beyond, along the east-west "Middle Corridor." Programs will help build a more transparent business climate to attract outside investment, create jobs, diversify trade and reduce reliance on Russia's markets, thus also creating new opportunities for U.S. companies. Initiatives focused on private-sector competitiveness, entrepreneurship, workforce development, educational reforms, agricultural development, environmental protection, natural resource management, and energy diversification, including through clean energy sources, will increase Georgia's economic capacity and regional cooperation and decrease imports of energy from Russia. To increase access to finance, programs will accelerate the development of Georgia's financial markets, creating new financial instruments tailored to the needs of Georgia's firms.

Programs 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, ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+, populations near the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABL), and other marginalized groups will help ensure broad participation in Georgia's democratic processes and economic growth. 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 ABLs 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 and the departure of Russia's occupying forces.

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 be used to help create positive ties among the peoples of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, with the broader goal of promoting regional stability.

Kosovo (\$36.8 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 European Union (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 on critical infrastructure, such as the cyber and energy sectors. Programs 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 propaganda from pro-Kremlin media outlets. Funds will also continue to support the work of an 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 strengthening rule of law in Kosovo.

Moldova (\$55.0 million)

The United States will help Moldova advance its reform agenda, progress toward European integration, and contend with a number of challenges caused by Russia's unprovoked war against Ukraine, including a strained budget, regional security concerns, and an energy crisis. Support for Moldova's democracy and prosperity will help its pro-reform government maintain stability and increase medium-term growth and development, as well as strengthen Moldova's democracy and resiliency as it hosts refugee populations and addresses disruptions to trade and supply chains. U.S. assistance will help Moldova strengthen governance and institutional frameworks, counter corruption, increase transparency and security in the business and financial sectors, and enhance emergency preparedness. U.S. programs will strengthen the rule of law by building independent, accountable, and effective justice-sector institutions and actors that respect human rights, counter corruption, target transnational crime, and maintain integrity. Funding will support 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 targeted sectors, including Moldova's growing

digital and communications technology sectors, and bolster the country's cybersecurity. Funds will help Moldova work towards its reform and European Union accession goals by improving the business environment, stimulating competition and innovation, unlocking private-sector investment, reducing out-migration, accelerating the growth of human capital, and increasing productivity. U.S. assistance will also 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 will reduce Moldova's 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, energy efficiency and energy security.

Montenegro (\$1.6 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 to counter malign influence and build democratic resilience. Funding will support the efforts of 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 be used to advance the 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 also be used to promote innovation and inclusive economic growth by increasing economic opportunities for entrepreneurs in key sectors of the economy.

North Macedonia (\$9.2 million)

U.S. assistance will support reforms needed to bolster North Macedonia's progress towards European Union 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 increase citizen involvement and oversight of government; strengthen private-sector productivity and pro-growth economic reforms that will expand regional integration; and advance the country's digital transformation, cybersecurity and cyber resilience across sectors. U.S. assistance will support greater energy security through diversification of energy sources and increased use of clean energy and domestic investment in energy infrastructure. Programs will 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. Assistance will help bridge divisions across political and ethnic lines; support the efforts of independent media to counter propaganda and disinformation efforts; strengthen critical thinking skills; and promote youth participation in the economy, society at large, and democratic processes, while also strengthening North Macedonia's ability to continue countering disinformation and destabilizing malign influence while upholding democratic principles. The United States will also help under-served and marginalized students to pursue higher education opportunities and prepare for the modern global workforce.

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, including malign influence; increasing economic opportunities and prosperity; and promoting climate security and resilience. The United States remains supportive of the European Union (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 support anti-corruption goals and good governance. Assistance will bolster media independence; support efforts to improve the legal, regulatory and economic environment for media; and promote investigative journalism, helping Serbia 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, enabling 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 (\$451.7 million)

U.S. assistance will support Ukraine in ensuring that Putin's unjust war remains a strategic failure and in laying the foundation to secure stability and peace, through the consolidation of democratic institutions, the realization of Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic aspirations, and the dismantling of oligarch-dominated political economies. Funding will support energy and cyber security investments and technical assistance, including protection of critical government services, industries and infrastructure; efforts to counter disinformation; and initiatives to document and hold perpetrators accountable for human rights abuses and war crimes and build a basis for future peace and reconciliation efforts. Assistance will help the Government of Ukraine implement health-system reforms that will increase the transparency and efficiency of healthcare services and reduce opportunities for corruption. Along with U.S. assistance provided in other sectors, U.S. support for 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. Funds will also be used to expand access to justice, reform justice-sector systems and institutions, strengthen local and national legislative bodies, and engage executive-branch institutions at all levels to help them operate more accountably, efficiently and effectively. The United States will work to prevent trafficking in persons and provide protection for victims of trafficking, as well as advance gender equality.

Programming will continue to deter the Kremlin's malign activities and disinformation efforts, including by supporting independent media and strategic communications, defending the freedom

of expression, and promoting Internet freedom and access. U.S. assistance will support Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration, boost the capacity of media sources and outlets, increase access to diverse and credible information sources, and enhance cybersecurity nationwide. 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, U.S. assistance will also expand opportunities for U.S. businesses 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; increase agricultural exports; and ensure food security by supporting Ukraine's agricultural sector. 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 promote national unity and a cohesive yet multicultural Ukrainian identity. Assistance for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected populations will help ease the social and economic challenges they face in their home and source communities. Assistance will help restore and expand critical public services to meet new needs created by the war. A particular focus will be much-needed healthcare services, such as the restoration of primary and emergency care where they have been disrupted, the expansion of mental health and physical rehabilitation care, specialized care for victims of torture, and the resumption of standard immunization campaigns. U.S. support to better address the long-term humanitarian impacts of the conflict and the degradation of critical infrastructure in all regions will enable Ukraine's economic stabilization and renaissance, including by facilitating the return of a displaced workforce to de-occupied areas. Related U.S. support may include the restoration of basic education and other local public services and utilities, including through help in accessing funding opportunities available through various international financial institutions. Funds will also be used to support conflict stabilization efforts, observation and monitoring, including on human rights, implemented through the Support Program for Ukraine (SPU), which is a newly created donor hub for providing multilateral support to Ukraine.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$112.5 million)

Regional foreign assistance programs across Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and Eurasia will actively counter the Kremlin's aggression and malign influence, advance American leadership, and strengthen alliances, in direct response to Russia's unprovoked war against Ukraine and its impact on the region. Democracy programs will provide support to key democratic reformers, support democratic resilience in frontline states, and strengthen Euro-Atlantic alliances. 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.

U.S.-funded regional assistance programs will also focus on the following priorities: strengthening energy security and independence through energy diversification, including through regional interconnections and renewable energy sources, to promote clean energy, regulatory reform and increased efficiency; enhancing investment transparency, entrepreneurship, economic development and access to Western markets; bolstering cybersecurity infrastructure and capacity; and providing access to higher-education

opportunities. These regional assistance programs will directly 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 the production of widely respected democracy indices; and contribute to Administration priorities such as combating climate change and promoting gender equality. Funding for Central Europe will specifically focus on strengthening democracy and civil society, including for transparency, independent media, rule of law, minority rights and programs to combat anti-Semitism. Funding will also be used to support evaluations, monitoring, coordinating and related expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia.

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. 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 countering hybrid threats.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (\$18.8 million)

U.S. support for the OSCE will help maintain U.S. leadership and influence within this 57-nation organization, which plays a vital role 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 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. Following Russia's blocking of the continuation of the Project Coordinator in Ukraine (PCU), which along with the OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) had served as the OSCE's field missions in Ukraine, the United States joined with like-minded OSCE Participating-States to establish the Support Program for Ukraine (SPU), which is a donor-funded hub for providing support to Ukraine outside of the traditional OSCE consensus-based model. This unique entity will prevent Russia from obstructing the essential support that the OSCE provides to Ukraine, and the U.S. Mission to the OSCE will prioritize funding for this effort.

South and Central Asia (\$146.4 million)

Kazakhstan (\$5.3 million)

FY 2024 resources will be used to support the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy. U.S. assistance will support Kazakhstan's efforts to adopt a wave of reforms based on President Tokayev's vision of a "Listening State" that will address the political, social and economic demands of its citizens, and that will continue 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 at the national and local levels to implement development programs and to work effectively with the government to advocate for change. Local media development initiatives will foster the creation of relevant, fact-based content in the Kazakh and Russian languages, reduce the influence of Russia and other external actors, and enable independent media outlets to become financially sustainable. 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 and China. Assistance will strengthen efforts to reduce trafficking in persons and promote safe migration. U.S. assistance will support the enactment of economic reforms, 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 improved energy efficiency, as well as assessing mineral resources. U.S. assistance will also play a vital role in improving connectivity, rebuilding regional power markets, and reducing the effects of climate change.

Kyrgyz Republic (\$23.8 million)

FY 2024 resources will be used to support the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy. U.S. assistance will address the ongoing impacts of Russia's war in Ukraine on the Kyrgyz Republic, including currency fluctuations and increased costs of imported foodstuffs, leading to economic hardship, particularly among the most vulnerable communities. The impact of Western sanctions on Russia also severely affects the Kyrgyz Republic, given that one-third of the country's GDP depends on remittances from over one million migrant workers in Russia. In response, U.S. government assistance will focus on lessening the Kyrgyz Republic's reliance on the Russian economy by bolstering local food production and helping small and medium-sized enterprises diversify exports to international markets beyond Russia and the People's Republic of China. Assistance will help reduce poverty and address chronic malnutrition by increasing the domestically produced food supply, educating families on nutritional practices, and expanding employment opportunities in communities. Assistance will promote business competitiveness and regulatory reforms, including the protection of intellectual property rights and private-sector partnerships in sectors with the greatest potential for growth. U.S. assistance will also support youth and women's entrepreneurship, thereby ensuring more equitable and inclusive access to economic opportunity and education. In order to strengthen Kyrgyz democracy and sovereignty FY 2024 resources will counter increased Russian disinformation and strengthen media independence. Assistance will increase the impact of civil society organizations by building their ability to become self-sustaining, address community needs, and advocate for improvements in the enabling environment for civil society. U.S. government assistance will also strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption and gender-based violence, counter trafficking in persons, and promote fair elections that meet international standards.

Tajikistan (\$30.5 million)

Tajikistan is experiencing challenges on multiple fronts. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and the resulting commodity-price inflation and currency fluctuations have reduced the value of remittances from Tajik migrant workers, which have accounted for nearly a third of Tajikistan's GDP. The Taliban's control of Afghanistan 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 2024 resources for

Tajikistan will support the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy and will address these challenges through ongoing U.S. assistance efforts to maintain Tajikistan's sovereignty, security, and stability.

Programming will 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 assistance will support the Ministry of Education in its efforts to modernize the country's education system, increasing the quality of its human capital, which is a prerequisite for Tajikistan's further development. 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 the greater food insecurity due to Russia's war against Ukraine. In communities along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border, U.S. assistance will help improve social services and promote economic opportunities for small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs, thus increasing stability in this critical region.

Turkmenistan (\$5.2 million)

FY 2024 resources for Turkmenistan will support the U.S. government's Central Asia Strategy by building 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. Assistance will promote digital technologies in public administration, specifically with a view to improving management processes, creating a modern personnel management system, and developing civil servants' capabilities in the context of digitalization.

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, including in the use of digital technologies. In addition, assistance will help Turkmen students prepare to apply to and study at U.S. and international colleges and universities, thereby increasing students' ability to pursue higher education and broadening their access to objective, uncensored information. English-language training programs will also help address disinformation by providing access to new sources of information, including Western media. U.S. assistance will also respond to Turkmenistan's recent interest in technical assistance to reduce methane emissions.

Uzbekistan (\$32.0 million)

In support of the U.S. government'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 and the expanding influence of the People's Republic of China (PRC). 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 and strengthen the United States' position as a reliable partner.

U.S. assistance will help Uzbekistan increase its agricultural-sector productivity and diversify its trading partners, thus reducing Uzbekistan's reliance on Russian and PRC markets. Funds will support economic activities that help Uzbekistan create formal jobs, improve the economic participation of women and youth by supporting entrepreneurship and women's economic empowerment, strengthen local small and medium enterprises, and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Funds will also support development of the country's capital markets and the 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 efforts to accede to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and facilitate Uzbekistan's ability to comply with international rules and standards, including in connection with intellectual property rights, and generally improve the business environment. This will 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 and protect its natural resources and develop better tools for detecting earthquakes.

U.S. assistance will continue to support implementation of justice-sector reforms that will increase the independence and professionalism of the judiciary, promote gender equality and support legislative reform, 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 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 also support government and civil society initiatives to promote safe migration and counter trafficking in persons (TIP). Funds will be used to support victims of TIP, increase the capacity of NGOs and social service providers to prevent TIP, and enhance anti-TIP cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society to consolidate the gains that have been made over the past several years.

Through targeted investments in the education sector, U.S. assistance will continue to support Uzbekistan's goals for human capital development and economic growth. To achieve this, interventions will strengthen the capacity of education sector systems to provide quality learning environments with the instruction, materials, and support that children and youth need while they are in school, at home, or in the community. Laying the foundations for inclusive education in the country, U.S. assistance will also address the learning needs of children with disabilities to ensure that approaches reach and improve the learning outcomes of all children. U.S. assistance will improve the quality of curricula, teaching, learning materials, and teaching practices, and increase the availability of and use of learning data for decision-making. U.S. assistance will improve workforce readiness and the employability of youth by upgrading both school-based and after-school programs to ensure a successful school-to-work transition, as well as providing English-language and information-technology skills training for youth. Private-sector-engagement assistance will ensure that new curricula are relevant to the labor market and will support the

creation of opportunities for hands-on training, job shadowing, internships, and mentorship programs for youth, with a particular focus on girls and people with disabilities.

Central Asia Regional (\$49.8 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 major external challenges to their economic stability and security. After decades of close economic ties with Moscow, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has disrupted energy deliveries, supply chains, and labor opportunities in the C5. Trade and potential export routes have also been disrupted due to the Taliban takeover of Kabul. Regional assistance will help countries meet the goals agreed upon by the C5+1, a platform that brings together the C5 plus the United States to advance shared objectives. Assistance will also support joint action on the pressing economic challenges facing the region, address the climate crisis, increase energy security, and prevent conflict and violent extremism.

As Central Asia searches for alternatives to its historic and geographic reliance on Moscow and Beijing, the United States has an unprecedented opening to engage the C5 on reforming the trade, banking, energy, digital technology, and environmental sectors. Through regional programs and the encouragement of greater intraregional cooperation, including stronger institutional mechanisms, U.S. assistance can contribute to meeting C5+1 priorities to facilitate the transit of legal goods and services by streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures and improving governance on transit corridors to build intraregional trade and increase Central Asia's access to more diverse export markets, thereby bolstering the region's economic independence. Assistance will mitigate climate change by promoting clean energy and energy efficiency while strengthening regional energy trade. Funds will also strengthen regional cooperation on managing shared resources, including the efficient and equitable use of water. Programming will promote regulatory and policy reforms to improve the investment climate and enable the C5 to reduce reliance on Russian and PRC investment and technologies. 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 work to strengthen independent media, increase access to diverse sources of information, and combat disinformation, particularly from Russia and the PRC. English language programs will further support Central Asians' access to non-Russian information resources and employment opportunities, boosting economic potential throughout the region. Assistance will bolster higher education opportunities, create a generation of highly educated young leaders and professionals with ties to the West, and decrease the C5's dependence on Russian and PRC investments on education. Assistance will strengthen civil society's ability to engage with the C5 governments to improve governance and increase transparency and accountability. Programs will also help combat trafficking in persons. Funds will continue to support programs and policies that counter terrorist recruitment and radicalization to violence in Central Asia, an increased threat 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 migrating from Ukraine and Russia. The United States will co-fund assistance programs in cooperation with the European Union, including emerging donor countries in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as with Japan and Korea.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request
AEECA Total	500,000	1,113,800	850,334	350,000	1,049,497
Europe and Eurasia	376,850	1,088,800	*	*	903,137
Albania	3,990	-	*	*	6,000
Armenia	34,250	14,540	*	*	40,000
Azerbaijan	7,840	4,710	*	*	9,140
Belarus	26,250	3,750	*	*	20,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,531	7,470	*	*	31,000
Georgia	88,025	10,700	*	*	88,000
Kosovo	35,500	1,550	*	*	36,800
Moldova	33,400	100,000	*	*	55,000
Montenegro	-	1,600	*	*	1,600
North Macedonia	5,443	4,350	*	*	9,200
Serbia	13,426	10,029	*	*	23,455
Ukraine	-	800,800	*	*	451,683
Europe and Eurasia Regional	87,345	129,301	*	*	112,509
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,850	-	*	*	18,750
South and Central Asia	123,150	25,000	*	*	146,360
Kazakhstan	5,000	-	*	*	5,250
Kyrgyz Republic	22,705	-	*	*	23,750
Tajikistan	28,950	-	*	*	30,460
Turkmenistan	3,900	-	*	*	5,150
Uzbekistan	31,400	-	*	*	32,000
Central Asia Regional	31,195	25,000	*	*	49,750

¹FY 2022 Ukraine 1 -Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 USAA; Div. N, P.L. 117-103)

²FY 2023 Ukraine 4 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; Div. M, P.L. 117-328)

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE (MRA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
MRA	2,912,188	3,827,236	3,912,000	84,764
Additional Funding	2,165,000	620,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual excludes \$415.0 million in additional funding provided in the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43), \$1,400.0 million provided in Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103), and \$350.0 million in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted levels include \$915.048 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Enacted. The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level excludes \$620.0 million in provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328) to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist refugees from, Ukraine, and for additional support for other vulnerable populations and communities.

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is the humanitarian arm of the Department of State. Along with USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), PRM ensures that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. PRM's mission is to provide protection, ease suffering, and resolve the plight of persecuted, conflict affected, and forcibly displaced people around the world. PRM supports the provision of life-saving assistance and protection and works to achieve durable solutions for millions of people in some of the world's most vulnerable situations, including refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, including through refugee resettlement in the United States. PRM-funded activities support strategic U.S. foreign policy objectives and contribute to regional stability.

In partnership with international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in responding to complex humanitarian situations with regional and global impact, assisting forcibly displaced citizens of Afghanistan, Burma, Ethiopia, Iraq, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and elsewhere. MRA funding also plays a role in the U.S. government's comprehensive approach to manage migration collaboratively, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, including by expanding access to international protection. 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, Kenya, and Colombia.

The proposed FY 2024 Request of \$3.9 billion will support continued U.S. leadership on refugee and humanitarian issues, and programming to implement humanitarian policies. The request provides the resources necessary to fully support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program and will fund contributions International Organizations, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), as well as other international and non-governmental organizations that address urgent humanitarian needs and promote durable solutions.

Contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, ensure U.S. leadership and influence in the humanitarian and international

communities, which enables the shaping of international responses to humanitarian crises, maintains global response capacity, promotes responsibility sharing, and provides support to refugee and migrant host nations to meet their responsibilities and their commitments to forcibly displaced people. Highlights of the MRA request include:

PRM – Population, Refugees, and Migration (\$3,912.0 million)

PRM, Administrative Expenses (\$90.0 million)

The FY 2024 Request for Administration Expenses (\$90.0 million) will ensure monitoring and oversight of MRA-funded programs and will support the Department of State’s lead role in humanitarian and migration 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 32 U.S. embassies around the world.

PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$5.0 million)

The FY 2024 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 (\$2,886.8 million)

U.S. overseas support is commensurate with strengthened U.S. humanitarian and multilateral leadership to address the most pressing crises across the globe. MRA-funded multilateral programs meet refugees’ and other vulnerable populations’ protection and basic needs, including water and sanitation, nutrition and health care, shelter, mental health, and family reunification, while also promoting self-reliance of refugees through education and economic opportunities and support to host communities. PRM programs and diplomatic efforts emphasize protection of the most vulnerable, including women, children, the elderly, disabled, and LGBTQI+ persons; support durable solutions to displacement through voluntary repatriation, local integration, or refugee resettlement in a third country; advocate for safe, humane, and orderly international migration policies; and aim to ensure that humanitarian principles continue to be respected. Within Overseas Assistance, the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) provides the flexibility for PRM to quickly respond to emergencies to address the needs of refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons, or vulnerable migrants across the globe.

PRM, Refugee Admissions (\$930.2 million)

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) represents an important element of both refugee protection and durable solutions when repatriation and local integration are not possible. PRM continues to rebuild and expand the nation’s refugee resettlement infrastructure to provide more durable solutions to refugees in need, in line with the President’s vision to admit up to 125,000 refugees annually. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States. The USRAP focuses on providing initial reception and placement services for refugees, and on assisting them to achieve economic self-sufficiency. USRAP priorities in FY 2024 include the expansion of the Welcome Corps, a new private sponsorship program that empowers everyday Americans to play a leading role in welcoming refugees; continued expansion of legal pathways for Central Americans; enhanced access to the USRAP for Afghans at-risk due to their affiliation with the United States; increased resettlement of LGBTQI+

refugees; priority access for at-risk Uyghurs, Hong Kong refugees, and Burmese dissidents; possible large-scale resettlement of Burmese Rohingya in Bangladesh, and expansion of the Resettlement Diplomacy Network, a new high-level multilateral platform to advance strategic, shared policy priorities for increasing third country solutions for refugees through collective action with other countries, and U.S.-led efforts to increase resettlement and resettlement infrastructure globally.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Afghanistan 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Afghanistan 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ³	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ⁴	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ⁵	FY 2024 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Total	2,912,188	415,000	-	1,400,000	350,000	3,827,236	620,000	3,912,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,912,188	415,000	-	1,400,000	350,000	*	*	3,912,000
PRM, Administrative Expenses	55,200	8,000	-	-	-	*	*	90,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	-	-	-	-	*	*	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	553,538	-	-	433,300	-	*	*	821,000
PRM, OA - East Asia	185,800	-	-	62,600	-	*	*	176,277
PRM, OA - Europe	73,800	-	-	-	350,000	*	*	150,000
PRM, OA - Migration	67,000	-	-	-	-	*	*	50,000
PRM, OA - Near East	956,200	-	-	398,600	-	*	*	944,400
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	228,900	-	-	438,800	-	*	*	270,700
PRM, OA - South Asia	15,000	402,000	-	-	-	*	*	76,400
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	398,500	-	-	66,700	-	*	*	398,000
PRM, Refugee Admissions	373,250	5,000	-	-	-	*	*	930,223

¹FY 2022 Afghanistan 1 - Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43)

²FY 2022 Afghanistan 2 - Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. B, P.L. 117-70)

³FY 2022 Ukraine 1 -Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 USAA; Div. N, P.L. 117-103)

⁴FY 2022 Ukraine 2 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 AUSAA; P.L. 117-128)

⁵FY 2023 Ukraine 4 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; Div. M, P.L. 117-328)

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
ERMA	100	100	100,000	99,900
Additional Funding	2,276,100	-	-	-
<i>OHDACA Transfer</i>	-	<i>1,119,300^{3,4}</i>	-	-

¹The FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$1,076.1 million in additional funding provided in the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43) and \$1,200.0 million in additional funding provided in the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. B, P.L. 117-70).

²The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level is the same as the Enacted level for the ERMA Account.

³In FY 2023, \$1,119.3 million has been transferred into ERMA from Department of Defense Overseas Humanitarian Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funds to continue the Department's Afghanistan-related Enduring Welcome (EW) support.

⁴Additional funds in unobligated balances are anticipated to be transferred in from OHDACA funds in FY 2023.

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, nutrition, water and sanitation, and health and psychosocial support for refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk. The Fund allows the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

As of the start of FY 2023, there was \$100.3 million available in ERMA for use in non-Afghan specific emergencies to address unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs outside of Afghanistan. On February 24, 2023, the President determined that \$50.0 million be drawn for use in response to refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the devastating earthquakes in Turkey and Syria.

In FY 2022, the President also authorized a total of \$2.176 billion in ERMA appropriated 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 as a result of the situation in Afghanistan and related expenses.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Afghanistan 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Afghanistan 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ³	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ⁴	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ⁵	FY 2024 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Total	100	1,076,100	1,200,000	-	-	100	-	100,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	100	1,076,100	1,200,000	-	-	*	-	100,000
PRM, Afghan Relocation	-	976,100	1,200,000	-	-	*	-	-
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	100,000	-	-	-	*	-	100,000

¹FY 2022 Afghanistan 1 - Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43)

²FY 2022 Afghanistan 2 - Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. B, P.L. 117-70)

³FY 2022 Ukraine 1 -Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 USAA; Div. N, P.L. 117-103)

⁴FY 2022 Ukraine 2 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 AUSAA; P.L. 117-128)

⁵FY 2023 Ukraine 4 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; Div. M, P.L. 117-328)

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INCLE)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request ³	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
INCLE	1,391,004	1,466,000	1,484,400	18,400
Additional Funding	430,000	300,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$30.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103) and \$400.0 million in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128)

²The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted total includes \$74.996 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Enacted. The FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted level excludes \$300.0 million in additional funding provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

³FY 2024 Request level excludes \$40.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year funds.

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) implements foreign assistance programs funded through the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account that are a critical component of protecting America's security at home and abroad. The FY 2024 INCLE Request of \$1.5 billion supports U.S. partners in countering illegal drugs and transnational crime to advance civilian security, justice, and the rule of law. INL 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. Funding supports efforts to advance actions and build capacity to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit fentanyl and other synthetic drugs, and address precursor chemicals used in synthetic drug production. 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. INCLE programs reinforce democracy and counter authoritarianism by strengthening transparent, responsible, and accountable foreign criminal justice institutions.

INL foreign assistance activities aim to advance empowerment of women in law enforcement and other sectors of the criminal justice system, thereby preventing inequality that can sow instability and conflict. Funding also supports efforts to promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility within INL-implemented programming. Through activities focused on combatting wildlife trafficking, illicit logging, and other natural resource crimes, INL programming helps ameliorate the destructive effect these crimes have on ecosystems essential to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thereby contributing indirectly to climate change mitigation efforts. 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. The Request also proposes a \$40.0 million cancellation in prior year funding to address high carry over balances.

Africa (\$51.9 million)

Central African Republic (\$3.3 million)

Funds will support efforts to re-establish, expand, and build the capacity of law enforcement and justice institutions in CAR. Moreover, INCLE-funded programming challenges Russia's preeminence in CAR's

security sector, offering an alternative approach for civilian security sector technical assistance and equipment. In collaboration with the UN Multi-dimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR and the European Union, INL will continue to support training and equipment 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-funded programming will address training gaps and the lack of proper equipment and infrastructure, as well as promote increased cooperation between the Congolese National Police and the communities in which they operate, to include a focus when appropriate on sexual and gender-based violence. Funds will also be used to advance anti-corruption efforts by building the capacity of the judiciary and prosecutors to prosecute and adjudicate cases of corruption as well as the other anti-corruption bodies in the DRC such as the Financial Intelligence Unit and the Agency for the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption. Funding will also indirectly support climate goals through capacity building training on community and basic policing skills needed to address illegal mining.

Ethiopia (\$1.0 million)

The goal of INCLE programming in Ethiopia is to increase access to justice and accountability for atrocities committed in the Northern Ethiopia conflict. Funds requested will support activities to strengthen coordination mechanisms among civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, and the justice sector in Ethiopia. This assistance aims to improve access to legal support for vulnerable populations and survivors of atrocities, including conflict-related and sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), 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 will continue to support Ghanaian 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 expanding police services to the north of the country to counter encroaching violent extremists, investigating and deterring TOC related activities, and professionalizing and holding accountable the civilian law enforcement. Corrections programming will include continued support to meet recognized international standards across the prison system, including for high-risk inmates such as those convicted of terrorist charges, and to strengthen prison management. Justice sector programming will continue to support training and technical assistance to counter corruption, improve partner capacity to prosecute complex crimes, and 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 will increase the capacity of Kenyan criminal justice sector institutions to promote civilian security, strengthen prosecutorial and judicial capabilities, 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 and police units needed to bring transnational organized criminals to justice. This assistance will also support training of the Kenyan Coast Guard Service to include limited procurements to improve operational capacity. INCLE will build capacity of and promote strong linkages between key Kenyan criminal justice institutions such as the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Directorate of Criminal Investigations, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the judiciary 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 support programming aimed at strengthening access to justice by improving the ability of the justice sector in Liberia to prosecute and adjudicate crime with an additional focus trafficking in persons, 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 (\$4.3 million)

As Africa's largest democracy and economy, Nigeria faces terrorist, criminal, security, and TOC challenges that threaten U.S. allies, regional security, and economic and security interests. U.S. assistance will promote stability and counter these threats by supporting Nigeria's law enforcement, justice, and corrections sector institutions. ISIS attacks in central Nigeria, including a breach of an Abuja prison that freed over 600 terrorists, escalated the threats and peril for Nigeria's internal security and national stability. As the U.S. lead for aiding Nigeria's civilian security forces, additional resources are requested in FY 2024 to improve INL's ability to address civilian security needs identified under the White House's Nigeria Policy Framework and Action Plan. U.S. assistance will help Nigeria implement police reform and improve relations between civilian security forces and citizens with a focus on human rights and treatment of prisoners and detainees in accordance with international standards. INL's justice sector programming will aim to ensure citizens can access justice within fair, efficient, and effective institutions. Requested funds will be used to promote police reform and build law enforcement capacity to hold officers accountable for misconduct and corruption; enhance the capacity of lawyers, judges, and other court actors to administer justice; and support training and technical assistance to increase the Government of Nigeria's capacity to maintain a safe, humane, and transparent penal system. Funds will also support efforts to advance Nigeria's counternarcotics capabilities to interdict and stem the flow of

drugs and precursor chemicals through Nigeria's ports and airports; and identify, interdict, and stem other forms of transnational crime, including all forms of illicit trafficking (drugs, weapons, wildlife, natural resources, and humans).

Somalia (\$1.0 million)

Somalia remains a terrorist safe-haven, and the government's 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 Criminal Investigations Division of the Somali Police Force, the Criminal Investigation Units of federal member state forces, and the Attorney General's Office. Support will also be provided to the police training academy to further build instructor capacity. Assistance to strengthen the institutional capacities of the police sector to recruit, retain, and manage civilian security forces will support federal government of Somalia efforts 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 Africa. The East Africa Transnational Organized Crime (EATOC) 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, particularly Afghan-produced heroin and methamphetamine traveling the southern route, and regional weaknesses in the rule of law. Porous borders, large bodies of water with minimal monitoring or enforcement, 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, building capacity to combat illicit financing, improving the legal frameworks of partner nations, advancing regional law enforcement cooperation, and promoting partnership with U.S. law enforcement.

Across West Africa and the Sahel region, the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) will build law enforcement capabilities; prevent, deter, and disrupt TOC including illicit drug and human trafficking, combat money laundering/financial crimes; 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, share information and best practices, 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 Coastal West Africa, funds will support programming to promote stability and resilience, including by improving citizen engagement and cooperation with civilian security forces and criminal justice sector institutions in alignment with the Global Fragility Act and U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability.

The Combating Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) program will strengthen the ability of partner countries in Africa to disrupt illicit wildlife supply chains and counter crimes that facilitate the involvement of criminal organizations in wildlife trafficking in key source and transit countries. 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 (\$57.3 million)

Indonesia (\$9.4 million)

Porous maritime borders make Indonesia a transit point for transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), and Indonesian law enforcement and justice sector entities continue to struggle to interdict and prosecute these organizations. Funds will be used to further build Indonesia's law enforcement capacity, enhance women's participation and leadership in law enforcement, increase maritime domain awareness, combat transnational crime (including cybercrime and wildlife trafficking), prevent and combat corruption, and strengthen rule of law institutions. Assistance will improve the capacity of Government of Indonesia (GOI) maritime agencies to monitor and interdict criminal activity 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 strengthening Laos' weak border security and investigative capacity to counter increased threats from TCOs and state and non-state actors. Programming will build the capacity of Laos' law enforcement, justice sector, and border security agencies to combat transnational organized crime and foreign influence that undermines Lao territorial integrity and sovereignty, particularly along the Mekong River. Programming will focus on combating all forms of trafficking; money laundering; cybercrime; 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 provide support for 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, sex crimes, and violent crimes) and strengthen border security. Programs will also help build curriculum and instructor capacity to move away from the Russian and PRC models and towards a Western model. 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)

INCLE-funded assistance will enhance the security and stability of the Philippines by improving partner capacity to deliver citizen security, maintain the rule of law, and address criminal threats that endanger domestic and regional stability. 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, including 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 with tools to address emerging crime trends and implementation of international best practice in the areas of law enforcement and the 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 build capacity related to 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 to counter transnational crime and malign influence. Assistance will improve Vietnamese capacity to provide maritime and citizen security and will strengthen the rule of law. 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 (\$27.5 million)

Programming will support a number of Administration priorities, including combating activity of concern by state and non-state actors; 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; countering illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; advancing 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 treaty allies (Thailand and the Philippines); emerging partners (Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia); and strategically significant countries (such as Cambodia,

Timor-Leste, Laos, Mongolia, and Pacific Island countries) to strengthen regional capacity to uphold the rule of law and improve resilience against external pressures. INL will also support work on counternarcotics and counter wildlife trafficking cooperation with the PRC. 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 activities by transnational criminal entities and support U.S. law enforcement efforts. Funding will 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. The FY 2024 request includes a funding increase to permit the continued expansion of INCLE programming in the Pacific Islands – an important area of U.S. strategic competition with the PRC – through assistance related to maritime law enforcement, police professionalization, and combatting cybercrime and other shared threats.

Europe and Eurasia (\$104.6 million)

Albania (\$5.2 million)

Assistance will help Albania combat transnational organized crime and corruption by developing law enforcement capacity to investigate and prosecute cases related to narcotics trafficking, complex financial crimes and money laundering, and cybercrime. Assistance will also strengthen the rule of law and advance reform of ineffective institutions that inhibit further transatlantic integration, thus reducing the opportunity for Russian malign influence. Through training, equipment and technical support, funds will continue to enhance law enforcement detection and interdiction capabilities and strengthen the professionalism of institutions for sustained reform. INCLE will support women in law enforcement agencies by promoting improvements in hiring, retention, and promotion of female officers. 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. 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 investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases. Programming will also assist Albanian law enforcement and rule of law professionals to improve their ability to support vulnerable refugee communities and provide victims assistance support and training, including for victims of trafficking and gender-based violence. 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.

Armenia (\$6.1 million)

Assistance will support Armenia in its effort to tackle corruption in its criminal justice sector by continuing to support 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 and anti-corruption court, as well as building prosecutorial capabilities to seize illicit funds in civil court. These efforts will bolster Armenia's ability to resist 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 patrol police, advance justice sector educational reforms, and strengthen police accountability and oversight. Programming will also improve education for

judges, investigators, and prosecutors through the development of new coursework on civil asset forfeiture, cybercrime, the introduction of electronic evidence in court, and illicit enrichment. Programming will support efforts to raise awareness of gender-based violence and improve coordination between investigators and civil society on domestic violence response.

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. Through training, technical support and equipment, 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 women performing policing functions, and strengthen efforts to promote women into supervisory and executive positions. Funding will also support a public awareness campaign regarding the environmental consequences of corruption and the non-permitted development of protected land, which leads to deforestation.

Georgia (\$4.4 million)

INCLE funds will support the Georgian people's desire for Euro-Atlantic integration, despite recent challenges with democratic backsliding. Through equipment donations and technical guidance, funds will assist with necessary reforms to increase judicial independence, enhance the 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 build the capacity of law enforcement authorities to investigate complex crimes, respond to critical incidents, fight human and narcotics trafficking, and build transparent and capable leadership, management, and administration policies and practices. Funding will also support efforts to advance criminal procedure reforms, enhance public understanding of the criminal justice system, and develop community-based relationships with law enforcement. Assistance will also 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.

Kosovo (\$8.5 million)

Assistance will promote a stable, independent, and secure Kosovo able to combat transnational crime, including narcotics and human trafficking, money laundering, and cybercrime. U.S. engagement will continue to advance Kosovo's post-conflict stabilization trajectory and preparation for Euro-Atlantic integration and reduce space for foreign malign actors and non-state actors to engage in destabilizing tactics and exploit vulnerabilities to facilitate transnational criminal networks or foment radicalization. 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. Through skills training and improving oversight mechanisms, 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. Programs will strengthen capacity to investigate and prosecute serious crimes, including gender-based violence, through training, advising, and mentoring. Corrections training and advising assistance will

increase capacities to safely and humanely manage Kosovo's offender population. Training and advocacy-related assistance will also 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. Through technical assistance, training and equipment donations, funds will strengthen authorities' capacities to combat corruption and transnational crime, and expand access to justice in Moldova, including vulnerable 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 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 also 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, and other transnational crimes, thus reducing the country's vulnerability to external malign influences and strengthening its efforts toward full Euro-Atlantic integration. INCLE support will be delivered to justice and anti-corruption institutions through technical assistance and expertise, equipment donations, technology and infrastructure improvements, inter-agency and donor coordination, and catalyst grants to civil society. Funds will aim to remove practical obstacles to more effective justice service delivery, including inadequate and insecure working conditions, and gaps in basic equipment and technology. In partnership with the host government, programming will introduce more scenario-based training modules for judges and prosecutors to help translate abstract concepts into concrete practice. Funding will also assist the Montenegrin law enforcement agencies in addressing transnational organized crime and its corruptive influence on public officials and 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.

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 malign influence, and investigate and prosecute organized crime, and terrorism cases. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) will build the capacities of judges and prosecutors by enhancing justice sector legislation to reducing impunity, and providing case-based mentoring on organized crime, corruption, financial, and terrorism cases. Assistance may help the MOJ implement its digitalization plan aimed to improve judicial transparency and independence should the MOJ demonstrate the capacity for sustainable oversight and operations. Programming will support 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, and will support citizen action to fight corruption. This will include 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. Programming will also professionalize policing by bringing about changes in police culture, education, and leadership systems through training. 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 institutions, supporting rule of law reforms required for Euro-Atlantic integration, and reducing Serbia's vulnerability to corruption and Russian malign influence. Assistance will enhance Serbia's ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute complex crimes related to corruption and organized crime through a combination of training, advisory support, mentoring, technical advice, and targeted equipment donations and by implementing a more proactive approach to criminal investigations including the use of law enforcement task forces and investigative teams. Funding will also be used to strengthen Serbia's border security and promote greater regional cooperation to combat transnational crime, cybercrime, money laundering, financial crimes, gender-based violence, and illicit trafficking. Assistance will help modernize and transform managerial, administrative, and operational practices of key criminal justice sector institutions, including prosecutors' offices, law enforcement agencies, courts, and judicial training institutions. Funding will also 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 justice sector 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 (\$50.0 million)

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. Programming will continue to provide essential support to Ukraine to maintain, rebuild, and further develop border security and law enforcement services in the wake of Russia's invasion. In a post-invasion environment, assistance will bolster and expand civilian security efforts and will include infrastructure, training, advisory, and equipment assistance. Assistance will also be geared towards improving Ukraine's capacity to combat transnational organized crime and increasing collaboration between U.S. and Ukrainian law enforcement actors on topics including counternarcotics, special weapons and tactics, and financial crimes. Funds may also support reforms and capacity building of the Ukrainian State Customs Service. Programs will continue to evaluate and support the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOI), particularly the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) 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 (OPG) reform. Funding will be used to strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's prosecutors, law enforcement, and judiciary to consistently and transparently enforce and adjudicate laws. Assistance will transform the OPG's current Soviet-style Academy of Prosecutors into a modern training center and bolster OPG's capacity to hold Russia and others accountable for war crimes and other atrocities. Funds

will continue to support access-to-justice programs for the citizens of Ukraine, including programs that support defense advocates and 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 nation capacity to detect and disrupt transnational organized crime, corruption, and criminal activity that facilitates Russian malign influence in European nations and undermines stability. The Western 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, BiH, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Corruption Program will improve the ability of criminal justice institutions in Central Europe, the Mediterranean region, and the Baltics to address complex financial crimes, money laundering, cybercrime and cyber-enabled crimes, corruption, and related crimes. Assistance will strengthen capacities of border guard forces to respond proactively to border incursions and combat transnational crime in Central Europe and the Baltics. Border security programming may be through advisory assistance, equipment, and/or specialized training. Programming will also promote good governance by engaging civil society and increasing cooperation between U.S. and European law enforcement agencies and address systemic issues that prevent effective and efficient investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications of complex crimes.

Near East (\$59.2 million)

Jordan (\$2.5 million)

Funds will support INL's nascent bilateral program to address crime associated with the illicit trade of narcotics. INCLE may include technical support, curriculum development, training and mentoring, equipment, and institutional development for Jordan's criminal justice sector institutions to build trust between Jordanian citizens and the police. Assistance may expand access to case management software throughout the criminal justice sector, including law enforcement. Funding will be used for programming to 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 U.S. bilateral relationship with Jordan, bolster its criminal justice sector, and preserve its standing as regional security leader.

Lebanon (\$7.2 million)

INCLE advances U.S. policy objectives by strengthening the capabilities of Lebanon's Internal Security Forces (ISF) to prevent and respond to threats to stability. Funds will support efforts to build the ISF's institutional capabilities to become more responsive to public security needs and provide effective services, especially during a time of continued crisis. Programming will consist primarily of training and advising, including potential provision of equipment and physical/IT infrastructure support, to increase individual and organizational capacity; improve internal processes and organizational makeup; facilitate law enforcement modernization; improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system; and prepare the organization for a future, post-crisis environment. Assistance will support continued efforts to modernize the ISF's IT systems to help counter waste, fraud, and corruption and reduce administrative processing costs.

Morocco (\$2.5 million)

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 in law enforcement and corrections, thereby contributing to regional stability. Law enforcement programming will include efforts to standardize basic police operations to be compliant with international standards, including respect for human rights and use of force; support for the national police forensic lab; and foster evidence-based investigations. INCLE 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 corrections 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 has the necessary skills to implement reforms required by the Judicial Reform Charter while leveraging projects that complement programming in the areas of law enforcement and corrections.

Syria (\$10.0 million)

Assistance will support the Administration's national security goal of securing the enduring defeat of ISIS and the prevention of its return, contributing to regional stability. INCLE-funded efforts will empower civilian security providers in non-regime-controlled areas of northeast Syria 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. Programming will also seek to address the specific security needs of vulnerable groups within the population, including women, children, and returning internally displaced persons (IDPs), including from camps like al-Hol. Support will also address community needs specifically identified by women and provide training for female officers to address the unique security needs of women. Conditions permitting, this programming may also seek to provide assistance that supports access to justice services. This funding will support ongoing programming managed by the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs.

Tunisia (\$4.0 million)

INCLE will continue to support holistic criminal justice sector reform efforts critical to promoting stability, security, and accountability to increase respect for human rights and seek to prevent the further erosion of democratic principles. Additionally, in response to recent infringements on the rule of law and judicial independence, INCLE funds will be used to focus on bolstering civilian oversight, increasing access to justice, and strengthening accountability efforts within the government. Funds will be used to provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and limited infrastructure support to the 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. Funds will also provide access to justice through the expansion of probation and parole offices in Tunisia and focus on alternative sentencing in order to address prison overcrowding.

West Bank and Gaza (\$33.0 million)

Assistance supports the Administration's efforts to promote peace, security, and stability in Israel and the West Bank. Funds will be used to continue to work with the Palestinian Authority (PA) Security Forces to provide a safe and secure environment for the Palestinian people in an effective, transparent, and accountable manner, focusing 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, Palestinian Civil Police, and other security forces, as appropriate. Assistance to the PA's justice sector aims to improve access to and increase the efficiency of justice consistent with international guidelines and norms. Through the provision of training and technical assistance, assistance will address investigative capacity, ability to prosecute complex crimes, and increase legal aid to indigent persons women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Support to the PA's corrections sector may include technical training and mentoring support to improve the capacity and operational framework of partner 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 (\$49.1 million)

Afghanistan (\$3.0 million)

Following the fall of the democratic Afghan government in 2021, INL limited its assistance to Afghanistan and adjusted its programming to ensure that it does not result in direct support of the Taliban. INCLE will focus on implementers and societal elements committed to sustaining and advancing counternarcotics objectives that align with U.S. policy goals to prevent regional contagion. Programs will include drug treatment and prevention efforts to combat substance abuse, including services for Afghans in rural areas and for women and children, as well as messaging campaigns to raise awareness about the threat of illicit narcotics to the health and security of Afghans, and assistance to rural farmers to grow high-value, licit alternatives to poppy, and to access regional and international markets.

Kazakhstan (\$4.0 million)

INCLE 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. Funds will be used to support the Government of Kazakhstan's efforts in reforming its police services, including the development of community policing programs. Through technical assistance and training, INCLE programming will also target the development of skills to investigate and dismantle transnational drug trafficking organizations and drug laboratories. With a nearly 5,000-mile border to the north with Russia and an extensive border to the east with China, assistance will also build capacities in border security; combating transnational crime 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 capacity to detect, investigate, and combat trafficking in persons through specialized training for law enforcement personnel.

Pakistan (\$17.0 million)

INCLE for Pakistan supports civilian law enforcement, rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics sectors. INL will focus on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to increase law enforcement capacity to counter extremism and expand the rule of law in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. Law enforcement training, targeted equipment provision, and infrastructure support will bolster civilian police and establish much-needed security at the border. INCLE funding will focus on recruiting, retaining, and advancing women in the criminal justice sector and increase women's access to justice. Funds will also focus on strengthening Pakistan's judicial system through technical assistance and limited infrastructure support. INL funds will also support the development of a safe, secure, and humane corrections system. To counter the flow of narcotics and resulting insecurity along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border and through Indian Ocean maritime routes, equipment provision and training will build the narcotics interdiction capacities of Pakistan's counternarcotics units. Targeted efforts to decrease the demand for narcotics through sustainable capacity building programs in Pakistan will counter the damaging effects of the narcotics trade on Pakistan's border security and stem transnational criminal activity.

Tajikistan (\$5.3 million)

The Taliban takeover in 2021 underscored the importance of U.S. efforts to strengthen Tajikistan's border security, including through INL-implemented training and infrastructure assistance. Border security projects will support the State Border Guard Forces to better secure Tajikistan's borders against the cross-border smuggling of drugs, goods, and humans by contributing to infrastructure improvements and training. Funding will be used to support the implementation of recommendations from law enforcement reform and counternarcotics assessments finalized in February 2023. Programs will also partner with law enforcement and justice sector actors to improve the investigation and prosecution of trafficking-in-persons cases and to combat gender-based violence. Drug interdiction and drug demand reduction programming will enhance the Tajik government's capacity to combat the trafficking of opiates and methamphetamine drugs from Afghanistan flowing through Central Asia to Europe, Russia, and beyond.

Uzbekistan (\$5.0 million)

The Government of Uzbekistan continues to advance reforms aimed at deepening the rule of law, improving relations with neighboring countries, and attracting foreign investment through efforts against corruption. The reforms have raised Uzbekistan's international profile as an emerging leader in Central Asia and offer expanded opportunities for the United States to support the implementation of justice sector reforms. To help assure the durability of reforms and advance new ones, INCLE programming will address three target areas: (1) developing technical capacities among justice sector actors, including forensics experts, prosecutors, defense lawyers, and judges; (2) increasing capacity to investigate and prosecute trafficking in persons; and (3) working with the Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) and the Anti-Corruption Agency on combatting corruption. INL's assistance will include curriculum development and training support to the PGO's Law Enforcement Academy. Funds will also be used to support counternarcotics training and the reestablishment of cooperation between the Drug Enforcement Administration and the government's counter-narcotics authorities.

Central Asia Regional (\$5.0 million)

INCLE funding for Central Asia Regional programming will benefit Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Central Asia is on the Northern Route for drug trafficking from Afghanistan and, due to high levels of migrant labor movement, is vulnerable to human trafficking. Law enforcement reporting indicates an increase in narcotics trafficking from Afghanistan since the collapse of the democratic government. The region also shares extensive borders with China, Russia, and Iran. 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, the Container Control Program, and the Border Liaison Office 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 gender-based trafficking 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 (\$8.0 million)

Instability in South Asia stems from violent extremism and transnational criminal organizations, malign foreign influences, and challenges to sovereignty. Programming will enhance regional security and stability through capacity building programming for Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Funds will be used to provide technical assistance, cross-border trainings to improve regional information sharing, and other targeted support to investigate and prosecute complex crimes by supporting law enforcement entities in building institutional standards; investigating complex transnational crimes, including cybercrime and trafficking of wildlife, narcotics, and precursor chemicals for fentanyl and methamphetamine; combating trafficking in persons; and supporting women's leadership opportunities. Maritime security assistance will focus on improving maritime agency capacities to interdict illicit trafficking and coordinate with the broader region to increase regional rule of law through specialized trainings and exercises designed to promote regional cooperation. INCLE funds 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 (\$536.5 million)

Colombia (\$160.0 million)

The September 2021 launch of a bilateral, holistic counternarcotics strategy continues to support stability and prosperity in Colombia, promote continued partnership in the region and globally, and advance the implementation of the 2016 Peace Accord. The focus of the strategy remains on supply reduction; rural security, justice, and development; and countering environmental crimes. Programs will expand law enforcement and criminal justice presence; advance citizen security, particularly in rural areas; reduce coca cultivation and cocaine production; and deny financial resources to 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. While this strategy has not

yet been officially reviewed by the Administration of President Gustavo Petro, who took office in August 2022, bilateral cooperation under the strategy continues, with particular emphasis in the areas of convergence, such as interdiction, anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, rural security, and environmental crimes. While maintaining robust support for a range of counternarcotics and rule of law programming, decreases in the request are partly associated with anticipated adjustments to the scale of forced eradication and continuing maturation of aviation programs.

In support of the supply reduction pillar and to advance rural security and environmental protection, assistance will strengthen the presence, reach, and professional capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP), a key priority. These efforts are fundamental to sustaining counternarcotics efforts, countering TCOs, fostering licit economic opportunities, enhancing citizen security, and consolidating state control. 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 and support for demand reduction interventions. Through technical assistance, training and equipment, funds will support interdiction, eradication and other law enforcement operations. Funds will be used to help maintain a fleet of U.S.- and Colombian-titled aircraft for counternarcotics and other law enforcement missions, including support to rural security. Assistance will continue to support technical advice and mentoring to Colombia's corrections authority in order to counter corruption and increase conformity with international best practices and standards.

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 narco-trafficking groups. Funds will support training and technical assistance for Colombian officials to expand their regulatory, investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial capacity to combat financial crimes, increase asset forfeiture proceedings, and strengthen international cooperation. Through training, equipment, and technical assistance, funds also will support enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice officials to deny TCOs revenue derived from other transnational crimes, including environmental crimes. To support the Colombian government to abide by its commitments in the 2016 Peace Accord's Gender Chapters, funds also will be used to advance gender balance in the CNP and combat GBV, including in Colombia's rural areas, through a scholarship program designed to reduce socio-economic and cultural barriers for entry into the police by new cadets. Funds will build the capacity of the Colombian criminal justice system 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 counternarcotics strategy by strengthening the effectiveness of justice sector actors, including in rural areas. Funds will support efforts to make justice more accessible and more effective against criminal organizations.

Funds will continue to support CNP international training and collaboration efforts. Funds will enable 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). These funds will support USCAP capacity building projects for the CNP. Funds will also strengthen the CNP's ability to host the Counter Organized Crime Collaboration Center, a regional criminal information sharing center to collaboratively analyze and disrupt transnational organized crime.

Ecuador (\$15.0 million)

INCLE for 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. Additional funding requested in FY 2024 will

support a holistic program that addresses critical needs across the law enforcement and justice sectors through specialized training and technical assistance to effectively address the full lifecycle of criminal activity.

INCLE 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. Funds will support partnerships with the Ministry of Interior, National Police, corrections authority (SNAI), and Attorney General's office, providing training, equipment, and technical assistance via implementing partners, contracted advisors, and the CNP under USCAP. Through equipment donations and training, INCLE funds will support the Ecuadorian Coast Guard and Navy to reduce maritime-based crime, including the trafficking of drugs and other illicit goods, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and to improve Ecuadorian interagency coordination on maritime security. 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. INL will mainstream a gender approach to programming, with emphasis on building the capacity of female police officers and justice sector professionals.

Haiti (\$45.0 million)

Combating gang influence is INL's top priority in Haiti. 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 60 percent or more of Port-au-Prince. Political destabilization in the wake of the July 2021 assassination of President Moïse and the August 2021 earthquake has created 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 outman and outmaneuver the Haitian National Police (HNP), deteriorating citizen confidence in the HNP's capacity. INCLE 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. Specifically, the additional funding requested in FY 2024 will continue INL's comprehensive anti-gang approach of building HNP SWAT and other specialized units' tactical operational capacity to effectively counter Haitian gangs. INCLE funding will support embedded advisors, training, equipment and materials, technical assistance, and infrastructure improvements to benefit the HNP.

Community-based violence prevention programming, in collaboration with USAID and international partners, will focus on strengthening HNP presence, improving community ties to police, and increasing government service delivery to empower communities to resist gang influence and sustain anti-gang efforts in the long term. Funding will expand programs in additional locations in coordination with USAID health programs, including vulnerable areas outside of the capital region of Port-au-Prince. New capacity-building efforts may include programs aimed at countering firearms trafficking at ports and land borders, supporting specialized anti-gang courts, and enhancing HNP ability to target gangs through intelligence collection, investigations, and operational planning.

With only 9,000 deployable active-duty police officers in the country, the HNP desperately needs to grow its officer corps. Through advisory, equipment, and logistical support, INCLE will support the HNP School to advance recruitment, increase force size, including increasing the number of female HNP officers and promotion of female officers, and 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. Logistical support to the HNP School may include facilities upgrades, training equipment, and educational materials to increase throughput and ensure quality basic training as the HNP works to bolster recruitment. INCLE will also strengthen the HNP's administrative, strategic

planning, and operational capabilities, including its ability to vet its own officers and investigate malfeasance.

With pre-trial detention rates surpassing 80 percent and critical overcapacity, Haiti's prisons remain a human rights concern. Programming will continue to support INL's ongoing efforts to promote prison management reform and improve health conditions in the Haitian corrections system. These efforts will focus on training for Haiti's Prison Administration (DAP), subject matter expert assistance, sanitary upgrades, food production programs, and limited equipment, materials, and infrastructure support.

Mexico (\$48.0 million)

Illicit fentanyl and its analogues manufactured in Mexico using precursor chemicals, often from the PRC, and smuggled into the United States fuel the U.S. opioid epidemic. The majority of the 107,000 individuals in the United States who died of a drug overdose in 2022 used a synthetic opioid – representing more American deaths than any other foreign threat. INCLE programming in Mexico bolsters international cooperation to address the security and health threats posed by the global synthetic drug supply chain. In support of the U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities adopted at the October 2021 High-Level Security Dialogue, the Department works with Mexico on a comprehensive approach to protect citizens on both sides of the border from the impacts of crime and narcotics, prevent trans-border crime, and pursue criminal networks. INCLE advances enduring bilateral security cooperation to reduce drug production and trafficking; secure borders and ports and improve interdictions; investigate and prosecute transnational crime, including illicit finance; professionalize security and justice institutions to reduce impunity; and reduce opportunities for corruption.

Counternarcotics programming will support Mexican partners to better prevent precursor chemical diversion and reduce the production and trafficking of fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other illicit drugs. Funding will support forensic chemist exchanges on synthetic drug synthesis, fentanyl awareness trainings for law enforcement and regulatory agencies, donation of detection canines and protective equipment to facilitate safe fentanyl interdiction, and capacity building on investigation and destruction of clandestine drug laboratories. Funding will enhance security forces, customs, and other law enforcement, capabilities to interdict illicit drugs and their precursor chemicals. INCLE will also advance drug treatment court models and strengthen data collection for use in evidence-based prevention and treatment policy.

INL programming will strengthen the capacity of Mexican law enforcement and security institutions to safeguard public security, disrupt transnational organized crime, and secure borders through integrated technology and processes to enable efficient trade and travel and improve security. Funding will assist police institutions to achieve and maintain accreditation and support the certification of law enforcement officers to uphold professional standards. Funding will be used to provide equipment and training to law enforcement, including on gender-based crimes, internal affairs, and criminal investigations, with an emphasis on promoting human rights. Funding will also support programming to build capacity to disrupt organized crime in corrections facilities.

Funding will improve Mexico's capacity to secure land, air, and seaports, and international mail facilities to disrupt the movement of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, arms, and bulk cash. Funding also will support assistance aimed at increasing the professionalization of migration and border security officials and capacity to coordinate with regional partners, including to counter migrant smuggling networks. Funding will also support activities to advance U.S.-Mexico collaborative integration of border operations and technology to improve security and facilitate trade. Programming to combat transnational crime will improve capacity to conduct and partner on investigations of transnational criminal networks to disrupt

illicit markets and remove financial incentives. Funding will also support efforts to improve regulatory capability, increase asset forfeiture capacity, and enhance the analysis and investigation of financial crimes.

Rule of law programming will support more effective, transparent, and accountable criminal justice institutions to reduce impunity and disrupt transnational crime. Funding will improve Mexican federal and state prosecutors, judiciaries, and other criminal legal system operators' capacity to investigate, prosecute, and impose criminal penalties, with a focus on transnational crime and corruption. Assistance will also support accreditation of federal and state forensic laboratories in genetics, ballistics, and other key disciplines and certification of personnel to enhance their ability to use evidence at trial, including for arms trafficking, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, and missing persons cases.

Peru (\$41.3 million)

Curbing the flow of drugs and other illicit goods to the United States and disrupting the TCOs responsible for these crimes remain U.S. strategic objectives in Peru. As the second largest producer of cocaine in the world, Peruvian cocaine is transported to South American countries for domestic consumption and 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 source of nearly 85 percent of Peru's cocaine. Illegal gold mining remains the largest source of money laundering for TCOs in Peru and is more profitable than the cocaine trade. INCLE 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 of Peru's criminal justice sector. INCLE 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), bolster police capacity, and support efforts to increase police professionalization through training, technical assistance, and equipment. Assistance will improve Peru's ability to secure and modernize its ports of entry and reduce the trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband. Assistance will continue to support efforts to reduce illicit drug demand in Peru, targeting programming in vulnerable populations. Programming priorities will include supporting the PNP by partnering to develop a holistic approach to community policing, anti-corruption, combating GBV, and enhancing criminal forensics. INCLE will continue cooperation under USCAP, which promotes regional exchanges and coordination between the PNP and the CNP to more effectively combat TCOs that operate across their shared border.

INCLE-funded programs 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 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 and the Financial Intelligence Unit, while increasing 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 to adapt to their roles in the accusatory system and increase interagency coordination.

State Central America Regional (\$191.2 million)

Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): The request will advance 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-funded programs will assist Central American governments and civil society to improve security and governance to support better economic opportunities to reduce irregular migration, violence, and drug flows. Through an integrated approach of law enforcement and justice sector reforms, increasing the capacity of civil society, reducing corruption within governmental systems, and reducing violence, including GBV, INCLE programming, implemented in collaboration with interagency partners, will improve opportunities for citizens to remain in their home countries.

Citizen security and law enforcement programming in Central America will address insecurity that drives irregular migration to the United States. Assistance will strengthen border enforcement units and interagency vetted units such as Honduras' Special Tactics Operations Group, Panama's SENAFRONT, and Guatemala's DIPAFRONT, among others. This assistance will also improve the ability of security forces to work with U.S. counterparts on cases with a U.S. nexus and support the Regional Intelligence and Collaboration Center in El Salvador, a multi-national border intelligence group. 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. INCLE funds will also be used to increase security activities in areas of high out-migration. Programming will continue to support police units and task forces, including those focused on addressing GBV crimes, such as domestic violence and femicide. Through training and technical assistance, assistance will continue to improve the capacity of prosecutors and judges to better understand and provide evidence for GBV crimes and to improve prosecution and sentencing of GBV crimes.

Counternarcotics programming will help Central American countries continue to identify, disrupt, and interdict the trafficking of narcotics before reaching the U.S. border, and reduce the violence and corruption associated with narcotics trafficking. Panama and Costa Rica continue to seize record amounts of cocaine, due in part to INL 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 the capacity of partner nations 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. Through partnerships with the DOJ and other implementers, INCLE-supported activities will help increase the ability of Central American countries 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. Funds will provide support to Attorneys General, specialized task forces, prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice sector actors through technical assistance, including DOJ Resident Legal Advisors, training, and equipment. Programming will assist the Attorneys General, where partnership is possible, 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 also will increase

the capacity of civil society to combat corruption and increase transparency of government institutions. Assistance will support the work of civil society organizations and investigative journalists as they investigate corrupt actors in government and the private sector, corruption networks, and TCOs. Programs also will expand the reach of civil society as they shed light on these issues and educate the public on transparency, rule of law, and democratic values.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (\$36.0 million)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): INL's strategic objectives through CBSI aim to prevent trafficking and crime in the region from affecting the United States, combat corruption, improve citizen security, and build regional cooperation to address shared threats. Limited resources, institutional capacities, and underdeveloped criminal justice systems make the region vulnerable to financial crimes, corruption, and gang violence. The Caribbean represents a "third U.S. border" and is a prominent trafficking vector for approximately 10-15 percent of cocaine destined for the United States. INCLE programming will modernize and build partner capacity in the criminal justice sector to combat crime and violence and promote regional cooperation among CBSI countries and the United States. Civilian police reform and professionalization projects, implemented bilaterally and in collaboration with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Regional Security System (RSS), will increase 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 bilateral and regional capabilities to detect and disrupt transnational organized crime and criminal narcotics trafficking, especially cocaine and illicit goods destined for the United States. Maritime security programs will improve partner nation operational readiness, interdiction, investigation, and prosecution capabilities. Countering organized crime projects will undercut the profitability of transnational crimes by strengthening partner nation capabilities to counter money laundering, firearms trafficking, and gangs. Justice sector and rule of law assistance will address underlying conditions for crime and instability, including corruption and weak criminal justice institutions.

Southern Cone Cooperation (SCC): SCC strengthens U.S. influence in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay by providing technical assistance and training on shared security concerns of organized crime, drug trafficking, and related financial crime. SCC programs advance security cooperation bilaterally and regionally, and better withstand the nefarious activities of malign actors. INL will continue regional and bilateral capacity building efforts to prevent the Southern Cone from becoming an alternative pathway for drugs and other illicit goods to the United States and disrupt the expansion of TCOs. Assistance will continue to support Southern Cone 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.

Western Hemisphere Regional Security Cooperation (WHRSC): INL will strengthen partnerships, inform and assess approaches, and expand regional efforts in the Western Hemisphere to address shared challenges. Programs to address the root causes of insecurity are centered around four strategic pillars: assessing the landscape and developing regional approaches to transnational issues; fostering regional integration to address transnational crime and enhance regional information collection and sharing; supporting monitoring and evaluation efforts to measure the effectiveness of programmatic interventions; and combating emerging threats across the region, including through the countering of malign influence. Assistance to counter transnational threats and crime will support efforts to build capacity to combat shared challenges and facilitate regional coordination, including through regional data collection to better facilitate programming, which will enhance cooperation across the hemisphere. Assistance will continue to advance hemisphere-wide monitoring and evaluation efforts to measure program impacts, support data-driven programming decisions, and provide assessments to enhance understanding of emerging issues.

Through the provision of technical assistance, training, and similar support to promote best practices, advance information-sharing, and build communities of practice, rule of law efforts 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.

INL – International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (\$464.4 million)

INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs (\$14.2 million)

Prior to FY 2024, AML was included in the International Organized Crime line and this request seeks to separate these requirements to increase transparency. INL's AML and illicit finance programs will seek to combat money laundering by TCOs, drug cartels, corrupt officials and enablers, or other criminals that threatens U.S. security and partner countries' rule of law and economic stability. AML programs will target vulnerable sectors, strengthen preventive AML measures, enhance the 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 will 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 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) (\$20.0 million)

Funds will support capacity building to address gaps in key partner countries' capacity and laws related to cybercrime and IPR. INCLE 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 (DDR) (\$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, deprive criminal groups of illicit revenue, build counternarcotics cooperation with other countries, and promote a public health approach to addressing substance use. 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. With the United Nations World Drug Report noting an expected 40 percent increase in drug use in Africa by 2030, INL will increase its focus on 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 2024, 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-based violence, gender empowerment, treatment for women and LGBTQI+ individuals with substance use disorders, and others.

INL - Drug Supply Reduction (DSR) (\$20.0 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, including fentanyl. The DSR program will support the 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. This assistance 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 partner capacity to stem corruption before it affects the United States and its interests, aligned with the U.S. Strategy to Counter Corruption. Programs will address corruption as a transnational threat, complementing bilateral programs on a regional and global level and plugging gaps where bilateral programming is absent. 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. Funding will support climate efforts indirectly through activities that promote transparency efforts in global infrastructure projects.

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, cybercrime, and anti-crime objectives, including attacking illicit synthetic drugs that are fueling the opioid crisis and dismantling TOC syndicates. Programming will hold countries accountable to multilateral treaty frameworks on drug control, cybercrime, 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 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States (OAS), enabling these organizations to function as effective INL implementing partners, including by operating a network of field offices and a central Secretariat and providing internal oversight and accountability. Funds will also support follow-up activities related to several U.S.-hosted major multilateral events held in 2023, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group and the Conference of the States Parties to UNCAC.

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 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 on anti-corruption; gender issues, including leadership for women in law enforcement and sexual and gender-based violence; trafficking in persons; child exploitation; combatting wildlife trafficking and environmental crimes; and cybercrime and cryptocurrency.

INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.4 million)

Funds will be used to support INL's contributions to the shared costs of the centralized aviation services provided by the Department's Air Wing. The Air Wing's services are necessary to support INL's counternarcotics and law enforcement aviation programs, including the management and oversight of technical areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, maintenance, and logistics, as well as a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities. The increase in the FY 2024 INCLE request for IAS will support INL's contribution to the replacement of the Air Wing's deficient aviation facilities at Patrick Space Force Base, which is necessary to mitigate health and safety issues and enable Air Wing aviation missions, including in support of INL programs, to continue. The facility deficiencies, if not remedied, will result in the cessation of operations in CY 2025.

INL - International Organized Crime (\$29.0 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, with a focus on wildlife trafficking and natural resource crime. Programs will strengthen laws, enforcement, and cross-border cooperation, and develop capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases. Funds will be used to strengthen the ability of U.S. partners 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. Funding will support sustainable landscape climate efforts indirectly by strengthening the capacity of civil society and governments to detect, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases on environmental crimes, including protected species of wildlife, and disrupting the national and cross-border illicit financial flows linked to illegal mining, timber trafficking, and dealing in precious metals.

INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (\$3.5 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 strengthen law enforcement effectiveness and professionalism in the deploying country's domestic context, and advance U.S. interests in countering PRC influence. Examples of program activities include embedded advisors to assist with the development of the 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. Funding will support gender empowerment and women, peace, and security programs by working with partner countries and the United Nations to increase the full and

meaningful participation of female police in UN peacekeeping and stabilization operations. The IPPOS program aims for gender parity in its training activities and promotes the participation of women police peacekeepers in professional development opportunities.

INL - Knowledge Management (\$13.5 million)

With FY 2024 funds, INL will provide technical assistance, training, resources, and knowledge to all domestic offices and overseas sections. INL will employ a multi-disciplinary approach to improve the effectiveness of its foreign assistance by identifying and disseminating evidence-based criminal justice sector practices; providing centralized support mechanisms for capacity building, technical advisory services, and monitoring and evaluation; and developing and sharing guidance on how to design high-impact foreign assistance interventions. INL will also maintain and develop partnerships with federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies. This programming will supplement INL's centrally managed tools and resources to help foreign partners improve the operational effectiveness of their criminal justice systems. INL will also promote accountability for sexual and gender-based violence as part of KM's advisory support.

INL - Program Development and Support (\$217.8 million)

Resources requested for Program Development and Support (PD&S) will meet INL's administrative costs necessary for the planning, oversight, implementation, and monitoring of INCLE-funded programs across the globe as well as for evaluations and assessments. Requirements funded by PD&S include, but are not limited to, personnel, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, monitoring and evaluation, and other support services. In line with the FY 2022 and FY 2023 Congressional Budget Justifications, the request consolidates all INL PD&S costs worldwide into a single budget line in FY 2024. Consolidating PD&S funds is intended to improve INL's ability to respond more quickly to evolving policy and administrative changes on the ground, while providing the flexibility to properly manage and sustain the bureau's worldwide operations. The FY 2024 request for PD&S includes additional funding – consistent with the Department's State Operations request – to budget for a 4 percent inflationary wage increase for INL personnel over the next two years. Additional funds requested for PD&S will also be used to establish new positions in support of critical programs, particularly those supporting IPS-related programming, a Department priority and clear need in light of the influx of CPIF resources to the region in recent fiscal years.

J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (\$66.0 million)

Child Protection Compact (\$10.0 million)

The Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership program is a congressionally mandated U.S. foreign assistance program launched in 2014 and designed to lower the rates of child trafficking through better prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts, in addition to enhanced multidisciplinary coordination within government structures. CPC Partnerships are non-legally binding multi-year bilateral instruments that document the commitments of the two governments to achieve shared objectives aimed at reducing aspects of child trafficking that are particularly endemic in the partner country. The CPC program implements foreign assistance funds through grants and cooperative agreements to civil society, international organizations, or other entities with expertise in combating human trafficking via a competitive selection process. Through Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, Congress has appropriated more than \$60.0 million for CPC Partnerships with the governments of Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru, and the Philippines. During calendar year 2022 the TIP Office signed two Partnerships,

one with the Government of Colombia (April 2022) and one with the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (December 2022).

Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP) (\$25.0 million)

The goal of the Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS) is to measurably and substantially reduce the prevalence of human trafficking and the harms associated with the crime in targeted populations through innovative interventions driven by research, monitoring, evaluation, and learning, and the expansion of partnerships with government, academia, civil society organizations, international organizations, and the private sector. PEMS-funded efforts conduct scientifically rigorous research to establish evidence on the effects of anti-trafficking (including forced labor and sex trafficking) programs on the reduction of the prevalence of human trafficking through the advancement of sound prevalence measurement methodologies, strong monitoring and evaluation practices, evidence-based programming, and the application of victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches and interventions. Finally, PEMS-funded efforts also include partnerships with governments, academia, civil society, the private sector, other funders, and international organizations to advance the goals of the program and improve collaboration on the reduction of the prevalence of human trafficking.

State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) (\$31.0 million)

Human trafficking threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. J/TIP Office's foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution, protection, and prevention. Priorities for FY 2024 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual TIP Report, with the primary goal of assisting countries strategically and focusing where we will have the most impact, especially in countries with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. Funds will advance the following strategic resource themes: addressing the secondary effects of COVID-19, renewing and championing human rights, protecting the world's most marginalized and underrepresented communities, and restoring U.S. leadership to combat human trafficking.

Other Funding (\$95.5 million)

Atlantic Partnership (\$10.0 million)

The United States has a strategic interest in increasing integration and cooperation with coastal Atlantic countries on four continents. No Atlantic multilateral mechanism exists that includes the key nations in the South Atlantic, which includes regional powerhouses like Brazil and fragile states in West Africa and the Gulf of Guinea. This strategic gap is not lost on our global competitors. At the same time, coastal Atlantic countries share many common challenges that cross borders and cannot be solved unilaterally. This request will support cooperation on maritime security, economy, and environmental protection as part of larger a diplomatic effort to bring together nations bordering the Atlantic Ocean around shared principles. These efforts will build an Atlantic community better able to work together to uphold the rule of law and address the challenges we face.

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$70.0 million)

INCLE-funded CPIF 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 influence by PRC state and non-state actors. Funds will, among other things, 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 (\$15.5 million)

INCLE-funded PSF programming will support the implementation of the Global Fragility Act (GFA) through the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability in Haiti, Libya, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, and Coastal West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Togo). PSF programs will address fragility by combating corruption, protecting human rights, reinforcing critical governance reforms, and developing criminal justice and law enforcement capacity as part of an integrated, interagency, multi-account approach to implement ten-year GFA country and regional strategies.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request ⁴
INCLE Total	1,391,004	30,000	400,000	1,466,000	300,000	1,484,400
Africa	71,300	-	-	*	*	51,900
Central African Republic	4,500	-	-	*	*	3,250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
Ethiopia	1,500	-	-	*	*	1,000
Ghana	3,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
Kenya	4,400	-	-	*	*	3,000
Liberia	5,750	-	-	*	*	4,350
Nigeria	6,400	-	-	*	*	4,300
Somalia	3,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Sudan	500	-	-	*	*	-
State Africa Regional	36,250	-	-	*	*	29,000
East Asia and Pacific	47,425	-	-	*	*	57,270
Indonesia	10,625	-	-	*	*	9,380
Laos	4,000	-	-	*	*	4,000
Mongolia	2,000	-	-	*	*	2,000
Philippines	7,000	-	-	*	*	6,430
Thailand	2,000	-	-	*	*	2,000
Vietnam	6,000	-	-	*	*	6,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,800	-	-	*	*	27,460
Europe and Eurasia	87,566	30,000	400,000	*	*	104,560
Albania	5,700	-	-	*	*	5,200
Armenia	6,050	-	-	*	*	6,050
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,100	-	-	*	*	5,100
Georgia	5,700	-	-	*	*	4,400
Kosovo	8,500	-	-	*	*	8,500
Moldova	6,850	-	15,000	*	*	5,550
Montenegro	4,440	-	-	*	*	4,440
North Macedonia	5,026	-	-	*	*	4,370
Serbia	3,200	-	-	*	*	3,200
Ukraine	30,000	30,000	375,000	*	*	50,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	7,000	-	10,000	*	*	7,750
Near East	68,485	-	-	*	*	59,200
Iraq	1,200	-	-	*	*	-
Jordan	2,500	-	-	*	*	2,500
Lebanon	8,200	-	-	*	*	7,200
Morocco	3,600	-	-	*	*	2,500
Syria	6,135	-	-	*	*	10,000
Tunisia	6,000	-	-	*	*	4,000
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	-	*	*	33,000
State NEA Regional	850	-	-	*	*	-

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request ⁴
South and Central Asia	62,550	-	-	*	*	49,100
Afghanistan	6,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
Kazakhstan	3,000	-	-	*	*	4,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,650	-	-	*	*	1,900
Pakistan	25,000	-	-	*	*	17,000
Tajikistan	6,000	-	-	*	*	5,250
Uzbekistan	5,000	-	-	*	*	5,000
Central Asia Regional	6,450	-	-	*	*	4,950
State South and Central Asia Regional	9,450	-	-	*	*	8,000
Western Hemisphere	541,762	-	-	*	*	536,500
Colombia	189,000	-	-	*	*	160,000
Ecuador	13,262	-	-	*	*	15,000
Haiti	30,300	-	-	*	*	45,000
Mexico	64,000	-	-	*	*	48,000
Peru	47,800	-	-	*	*	41,300
State Central America Regional	155,000	-	-	*	*	191,200
State Western Hemisphere Regional	42,400	-	-	*	*	36,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	346,916	-	-	*	*	464,370
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	-	-	-	*	*	14,150
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	-	-	*	*	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	20,000	-	-	*	*	20,000
INL - Demand Reduction	20,000	-	-	*	*	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	-	-	*	*	20,000
INL - Fighting Corruption	30,000	-	-	*	*	25,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	7,000	-	-	*	*	7,000
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	37,925	-	-	*	*	39,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	38,400	-	-	*	*	60,400
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	-	-	*	*	29,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	-	-	*	*	3,500
INL - Knowledge Management	22,000	-	-	*	*	13,500
INL - Program Development and Support	71,526	-	-	*	*	217,820
INL - Democracy Programming	9,415	-	-	*	*	-
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
Child Protection Compact (J/TIP - CPC)	-	-	-	*	*	10,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	-	-	*	*	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	41,000	-	-	*	*	31,000

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request ⁴
Other Funding	94,000	-	-	*	*	95,500
Atlantic Partnership	-	-	-	*	*	10,000
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	70,000	-	-	*	*	70,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	5,000	-	-	*	*	15,500
To Be Programmed	11,000	-	-	*	*	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	8,000	-	-	*	*	-

¹FY 2022 Ukraine 1 -Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 USAA; Div. N, P.L. 117-103)

²FY 2022 Ukraine 2 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 AUSAA; P.L. 117-128)

³FY 2023 Ukraine 4 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; Div. M, P.L. 117-328)

⁴FY 2024 Request level excludes \$40.0m in proposed cancellations of prior year funds.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS (NADR)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
TOTAL	900,000	921,000	921,247	247
NADR - CPRC	25,000	*	-	N/A
NADR - PSF	10,000	*	-	N/A
NADR ATA	270,397	*	274,247	N/A
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	*	30,000	N/A
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	*	3,000	N/A
NADR CWD	254,603	*	237,050	N/A
NADR EXBS	67,000	*	89,900	N/A
NADR GTR	74,000	*	96,550	N/A
NADR IAEA	95,000	*	95,000	N/A
NADR NDF	15,000	*	20,000	N/A
NADR NPT Coop	-	*	9,000	N/A
NADR TIP	50,000	*	55,000	N/A
NADR WMDT	8,000	*	11,500	N/A
Additional Funding	106,200	105,000	-	N/A

¹The FY 2022 Actual excludes \$106.2 million: \$100.0 million in additional funding appropriated by the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128) and \$6.2 million transferred from AEECA to NADR from the FY 2022 Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103).

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the NADR Account and excludes \$105.0 million appropriated by the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Div. M, P.L. 117-328).

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE (ATA) (\$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. The FY 2024 Request includes \$128.1 million for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF), which will help a select set of partner nations improve their capabilities across the counterterrorism law enforcement spectrum. NADR/ATA funds will also support program design, planning, implementation, management, and M&E, including curriculum development, subject matter expert engagement, and program manager labor and travel. This request also supports funding for field-based contractors focused on specific country programs in priority partner countries such as Bangladesh, Benin, 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.

Africa (\$39.5 million)

Kenya (\$5.5 million)

Funds will continue to professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement, including by strengthening counterterrorism investigative actors. Funds will build the 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, 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 counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations to address the 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 support countries in Sub-Saharan Africa 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 Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, 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.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$9.1 million)

Funds will focus on priority countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand, and other ASEAN members and candidates, to build their capacity to counter terrorist activity, including terrorist transit, as well as terrorist mobilization and radicalization. Funds will provide training and equipment to law enforcement agencies and justice sector officials on issues relating to terrorism investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; crisis response; C-IED; soft target protection; border security; watchlisting; information sharing; and the management of terrorist suspects and convicts in prison.

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 (\$3.0 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 such agencies and civilian security institutions in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and related specialized units to interdict and detect movement of terrorists across borders, respond to terrorist threats and other critical incidents, as well as investigate such incidents, with a focus on evidence collection and analysis.

Jordan (\$4.7 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, detect explosives by various methods including by leveraging canine teams, and respond to crises and terrorist threats. Funds will also help strengthen Jordan's domestic counterterrorism training programs, with a particular focus on the role of women involved in counterterrorism. Funds will also support the Jordan-based ATA regional training center.

Lebanon (\$2.5 million)

Funds will build sustainable law enforcement capacity to counter and respond to terrorist threats and activities. Training will focus on the protection of national leadership C-IED and related critical incident response; as well as investigations and prosecutions of terrorists, to include protecting crime scenes, collecting evidence, and cyber investigations.

Libya (\$1.0 million)

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 their terrorism response capabilities. The program will provide training and equipment that builds 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 and maritime 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 provision of 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, to enhance police special operations, and to improve 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, enabling them to apprehend terrorism suspects, investigate terrorist crimes, and prosecute 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 (\$9.6 million)

Funds will enhance the capacity of Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and other NEA partners' law enforcement through prosecutorial and judicial training. Funds will provide equipment to strengthen the capacity of partner nations' law enforcement to counter terrorism. These funds will help 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)

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, strengthening 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 foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs). Funds may be used to support training programs, consultations, seminars, facilities, the renovation and refurbishment of key facilities in certain locations along or near the border with Afghanistan, mentorships, and equipment relevant to addressing emerging terrorism

threats, as well as key gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Potential beneficiary countries include Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, while Turkmenistan may be considered for regional programming and/or trainings.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$6.0 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 to address emerging terrorism threats, as well as gaps and vulnerabilities of partner nations. Potential beneficiary countries include Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Maldives, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and 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 law enforcement and other relevant entities that address emerging terrorist threats through training programs, consultations, seminars, facilities, mentorships, and equipment, 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, and Trinidad & Tobago.

CT – Bureau of Counterterrorism (\$176.2 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, Benin, Burkina Faso, Iraq, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, the Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, Western Balkans countries, or countries of emerging need, 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, the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law, 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 (\$128.1 million)

These funds will allow the Department to enhance the capacity of partner nations to maintain pressure on a resurgent AQ, ISIS, and crack down on Iran-backed terrorism. Assistance will build 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: Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uzbekistan, 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.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION (CWD) (\$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 2024, 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 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 2024 CWD priorities include helping Ukraine address significant ERW contamination created by Russia's war, which will facilitate the delivery of humanitarian and stabilization assistance, improve food security, and enable IDP returns; 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, Libya, Syria, the West Bank, and Yemen by clearing ERW that threatens civilians, inhibits delivery of humanitarian aid, and prevents internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning home; continuing to remediate U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands; 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 the PRC'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 empowers women to take direct roles in building peace and security in their own countries. It also helps communities improve

food security and clean water access, facilitating movement away from newly persistent flood plains, and advancing partner nation conservation goals.

Africa (\$22.0 million)

Angola (\$5.5 million)

CWD assistance will support continued removal of landmines and UXO that threaten human security, constrain agricultural development, 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 will support efforts to identify and dispose of unserviceable 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 SA/LW and ammunition storage facilities, focusing on at-risk remote outposts, 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 unserviceable munitions.

Chad (\$1.0 million)

CWD assistance will help prevent the diversion of Chad's state-held munitions 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 unserviceable SA/LW and ammunition.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$2.0 million)

CWD assistance will support humanitarian demining operations that strengthen human security, enable economic development, and foster stability. CWD assistance will also prevent illicit diversion, increase accountability, and reduce the risk of unplanned explosions by upgrading munitions storage facilities, training security forces in stockpile management, and marking state-held weapons to improve accountability. Activities will focus on high-priority locations that are vulnerable to accidental explosions and looting by armed groups. CWD assistance may also support the destruction of unserviceable Cold War-era SA/LW and ammunition.

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 the PRC'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 unserviceable 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 assistance will help prevent the illicit diversion of SA/LW and ammunition to ISIS-Mozambique and other malign actors. Funding will support the construction or rehabilitation of weapons and ammunition storage facilities, train storekeepers in stockpile management best practices, and potentially destroy 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 unserviceable 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 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 unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination across South Sudan prevents land cultivation 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.

Zimbabwe (\$2.5 million)

Zimbabwe has dense anti-personnel minefields along the Mozambican and Zambian borders. CWD assistance will support 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, as well as in the Coastal West Africa Region. 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 unserviceable 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 remain a top priority, CWD will facilitate transition from survey to clearance in Savannakhet, Attapeu, Champasak, Salavan, Sekong, and Xieng Khouang Provinces. These activities 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 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 children, families, and communities. Decreases from prior year funding levels reflect 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. grant 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. Success in Quang Tri and the best practices developed there will be applied to 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 enable countries to eventually independently prioritize CWD activities and deal with residual UXO threats. Funding may also support programs that improve host nations' capabilities for PSSM of SA/LW.

Europe and Eurasia (\$16.0 million)

Albania (\$0.5 million)

The CWD program will continue to strengthen the capacity of Albanian security forces to manage arms and ammunition safely and securely. Activities will include training and upgrades to weapons and ammunition storage facilities. This program will help prevent the illicit diversion of weapons and ammunition as well as reduce the likelihood of unplanned explosions.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) (\$5.5 million)

The Request will support national efforts to reduce BiH's stockpiles of unserviceable 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. Assistance will also 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 and facilitate economic development.

Georgia (\$1.0 million)

Funds will support the disposal of unserviceable weapons and ammunition as well as upgrades to storage infrastructure to prevent illicit diversion as well as unplanned explosions at munitions storage sites. Georgia inherited vast stores of munitions with the fall of the Soviet Union, and these funds will help to consolidate and manage its munitions inventories. Supporting Georgia to address excess munitions disposal and stockpile management is a key element to 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 unserviceable munitions 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 clearing UXO from NATO strike sites from the 1999 bombings over Serbia that still contain NATO- and U.S.-origin cluster munitions that are preventing the productive use of land.

Ukraine (\$8.0 million)

CWD assistance will increase critical support for emergency demining and risk education efforts to protect civilians and aid workers from the explosive hazards that Russian forces have indiscriminately littered throughout Ukraine. Residential areas, hospitals, schools, churches, and other critical infrastructure have significant 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 (\$59.4 million)

Iraq (\$40.0 million)

CWD assistance 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. Funds will support critical stabilization operations in Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah al din, 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 will be coordinated with other stakeholders in the stabilization space.

Jordan (\$0.2 million)

CWD assistance will continue 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. Pending approval of the Jordanian Armed Forces and U.S. Embassy Amman, funding may be directed 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 clearance of landmines, cluster munitions, and other ERW; 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. Funds will also provide risk education to increase awareness of Lebanese people living and working in areas impacted by ERW contamination and reducing the likelihood of deadly accidents. CWD will play a critical role in strengthening civilian security, returning land to productive use, and creating new economic opportunities for locals, who may otherwise be forced to seek Hizballah 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 (\$2.2 million)

CWD assistance will continue to build the capacity of the Libya Mine Action Center (LibMAC) to coordinate Libyan and international demining efforts. A capable and professional LibMAC is critical to accrediting demining operators, providing quality assurance/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 (\$7.0 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. The program will prioritize critical infrastructure and farmland in northeast Syria in order 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, the program will prioritize activities implemented through NGOs 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 (WBG) (\$1.0 million)

CWD assistance will continue to support humanitarian mine action activities in WBG. Activities will focus on minefields that were identified through discussions with the United States government, Israeli National Mine Action Authority, Israeli Defense Force, and the Palestinian Mine Action Center, which are in Areas B and C under the Oslo-era accords. CWD support will also include a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (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 assistance 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 (\$15.9 million)

Afghanistan (\$5.0 million)

Following the withdrawal of U.S. and NATO forces, the United States' NGO implementing partners have continued demining operations that provide direct benefit to civilian communities. PM will conduct CWD and related activities, including humanitarian demining, survey, munitions destruction, and mine-risk education.

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 destruction of conventional ammunition, SA/LW, 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 (\$7.4 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 free by 2028 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 continued 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 conventional ammunition, SA/LW, and MANPADS. CWD will also support the integrated cooperation on explosive hazards program by maintaining 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 committed to incrementally assume responsibility the demining quality-management program for beginning in 2023. This transition of responsibility is one of the final steps in Colombia achieving complete self-sufficiency in the demining sector and reduces the requirement for U.S. assistance.

Ecuador (\$1.0 million)

This funding will support ongoing CWD programming 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 explosions. Funding will also improve Ecuador's EOD training curriculum to international standards and support physical security upgrades to vulnerable depots and stockpile management measures to increase weapons' accountability.

Peru (\$2.0 million)

The Request will support Peru's efforts to reduce its substantial excess munitions stockpiles – including firearms, unserviceable ammunition, and ordnance – and assist the armed forces to manage state-held stockpiles safely and securely. This initiative will protect civilian security by preventing unplanned explosions at deteriorating storage facilities. The Peruvian Army has expressed interest in developing

EOD capacity to support international peacekeeping operations, and CWD will complement DoD efforts 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)

The request for dedicated regional funds will help partners in Central America to better secure and manage military and police weapons stockpiles. PM is prioritizing El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, but FY 2024 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 Pillar IV of the White House's Strategy to Address Irregular 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, 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 WHA Bureau 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, Mexico, and the Southern Cone.

Other Funding (\$15.0 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$15.0 million)

NADR-CWD funded activities under the CPIF may include humanitarian demining, physical security and stockpile management, and support for 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 and partners, in contrast to the PRC's debt-laden assistance model.

PM – Political-Military Affairs (\$24.9 million)

PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) (\$24.9 million)

Centrally managed CWD supports activities vital to national security by reducing the dual threats of illicit availability and accidental explosion of conventional munitions and advances foreign policy goals, such as to remediate UXO. Global CWD projects provide safe and effective means to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS. Funds also support global capacity-building efforts, including developing training aids and international standards to assist partner nation security forces in improving PSSM; public diplomacy to increase awareness about the U.S. government's ongoing role in CWD; 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 addressing other emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs worldwide. Global funds complement bilateral, multilateral, and regional CWD programs in more than 40 countries and enable PM to address emergent needs during the FY from unplanned explosions, or requests to advance U.S. foreign policy priorities. Funds also support 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, miscellaneous administrative fees for processing grants, contracts, and other cooperative agreements, and covers the cost of three civil service staff and personal service contractors to perform inherently governmental program management duties. The Request will enhance efforts to conduct impact assessments worldwide to inform programmatic decisions, bolster M&E efforts to ensure effective program management, implementation, and oversight, as well as better articulate contributions to PM-wide foreign policy outcomes.

CTBT INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM (\$30.0 million)

AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (\$30.0 million)

AVC manages the payment of the U.S. annual assessment to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) PrepCom. AVC leads U.S. interactions with the PrepCom, monitors the PrepCom's execution of its program and budget, and assesses its performance. In addition, AVC, in coordination with the Bureau of International Organizations, makes tax reimbursement payments for income taxes paid by U.S. nationals employed by the PTS in accordance with the tax reimbursement agreement.

Key areas of activity via the CTBT IMS include:

- Development, operation, and sustainment of the IMS. The IMS is a large-scale, globally distributed system 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 refining its logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation to provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement. The PrepCom is also evaluating and testing improved equipment for the IMS, most particularly next-generation systems for noble gas monitoring.

- Development, operation, and sustainment of the International Data Centre (IDC). The IDC's current design is based on computer hardware technology and software from the late 1980's and early 1990s. PrepCom is re-engineering 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. The system now digitally signs IMS data at the station which provides validation of data integrity. The PrepCom is implementing a public key infrastructure for managing the encryption keys for signing the data and validating commands sent to the IMS stations. PrepCom is also rolling out validation of the digital signatures into operational data handling processes.
- Development of the CTBT on-site inspection (OSI) regime. The OSI regime will deploy 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's verification regime and increase the regime's ability to effectively monitor for nuclear explosions, and supplement U.S. national technical means. In addition, these contributions provide an independent source of monitoring data and analysis available internationally to bolster U.S. efforts to address compliance with other restrictions on nuclear explosive testing. U.S. support assists the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT's verification regime. The Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, and Defense, and from the intelligence community, consults with the PTS to identify and recommend projects to assist with the PTS's most pressing needs. Voluntary contributions – funded projects may include the following: improve the radionuclide component of the International Monitoring System (IMS); support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; support the conduct of field tests and exercises; enhance IMS waveform technology and maintenance support for the International Data Center (IDC); provide support for re-engineering the hardware and software infrastructure of the IDC; assist selected states to develop capable National Data Centers; and other projects to enhance the CTBTO PrepCom's verification capabilities.

AVC chairs the interagency VMTF which considers the PTS-suggested priorities and projects for VC funding. The AVC Assistant Secretary approves the specific projects for funding, which may be through a direct contribution to the PrepCom or in-kind. AVC then manages and monitors the approved voluntary contribution projects. The requested ability to overcome the restriction in section 1279E of the FY 2018 NDAA for these funds would allow the United States to more fully engage with the PTS on OSI-related priorities. Voluntary contribution projects for the full scope of CTBTO PrepCom efforts can have additional benefits to the United States in developing its own capabilities for inspections, as well as providing a greater ability to guide the CTBT OSI development to ensure it is both effective and does not pose proliferation risks.

Examples of such projects could include:

- Strengthening the IMS. 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 on-site inspection (OSI) regime. Support for training, equipment, procedure development, and exercises.

EXPORT CONTROL AND RELATED BORDER SECURITY ASSISTANCE (EXBS) (\$89.9 million)

The EXBS program confronts proliferation of WMD, their delivery vehicles, and destabilizing conventional weapons, and addresses threats from non-state actors and terrorist organizations seeking to acquire WMD and missile-related capabilities. EXBS uses its centrally managed account to 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, conventional weapons, explosives, and emerging technologies with military end use applications.

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 WMD, destabilizing conventional arms, missiles, and explosives. EXBS works with the World Customs Organization, International Organization for Migration, the UN Office of Drugs and Crime's Container Control and Global Maritime Crime Prevention Programs, and other international organization to promote adoption of effective targeting systems and enforcement best practices.

Africa (\$2.4 million)

State Africa Regional (\$2.4 million)

Requested EXBS funding for Africa 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. Specifically, 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 but are not limited to Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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 (\$4.4 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 analysis, 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 the implementation of intangible technology transfer controls, 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 exploitation and attacks. 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 (\$3.7 million)

Requested EXBS funding will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD, related material and technology, delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons and weapons components through various mechanisms, including but not limited to capacity-building, training, mentoring, consultations, exchanges, private sector and academia outreach, and equipment transfers. EXBS will strengthen strategic trade control systems, including by helping partners: 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; strengthen investment screening for sensitive/controlled technology and critical transit and port infrastructure; and improve effectiveness of technical and organizational functions which support strategic trade controls. EXBS will support interagency partners, 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 dialogue and exchanges; 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 including but not limited to Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapore, Cambodia, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Vietnam, and Taiwan.

Europe and Eurasia (\$7.4 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, equipment transfers, and IT tools. Funding will help Georgia's border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. Specifically, 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 the 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 ongoing aggression following its invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. EXBS will work to bolster the U.S.'s efforts to counter the illicit diversion of certain advanced conventional weapons in Eastern Europe and continue efforts to maintain, rebuild, and/or expand border agency capabilities, customs services, systems and infrastructure, and strategic trade, technologies, sanctions, and related controls. EXBS will accomplish this via training and advisory support, best practices exchanges, expert consultations, and other engagements, as well as equipment transfers and infrastructure support. Assistance will build regional coordination and information-sharing with the United States and European partners through training, exercises, joint operations and operational concept development, as well as supporting Ukraine's participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities.

Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$2.3 million)

EUR Regional funding will build partner capacity to address proliferation of WMD and related materials as well as sensitive technology and conventional weapons through capacity-building, training, mentoring, best practice exchanges, conferences, equipment transfers, and IT-tools. 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; safeguard sovereignty and security interests from proliferation-related threats; drive transparency in government systems through utilization of automated tools and improvement of internal practices; 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; 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; and establish interagency enforcement teams at key ports of entry focused on proliferation shipments. EXBS will support partners including but 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 (\$11.0 million)

Egypt (\$2.0 million)

EXBS funding will support Egyptian elements that are focused on patrolling remote desert regions along the Sudanese and Libyan borders. 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. 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), and prevent illegal smuggling at Egypt's land, air, and maritime border points of entry. EXBS will also strengthen Egypt's strategic trade control system by improving its current legal-regulatory framework and identifying gaps, defining roles and responsibilities, building expertise and capacity to enforce Egypt's laws and meet international commitments. In support of priority U.S. nonproliferation objectives, targeted funding will support Egypt's participation in regional and global nonproliferation events and activities.

Iraq (\$1.5 million)

EXBS will assist Iraq by strengthening its border security and enforcement capabilities at and between points of entry, to include key land border crossings 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 strengthen Iraq's strategic trade control system by improving 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 (\$1.0 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, customs enforcement, 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), Internal Security Forces (ISF), and other relevant Government of Lebanon (GOL) entities 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 GOL officials' participation in regional and global informational and best practices exchanges.

Tunisia (\$0.5 million)

Tunisia is not a major producer of dual-use or defense-related goods and technologies, but it does have several industries that utilize such commodities; and it is seeking to develop a civilian nuclear energy program. EXBS funding will assist Government of Tunisia 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 capacities to interdict trafficking in arms and components of WMD, as well as technical assistance to government officials and key industries (including shipping, banking sectors, and technology) to encourage the adoption and implementation of legal, regulatory, and fiscal counterproliferation mechanisms. Funding will support partner country participation in regional and international nonproliferation events and activities and provide relevant equipment as necessary.

State NEA Regional (\$5.2 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 capacities 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 may include but are not limited to Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen.

South and Central Asia (\$5.9 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 the 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 strengthen 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, strengthen 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 disseminating 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 customs and border security agencies improve infrastructure, command and control, training, and operations capabilities. Specifically, 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 the 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 airport, seaport 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 the 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. Specifically, 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.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$3.7 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. 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 customs and 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 but are not limited to 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 advance Mexico's efforts to develop clear, nonproliferation-driven strategic trade controls, border security and enforcement, and maritime security systems that meet international standards and strengthen regional security. EXBS will build Mexico's capacity to address proliferation of

WMD and related chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear and explosive materials as well as sensitive, emerging 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 to prevent exploitation of sensitive institutions and assets. EXBS assistance will support outreach to strategic industry and academic sectors. EXBS will further build capacities to protect the integrity of trade-control and border infrastructure from physical and cyber intrusion. 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 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 clear, 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, emerging 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 the completion and implementation of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, licensing, control lists, investment screening, technology transfer controls, 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, Costa Rica, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago. EXBS will build capacities to regulate the export, transit, and transshipment of goods and technologies to protect the integrity of border infrastructure, including airport, seaports and rail 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 including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive, and other sensitive strategic materials. Activities will include provision of equipment and training to support these functions. EXBS will 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, emerging 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 (\$53.1 million)

The FY 2024 Request of \$53.1 million will support EXBS Global programs. EXBS will use these funds to 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 foreign partners to adopt effective foreign investment screening measures. EXBS will also play an integral role in the Administration's efforts to support the creation of a semiconductor supply chain that is more diverse, resilient, and secure. EXBS will work with key partners, as well as with their relevant foreign industry and academic sectors, to strengthen their regulatory environments, implementation practices, and enforcement measures (including export controls, intangible technology transfer (ITT) controls, internal compliance, vetting programs, investment screening, law enforcement, intellectual property (IP) protection and judicial processes) to bring them up to accepted standards, helping to ensure that our partners have the control policies needed to safeguard access to leading-edge chips and technology.

EXBS will continue 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.

Requested 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.

Specifically, FY 2024 EXBS Global funding will:

- Provide a flexible, threat-focused approach to map and address support for new and emerging national security issues that will inform EXBS assistance programs;
- 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 and sanctions issues;
- Provide and maintain surveillance, detection, and inspection equipment; targeting platforms; and focused support for border infrastructure upgrades; and
- Support international and multilateral organizations to help partners meet strategic trade enforcement norms.

Requested Global funds will also 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 Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$3.7 million)

EXBS funding for the Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund (CPIF) will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the PRC. Activities may include providing partners with trusted alternatives to PRC-developed technology solutions, including security scanning equipment, targeting, or communications equipment at points of entry, where doing so replaces untrusted PRC vendors; supply chain mapping of critical and emerging technologies that support PRC military modernization (including microelectronics, biotech, hypersonic, artificial intelligence, 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; maritime sanctions and security initiatives designed to target ports facing increased levels of state-driven foreign investment; bolstering counter-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 invest in development of tools, including searchable databases, 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 (GTR) (\$96.6 million)

The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program seeks to prevent proliferator states and terrorist groups from developing or acquiring WMD materials, equipment, expertise, related delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons (ACW) that could threaten U.S. security. GTR works with subject matter experts from multiple sectors to strengthen partner capabilities to sustainably address the proliferation threats within their country. GTR imposes consequences to Russian aggression; 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, unsecure nuclear reactors, ballistic missiles, and ACW; and engages foreign entities to address vulnerabilities of WMD-applicable emerging technologies.

ISN – International Security and Nonproliferation (\$90.3 million)

FY 2024 GTR funding will undertake the following activities:

- Disrupt Russian malign activities through engagements that: bolster partner capacity to implement sanctions against Russia; train financial and logistics companies to identify transactions linked to sanctioned or prohibited entities; build capacity to prevent the proliferation of ACW systems; support partner states' adoption of measures to prevent Russia's use of chemical, biological, and radiological agents in assassinations, including protecting and countering disinformation attacks against nonproliferation norms and past security cooperation; protect displaced Ukrainian scientists with dual-use expertise from being exploited by proliferator states; and disrupt proliferator states' 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 data protection; 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, strengthen financial institution and private sector capabilities to conduct due diligence on dual-use investments to counter the PRC's attempts 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: train partners to secure and prevent the acquisition of high consequence pathogens, toxins, and proliferation-sensitive equipment, data and research at high-risk facilities; 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.

- Engage partners to avoid the long-term proliferation, safety, and security risks associated with the irresponsible deployment and operation of civil nuclear reactors of novel design and of aggressive floating nuclear power plant deployments.
- 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 ship 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 commercial activities that may defy UN Security Council prohibitions or violate U.S. law and to complete the repatriation of North Korean workers.
- Block Iran's 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 or advance Iran's production and exportation of unmanned aerial vehicles with military applications; 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 detect and prevent or disrupt Iranian financial and procurement activities that defy international sanctions.
- Engage governments, scientists, industry partners, and the private sector, including 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.
- 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 stakeholders to secure weaponizable chemicals and cutting-edge chemical equipment; detect radicalized personnel; promote oversight of contract chemical producers and industry due diligence programs that flag suspect procurements; and provide cross-sector, hands-on field training covering specific threat scenarios, including retrieving samples to attribute chemical weapons use.

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 to support GTR programs.

Other Funding (\$6.3 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$6.3 million)

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 assist them to develop action plans to implement best practices. GTR will provide capacity-building support to countries in Africa concerned about the malign influence of PRC civil nuclear reactor 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.

ISN – International Security and Nonproliferation (\$95.0 million)

Requested FY 2024 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 at Ukrainian nuclear facilities resulting from the unprovoked war, advancing the AUKUS trilateral partnership via an IAEA safeguards approach that sets the highest international standard, and preparing for a possible IAEA return to North Korea.

Requested FY 2024 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 support IAEA monitoring of Iran's 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 and develop a safeguards approach for Australia's conventionally-armed, nuclear-powered submarines that sets the highest standards.
- Enable rapid response to emergency situations involving nuclear facilities across the globe, most notably in Ukraine.
- Support the implementation of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan for 2022-2025 and other IAEA activities that help keep weapon-usable nuclear and radioactive material out of the hands of terrorists and other non-state actors.
- Support implementation of initiatives to universalize legally and non-legally binding nuclear security instruments such as the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and other high priority IAEA initiatives such as the operation of its 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 and secure 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 much needed Agency-wide enterprise information technology platform that will facilitate its work. ISN will continue working with the IAEA to create a sound scope, schedule, and budget for this project.
- Support the IAEA's refinement 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 (NDF) (\$20.0 million)

NDF supports worldwide efforts to halt the spread of WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons systems, through projects that are thoroughly vetted within the U.S. government (USG) nonproliferation community. As a contingency fund, NDF responds rapidly to urgent vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions, including those that are unanticipated or uniquely complex. NDF advances national security interests via its high-priority global projects spanning the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosives (CBRNe), 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 a multitude of nonproliferation challenges from Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

ISN – International Security and Nonproliferation (\$20.0 million)

Requested funding will support NDF's ability to rapidly respond to high U.S. demand for NDF's expertise and resources in critical areas via the following projects:

- Provide critical support to USG efforts in Ukraine. Provide life-saving equipment and supplies to the Government of Ukraine including personal protective equipment, detection and analytic capabilities, and medical supplies to respond to CBRN weapons attacks. Work with Ukraine to secure critically vulnerable facilities with advanced technology and weaponizable materials that

could be readily exploited by nefarious actors Promote nuclear safety and security best practices via engagement with Ukraine and other European countries.

- Mitigate and counter malign influence by Russia and the PRC to proliferate vulnerable technologies to state and non-state actors.
- Promote global and regional stability by providing rapid consequence management assessment and immediate support if there is a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear event anywhere in the world.
- Support partners in Afghanistan via third-country mentors to prevent terrorist access to weaponizable chemical and biological materials, explosives, and weapons and secure Afghan WMD experts who could be coerced into working for adversaries.
- Support USG efforts to improve global health security, including pandemic prevention, mitigation, and response to high consequence pathogens (HCPs) transmission from animals to humans and newly emerging HCPs. Advance security of laboratory spaces associated with COVID-19 operations and implementation of critical upgrades to countries' laboratory networks to strengthen biosecurity.
- Continue NDF's focus on preventing chemical weapons use and proliferation to include 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.

NONPROLIFERATION TREATY COOPERATION (NPT Coop) (\$9.0 million)

ISN – International Security and Nonproliferation (\$9.0 million)

NPT Cooperation supports two initiatives: the Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses (SPDU) and funding to support the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). The SPDU will engage global experts to identify new avenues to enhance cooperation on peaceful uses to build international support for the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). SDPU activities will focus particularly on emerging states with greatest development needs, including in relation to the relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals, to demonstrate access to peaceful uses as a benefit under the NPT and respond to PRC and Russian efforts to curry influence and allies among global emerging states. The funding to support the BWC will enable increased developing-country engagement in the BWC and building needed partner capacities for addressing biological threats.

Requested funding for the Sustained Dialogue will be used to plan and implement activities, such as seminars, conferences, training, and other activities, to bring together experts from a wide array of relevant disciplines to highlight the important role of nonproliferation, nuclear safety, and nuclear security in the implementation of peaceful uses and to identify and develop plans for new projects, including relating to nuclear security and nuclear safety, that address identified gaps that are unmet through other channels of assistance. The SDPU will coordinate with the IAEA and other stakeholders to complement existing work. ISN will encourage other NPT States Parties to also support projects identified through this mechanism through appropriate channels, including their own grants and contracts or by contributing money to the Department for implementation.

Requested funding for the BWC Support Fund will promote two critical objectives. Strengthening developing-country engagement in the BWC: Funding will support a BWC Technical Cooperation Fund designed to deepen developing countries' engagement with the BWC while supporting treaty implementation and health security capabilities. Such tangible support for peaceful international cooperation under the BWC will increase support for other measures to strengthen the BWC, build needed capacity, and help to counter Russian disinformation and propaganda efforts. Addressing critical transparency and compliance-related needs: This funding will also be used to augment the BWC work program in priority areas (e.g., temporary scientific working groups or expert studies on technical topics) and to further develop UN operational readiness to investigate alleged BW use.

TERRORIST INTERDICTION PROGRAM (\$55.0 million)

CT – Bureau of Counterterrorism (\$55.0 million)

The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (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 to deploy and install PISCES hardware and software, 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, including 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 FY 2024 Request 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. FY 2024 funding will also be used for program support, administration, and monitoring and evaluations.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TERRORISM (\$11.5 million)

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program counters national security threats by working with partners to stop terrorists or other non-state actors from acquiring, developing, smuggling or using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNe) materials, expertise, and equipment. WMDT strengthens partner nations' capabilities to prevent, detect, deter, and respond to the threat of WMD use by terrorists, in part by providing partner law enforcement, first responders, and other authorities the strategies, tools, and techniques to assess, investigate, disrupt, and prosecute terrorist WMD plots. Additionally, WMDT works to improve regional and country-specific coordination and collaboration among partners. WMDT manages U.S. participation in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and works to enable at-risk countries to exercise counter-WMD terrorism protocols, share best practices, and improve international cooperation. WMDT also strengthens U.S. influence through engagements with the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Organization of American States, and the African Union. The WMDT program advances the 2023 National Security Memorandum to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism and Advance Nuclear and Radioactive Material Security.

ISN – International Security and Nonproliferation (\$11.5 million)

Requested funding will allow WMDT to:

- Engage partners in countries at risk of WMD terrorism and CBRNe material acquisition.
- Advance U.S. influence in setting counter-WMD terrorism priorities by engaging members of the GICNT, the Global Partnership, the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Organization of American States, and the African Union through foreign assistance programming.
- Enable partners to conduct threat or risk assessments, improve vulnerable material security enhancements and plans, strengthen outreach to industry and academia to prevent terrorist or other non-state actor acquisition and use of dangerous CBRNe materials.
- Enhance 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.
- Provide training on WMD terrorism investigations, clandestine labs, cyber-enabled investigations, tripwire identification, use of forensics to hold those who use WMD accountable, evidence collection, risk mitigation through WMD material transportation and physical security, and strengthening legislative capabilities and technical expertise of law enforcement and prosecutors.
- Strengthen partners' capabilities to address threats involving explosives, aviation security, unmanned aerial systems, low-tech chemical and biological attacks, and emerging and enabling technologies that can be misused by non-state actors for malicious purposes.
- Address potential WMD terrorist threats emanating from Afghanistan by engaging countries in South and Central Asia to counter WMD and explosives threats emanating from Taliban-controlled Afghanistan.
- Requested funding will cover administrative and travel costs in support of WMDT programming.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request
NADR Total	900,000	6,200	100,000	921,000	105,000	921,247
NADR - CPRC	25,000	-	-	*	*	-
Other Funding	25,000	-	-	*	*	-
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	25,000	-	-	*	*	-
NADR - PSF	10,000	-	-	*	*	-
Other Funding	10,000	-	-	*	*	-
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	10,000	-	-	*	*	-
NADR ATA	270,397	-	-	*	*	274,247
Africa	40,500	-	-	*	*	39,500
Kenya	5,500	-	-	*	*	5,500
Somalia	4,000	-	-	*	*	4,000
State Africa Regional	31,000	-	-	*	*	30,000
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	-	-	*	*	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	-	-	*	*	4,500
Philippines	5,500	-	-	*	*	-
Thailand	1,600	-	-	*	*	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	-	-	*	*	9,100
Near East	37,400	-	-	*	*	27,900
Egypt	1,250	-	-	*	*	1,500
Iraq	7,850	-	-	*	*	3,000
Jordan	10,000	-	-	*	*	4,700
Lebanon	6,060	-	-	*	*	2,500
Libya	1,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Oman	1,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	-	-	*	*	2,000
Yemen	2,600	-	-	*	*	2,600
State NEA Regional	2,140	-	-	*	*	9,600
South and Central Asia	16,003	-	-	*	*	14,000
Central Asia Regional	10,003	-	-	*	*	8,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,000	-	-	*	*	6,000
Western Hemisphere	3,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	159,894	-	-	*	*	176,247
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	48,100	-	-	*	*	48,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	111,794	-	-	*	*	128,147
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	-	-	*	*	30,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	29,000	-	-	*	*	30,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	29,000	-	-	*	*	30,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	2,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	2,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
NADR CWD	254,603	-	65,000	*	*	237,050
Africa	26,500	-	-	*	*	22,000
Angola	8,500	-	-	*	*	5,500
Burkina Faso	1,500	-	-	*	*	500
Chad	1,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	-	-	*	*	2,000
Malawi	-	-	-	*	*	500
Mali	1,000	-	-	*	*	-
Mauritania	500	-	-	*	*	500
Mozambique	-	-	-	*	*	500
Niger	1,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Somalia	4,000	-	-	*	*	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	-	-	*	*	2,000
Zimbabwe	3,000	-	-	*	*	2,500
State Africa Regional	2,000	-	-	*	*	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	77,000	-	-	*	*	56,900
Cambodia	9,000	-	-	*	*	7,000
Laos	45,000	-	-	*	*	24,400
Vietnam	19,000	-	-	*	*	19,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,000	-	-	*	*	6,000
Europe and Eurasia	15,950	-	65,000	*	*	16,013
Albania	500	-	-	*	*	500
Azerbaijan	2,000	-	-	*	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,650	-	-	*	*	5,513
Georgia	1,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Kosovo	800	-	-	*	*	-
Serbia	1,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Ukraine	6,000	-	65,000	*	*	8,000
Near East	58,400	-	-	*	*	59,400
Iraq	40,000	-	-	*	*	40,000
Jordan	400	-	-	*	*	200
Lebanon	6,000	-	-	*	*	6,000
Libya	2,000	-	-	*	*	2,200
Syria	7,000	-	-	*	*	7,000
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Yemen	2,000	-	-	*	*	3,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request
South and Central Asia	28,000	-	-	*	*	15,850
Afghanistan	15,000	-	-	*	*	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	2,000	-	-	*	*	1,000
Sri Lanka	8,500	-	-	*	*	7,350
Tajikistan	2,500	-	-	*	*	2,500
Western Hemisphere	27,000	-	-	*	*	27,000
Colombia	21,000	-	-	*	*	10,000
Ecuador	-	-	-	*	*	1,000
Peru	1,000	-	-	*	*	2,000
State Central America Regional	2,000	-	-	*	*	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,000	-	-	*	*	9,000
Other Funding	-	-	-	*	*	15,000
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	-	-	-	*	*	15,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	21,753	-	-	*	*	24,887
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,753	-	-	*	*	24,887
NADR EXBS	67,000	3,500	6,300	*	*	89,900
Africa	1,500	-	-	*	*	2,350
State Africa Regional	1,500	-	-	*	*	2,350
East Asia and Pacific	3,570	-	-	*	*	4,400
Indonesia	700	-	-	*	*	700
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,870	-	-	*	*	3,700
Europe and Eurasia	6,700	-	-	*	*	7,400
Georgia	1,100	-	-	*	*	1,100
Ukraine	4,000	-	-	*	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,600	-	-	*	*	2,300
Near East	11,820	-	-	*	*	10,970
Egypt	2,000	-	-	*	*	2,000
Iraq	1,500	-	-	*	*	1,500
Jordan	3,200	-	-	*	*	1,000
Lebanon	760	-	-	*	*	760
Tunisia	600	-	-	*	*	500
State NEA Regional	3,760	-	-	*	*	5,210
South and Central Asia	5,640	-	-	*	*	5,910
India	800	-	-	*	*	800
Kazakhstan	800	-	-	*	*	800
Pakistan	-	-	-	*	*	650
Uzbekistan	500	-	-	*	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,540	-	-	*	*	3,660
Western Hemisphere	2,110	-	-	*	*	2,110
Mexico	1,160	-	-	*	*	1,000
Panama	500	-	-	*	*	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	450	-	-	*	*	610

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	35,660	3,500	6,300	*	*	53,060
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	35,660	3,500	6,300	*	*	53,060
Other Funding	-	-	-	*	*	3,700
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	-	-	-	*	*	3,700
NADR GTR	74,000	2,700	11,900	*	*	96,550
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	74,000	2,700	11,900	*	*	90,250
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	74,000	2,700	11,900	*	*	90,250
Other Funding	-	-	-	*	*	6,300
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	-	-	-	*	*	6,300
NADR IAEA	95,000	-	-	*	*	95,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	95,000	-	-	*	*	95,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	95,000	-	-	*	*	95,000
NADR NDF	15,000	-	15,000	*	*	20,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	15,000	-	15,000	*	*	20,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	15,000	-	15,000	*	*	20,000
NADR NPT Coop	-	-	-	*	*	9,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-	*	*	9,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	-	-	-	*	*	9,000
NADR TIP	50,000	-	-	*	*	55,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	50,000	-	-	*	*	55,000
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	50,000	-	-	*	*	55,000
NADR WMDT	8,000	-	1,800	*	*	11,500
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	8,000	-	1,800	*	*	11,500
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	8,000	-	1,800	*	*	11,500

¹FY 2022 Ukraine 1 -Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 USAA; Div. N, P.L. 117-103)

²FY 2022 Ukraine 2 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 AUSAA; P.L. 117-128)

³FY 2023 Ukraine 4 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; Div. M, P.L. 117-328)

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
PKO	455,000	460,759	420,458	-40,301

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the PKO account.

The FY 2024 Request of \$420.5 million for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds programs 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. 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 2023, funding for the United States' portion of the UN assessment for the UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS) (\$124.1 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 inception of the program from FY 2009 – FY 2023. Specific authority to use PKO to support UNSOS will be required in the PKO account heading.

Africa (\$260.6 million)

Somalia (\$208.1 million)

PKO will continue to provide voluntary support to the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), 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 is currently intended to end in December 2024, 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 \$124.1 million will pay the U.S. portion of the UN assessment for UNSOS and is requested under PKO in FY 2024 (instead of in the CIPA account, as in FYs 2009-2023).

State Africa Regional (\$52.5 million)

The FY 2024 Africa Regional funding support programming across several broad themes. In FY 2024 the amount has been adjusted to no longer include South Sudan funding due to program closure. FY 2024 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; enhance border security; and increase women's participation in security to support broader WPS goals. Finally, the Request will target support for stabilization and SSR efforts in countries, which may include countries such as the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Liberia.

Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$1.5 million): Funds will continue to support instructor and/or curriculum development at select African partner foreign military training institutions to enhance their abilities 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 high-frequency and very-high-frequency radio systems; ISR assets; aviation and unmanned aerial vehicles; aircraft such as C-130s, Cessnas, King Air 350 and 360, and DA-42; and armored and conventional 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 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, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will 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 FYs 2022 and 2023, the Request includes a modest PKO-funded CSC program under AF Regional, which is targeted against strategic competitors, including but not limited to, PRC and Russian influence in Sub-Saharan Africa and intended to address the highest needs for strategic competition in Africa. Dedicated PKO – complemented by global Countering PRC Influence Fund FMF – will enable the flexibility to choose the best account for the project in the year of appropriation given the different advantages and authorities of PKO and FMF.

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 (\$5.0 million)

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (\$5.0 million)

Funding will directly support the implementation of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability (SPCPS) 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 counterterrorism operations in support off 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. These funds will complement other assistance already being provided to GFA countries under the SCPCS.

PM- Political-Military Affairs (\$130.9 million)

Global Defense Reform Program (GDRP) (\$18.0 million)

The Request increases funding for GDRP which aims to improve security sector governance and institutional capacity in select partner countries. GDRP PKO funds enhance the ability of approximately 35 countries to provide for their own defense in an effective, transparent, and accountable way. Projects integrate principles of democratic governance, and they align with cross-cutting strategic U.S. foreign policy priorities. Some projects support partner countries in their efforts to mitigate civilian harm during military operations. FY 2024 funds will continue existing activities and aim to add roughly six new partners to the program, in addition to integrating the Security Force Professionalization (SFP) program into GDRP. Activities will include advisory support, workshops, training, instructor and/or curriculum development at partner national, ministerial, service-level institutions, military education institutions, and other related institutional reform support.

Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$71.0 million)

Funds will continue to strengthen the effectiveness of UN and regional peace operations by enhancing partner countries' capacities and reinforcing UN and regional organizations' performance and accountability frameworks. These efforts promote international burden-sharing by reinforcing partner country capacity to generate, train, deploy, and sustain peacekeepers, with a particular focus on enabling countries to respond more rapidly to conflict-related crises worldwide. Funds will support assistance for nearly 50 partner countries and include the provision of bilateral and regional training, advisory assistance, equipment, and the construction of training facilities. Activities will include training on protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse issues in peacekeeping.

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 and, simultaneously, strengthen the military professionalism and interoperability of partner countries. Assistance further supports efforts to counter strategic competitors, which are increasingly seeking to exert influence in multilateral arenas. Funds will also support additional efforts to

promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations, in furtherance of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Strategy.

PKO Administrative Expenses (\$8.5 million)

The Request will support increasing 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. As in prior years, all the program management and M&E efforts have been centralized for 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.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$33.4 million)

Funds will continue support for the TSCTP – an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism, in particular ISIS-West Africa, al-Qa'ida in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram impacted areas across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin countries (including potentially the littoral West African countries of Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, and Togo). Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity-building, civil-military operations, and military information support operations. Funds will support advisory and institutional reform assistance, infrastructure improvement, and other training and equipment to ensure partners can sustain and logistically support the new CT capabilities being developed.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
PKO Total	455,000	460,759	420,458
Africa	266,809	*	260,558
Central African Republic	550	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	*	-
Somalia	208,108	*	208,108
State Africa Regional	54,151	*	52,450
Near East	24,000	*	24,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	24,000	*	24,000
Other Funding	30,500	*	5,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	12,500	*	5,000
To Be Programmed	18,000	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	133,691	*	130,900
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	10,000	*	18,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	*	71,000
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	8,500	*	8,500
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	38,500	*	33,400
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	5,691	*	-

¹ FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels are the same as Enacted Levels for the PKO account.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
IMET	112,925	112,925	125,425	12,500

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the IMET account.

An increased FY 2024 International Military Education and Training (IMET) request of \$125.4 million reflects the Department's emphasis on this critical program, which delivers important returns and significant outcomes at a relatively low cost, even when accounting for rising administrative costs and inflation. IMET serves as an effective and efficient means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals and regional stability. The IMET program supports professional military education (PME) and exposes international military students (IMS) to U.S. culture, while developing their common understanding of shared values and the benefits of U.S. partnership. This exchange in turn fosters the relationships necessary to address a wide array of international security challenges. IMET programs improve defense capabilities through PME and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET- funded courses provide IMS with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards while exposing them to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. This Request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and focuses on maintaining bilateral programs for the highest- priority requirements. Through additional dedicated funding to increase women's participation in IMET (\$4.5 million), the Program advances Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) objectives and enhances women's professionalization and exposure to the United States. In addition, the Request includes \$7.0 million for IMET Administrative costs at several DoD school houses that focus on Expanded IMET courses where we concentrate on human rights, the rule of law, defense resources management, and civil – military relations.

Africa (\$20.8 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) (\$15.7 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) (\$27.1 million)

IMET programs will enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European and Eurasian armed forces, and aid in countering Russia's 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, and Ukraine.

Near East (\$20.1 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 2024 resources sustain bilateral IMET in Yemen, which resumed in FY 2022. Priority recipients include key partners such as Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia.

South and Central Asia (SCA) (\$14.1 million)

FY 2024 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 as a component of PME to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States. Priority recipients include key partners such as Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Western Hemisphere (\$16.2 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 Barbados/E. Caribbean, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico.

PM – IMET Administrative Expenses (\$7.0 million)

This Request increases critical administrative support, including to address rising operational costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses.

PM – IMET, Women's Participation (\$4.5 million)

This Request includes additional dedicated funding to increase women's participation in IMET, and the professional military education courses it supports, in furtherance of the WPS Strategy. This Request continues inclusion of these funds as No-Year IMET, in line with the legislation in FYs 2021-2023.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
IMET Total	112,925	112,925	125,425
Africa	17,908	*	20,805
Angola	478	*	600
Benin	254	*	600
Botswana	640	*	600
Burkina Faso	31	*	-
Burundi	-	*	200
Cabo Verde	196	*	400
Cameroon	596	*	600
Central African Republic	141	*	200
Chad	-	*	800
Comoros	197	*	300
Cote d'Ivoire	344	*	600
Democratic Republic of the Congo	245	*	400
Djibouti	858	*	895
Equatorial Guinea	175	*	500
Eswatini	100	*	200
Gabon	232	*	500
Gambia, The	191	*	200
Ghana	835	*	900
Guinea-Bissau	71	*	200
Kenya	1,245	*	1,100
Lesotho	113	*	200
Liberia	420	*	360
Madagascar	396	*	300
Malawi	410	*	500
Mauritania	629	*	500
Mauritius	337	*	400
Mozambique	818	*	600
Namibia	89	*	200
Niger	860	*	1,000
Nigeria	996	*	1,000
Republic of the Congo	421	*	200
Rwanda	420	*	550
Sao Tome and Principe	104	*	200
Senegal	957	*	900
Seychelles	362	*	200
Sierra Leone	775	*	400
Somalia	344	*	300
South Africa	395	*	650
Tanzania	804	*	750
Togo	305	*	600
Uganda	761	*	700
Zambia	363	*	500

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
East Asia and Pacific	9,274	*	15,720
Fiji	318	*	500
Indonesia	1,933	*	2,900
Laos	-	*	400
Malaysia	999	*	1,300
Mongolia	1,225	*	2,000
Papua New Guinea	307	*	450
Philippines	1,904	*	2,400
Samoa	-	*	100
Thailand	1,348	*	2,500
Timor-Leste	222	*	400
Tonga	279	*	400
Vietnam	739	*	2,370
Europe and Eurasia	26,331	*	27,100
Albania	1,080	*	1,100
Armenia	780	*	700
Azerbaijan	744	*	700
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,021	*	1,000
Bulgaria	1,971	*	1,400
Croatia	897	*	850
Cyprus	489	*	500
Czech Republic	525	*	425
Estonia	1,160	*	1,300
Georgia	2,506	*	1,750
Greece	978	*	1,000
Hungary	995	*	800
Kosovo	944	*	850
Latvia	1,456	*	1,300
Lithuania	1,457	*	1,300
Malta	179	*	100
Moldova	1,446	*	1,000
Montenegro	697	*	500
North Macedonia	1,385	*	1,100
Poland	647	*	1,500
Romania	1,642	*	1,500
Serbia	1,041	*	750
Slovakia	771	*	575
Slovenia	50	*	200
Turkey	625	*	900
Ukraine	345	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	500	*	-

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
Near East	9,421	*	20,050
Algeria	1,354	*	1,300
Bahrain	727	*	1,200
Egypt	-	*	2,000
Iraq	253	*	1,200
Jordan	1,958	*	3,800
Lebanon	1,684	*	3,500
Libya	-	*	250
Morocco	1,112	*	2,000
Oman	845	*	2,000
Tunisia	1,488	*	2,300
Yemen	-	*	500
South and Central Asia	8,742	*	14,070
Bangladesh	1,085	*	1,900
Bhutan	-	*	200
India	1,101	*	1,995
Kazakhstan	794	*	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	342	*	500
Maldives	471	*	500
Nepal	951	*	1,975
Pakistan	2,676	*	3,500
Sri Lanka	887	*	1,250
Tajikistan	48	*	450
Turkmenistan	69	*	200
Uzbekistan	318	*	500

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
Western Hemisphere	11,319	*	16,180
Argentina	632	*	800
Bahamas, The	210	*	250
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	371	*	1,000
Belize	245	*	250
Brazil	781	*	1,000
Chile	434	*	650
Colombia	1,476	*	2,000
Costa Rica	683	*	600
Dominican Republic	465	*	650
Ecuador	292	*	600
El Salvador	400	*	800
Guatemala	382	*	800
Guyana	190	*	250
Haiti	47	*	255
Honduras	372	*	800
Jamaica	597	*	750
Mexico	1,247	*	1,700
Panama	725	*	725
Paraguay	343	*	500
Peru	625	*	800
Suriname	162	*	250
Trinidad and Tobago	293	*	350
Uruguay	347	*	400
PM - Political-Military Affairs	29,930	*	11,500
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,158	*	7,000
PM - IMET, Women's Participation	3,000	*	4,500
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	21,772	*	-

¹ FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels are the same as Enacted Levels for the IMET account.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
FMF	6,040,424	6,053,049	6,124,549	71,500
Additional Funding	4,650,000	80,000	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$650.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103, Div. N) and \$4,000.0 million in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the FMF Account and excludes \$80.0 million provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328, Div. M).

The FY 2024 Foreign Military Financing (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. The request seeks funding for a combination of grant assistance (more than \$6.1 billion) and loan and loan guarantee authority (\$16.0 billion). The loan and loan guarantee authority will expand the tools available to the United States to help NATO and Major Non-NATO allies, including entities treated as such, more effectively defend themselves. These tools are needed to better compete against offers from foreign arms suppliers. The provision of FMF assistance to partner militaries enables greater interoperability of friends and allies with U.S., regional, and international military forces; helps facilitate strong military-to-military cooperation; and promotes U.S. trade and economic interests through the creation of long-term supply chain relationships. Grant and loan assistance will be developed and planned in close coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD) to enhance efficiencies and ensure complementarity with DoD's 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 and sustaining 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, having deployed with the United States to missions in Afghanistan and Iraq. FMF will support Mongolia's border-security capabilities and military professionalization, 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 will support our shared increased emphasis on regional maritime security – a critical Indo-Pacific objective – and humanitarian assistance/disaster response (HA/DR) of this key treaty ally. Funds will help the Philippine 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 its 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 will enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities, and promote institutional and security sector reform. FMF will contribute to CT capacities and 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, but 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, 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 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, which has also made significant contributions to Ukraine's defense needs, 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 support other defense requirements stemming from donations made to Ukraine, including artillery and munitions. 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, which has also made significant contributions to Ukraine's defense needs, 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, which has also made significant contributions to Ukraine's defense needs, 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 along with equipment to replenish donations made to Ukraine, including artillery and munitions. 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. Funds will also support long-term needs in the wake of Russia's war, which will likely include air defense, artillery, armor, anti-armor and related munitions, and modernization of major defense platforms. 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, including for the monitoring of weapons previously provided to Ukraine. 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.

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 divestment of Russian equipment in exchange for U.S. military grant assistance for countries that commit national funds to modernize their militaries with U.S. defense articles that can help build NATO interoperability. The Department will work with DoD on potential countries and proposals, should funding allow.

Near East (\$5,283.8 million)

Bahrain (\$3.3 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. FMF will also support Egypt's interoperability with U.S. and regional security partners, including for air and missile defense.

Iraq (\$75.5 million)

FMF is an 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. While Iraq draws down its substantial pipeline, new FMF will be moderated, and then revisited as needs and strategy evolve. This FMF will assist the Iraq Security Forces, 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 defense technology. FY 2024 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 2024 marks the sixth year of the 10-year, \$38.0 billion Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 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 and acquisition of new F-16s. Training and equipment will promote regional stability, improve border security and CT capabilities, and address instability stemming from the conflict in Syria. The FY 2024 Request supports the second year of the seven-year MOU with Jordan.

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 procurement and sustainment of fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and wheeled and tracked vehicles; procurement and refurbishment of naval vessels and facilities; 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 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)

FMF will be used to assist Tunisia's apolitical, professional military as it faces terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb 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 land and maritime border security capabilities, as well as ensuring its aging equipment remains combat-capable, including a replacement for its F-5 fleet. To meet these security cooperation goals, additional FMF for Tunisia may be contemplated from the Emerging Global Priorities allocation.

South and Central Asia (\$45.3 million)

Central Asia Regional (\$4.0 million)

To promote stability in Central Asia and deny sanctuary to terrorist groups from Afghanistan, regional FMF will help strengthen key capacities and build military-to-military relationships. 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 FMF will further strengthen the United States' bilateral security relationships with Central Asian partners while supporting their capabilities for maintaining sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity in the face of strategic competitors and malign influence.

State South and Central Asia Regional (\$41.3 million)

SCA Regional funds will support programming that advances a free and open Indo-Pacific, which may include strengthening maritime security and domain awareness as well as HA/DR and providing related training. Funds may also be used to enhance partner capabilities to combat transnational threats, such as terrorism and illicit trafficking; to promote professionalization of partner security forces, to include security sector reform; and to counter strategic competitors.

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; and unmanned aerial systems.

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 rotary-wing capacity.

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 drives irregular migration and has a sustained direct impact on U.S. national security interests. The desired outcome is strengthened security institutions that effectively counter crime, including transnational organized crime, in partnership with other government institutions, while respecting human rights and ensuring transparency. Funds will target capability gaps and bolster U.S. efforts to reduce criminal activity, thereby advancing a more prosperous and stable region. Regional FMF will focus 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)

Western Hemisphere Regional FMF will 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 (\$50.0 million)

Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) (\$50.0 million)

The Countering People's Republic of China (PRC) Influence Fund will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity-building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the 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 toward common security goals and share the burden in joint missions.

PM – Political-Military Affairs (\$185.0 million)

PM – Emerging Priorities (\$113.0 million): The budget creates a new global FMF line, which will provide the Department with the flexibility to address emergent foreign policy priorities in the age of heightened strategic competition. Priority partners could include those in the Indo-Pacific, including Taiwan, in priority countries supporting Ukraine's fight against Russia (particularly those looking to diversify away from Russian equipment and influence) and to support regional stability in Africa and NATO's southern flank, including in Tunisia. The Request assumes \$16.0 million as a baseline for the Indo-Pacific. Funds could also support loans or loan guarantees and other credit capacity-building measures, such as credit programs and other strategic initiatives, as needed to leverage additional investments. Dedicated flexible funding is necessary to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to regional stability and core U.S. national security goals and adapt to the spectrum of fiscal and defense needs across America's most important security partners.

FMF Administrative Expenses (\$72.0 million): The Request will support rising operating costs required to administer security assistance programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, as well as the PM Bureau's program management, oversight, monitoring, and evaluation activities for FMF and International Military Education and Training programs at the Department of State.

FMF Loan Authority (\$16.0 billion): FMF direct loan and loan guarantee authority is an important tool, complementary to FMF grant assistance, which will enable the United States to work with NATO and Major Non-NATO allies, including entities treated as such, to access additional capital to support the purchase of U.S. defense articles. The Request seeks \$8.0 billion in FMF loans and \$8.0 billion in loan guarantees 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 United States.

Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request
FMF Total	6,040,424	650,000	4,000,000	6,053,049	80,000	6,124,549
Africa	6,000	-	-	*	*	6,000
Djibouti	6,000	-	-	*	*	6,000
East Asia and Pacific	89,000	-	-	*	*	129,000
Indonesia	14,000	-	-	*	*	14,000
Mongolia	3,000	-	-	*	*	3,000
Philippines	20,000	-	-	*	*	40,000
Thailand	10,000	-	-	*	*	10,000
Vietnam	12,000	-	-	*	*	12,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	30,000	-	-	*	*	50,000
Europe and Eurasia	185,000	650,000	4,000,000	*	*	352,024
Albania	-	-	15,000	*	*	-
Bulgaria	-	-	25,000	*	*	-
Croatia	-	-	25,000	*	*	-
Czech Republic	-	-	100,000	*	*	-
Estonia	-	-	75,000	*	*	9,750
Georgia	35,000	-	-	*	*	25,000
Greece	-	-	30,000	*	*	-
Latvia	-	-	75,000	*	*	9,750
Lithuania	-	-	75,000	*	*	9,750
Moldova	-	-	6,000	*	*	-
Montenegro	-	-	16,000	*	*	-
North Macedonia	-	-	64,000	*	*	-
Poland	-	-	275,000	*	*	-
Romania	-	-	75,000	*	*	-
Slovakia	-	-	200,000	*	*	-
Slovenia	-	-	13,000	*	*	-
Ukraine	-	317,580	1,000,000	*	*	165,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	150,000	332,420	1,931,000	*	*	132,774
Near East	5,532,424	-	-	*	*	5,283,750
Bahrain	4,000	-	-	*	*	3,250
Egypt	1,300,000	-	-	*	*	1,300,000
Iraq	250,000	-	-	*	*	75,500
Israel	3,300,000	-	-	*	*	3,300,000
Jordan	425,000	-	-	*	*	400,000
Lebanon	180,000	-	-	*	*	150,000
Morocco	10,000	-	-	*	*	10,000
Oman	3,424	-	-	*	*	-
Tunisia	60,000	-	-	*	*	45,000
South and Central Asia	10,000	-	-	*	*	45,250
Central Asia Regional	-	-	-	*	*	4,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	-	-	*	*	41,250

Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Initial Actual ¹	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Initial Actual ²	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted	FY 2023 Adjusted Ukraine 4 Supplemental Enacted ³	FY 2024 Request
Western Hemisphere	78,500	-	-	*	*	73,525
Colombia	40,000	-	-	*	*	38,025
Costa Rica	7,500	-	-	*	*	-
Ecuador	5,000	-	-	*	*	5,000
Peru	6,000	-	-	*	*	-
State Central America Regional	10,000	-	-	*	*	10,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	10,000	-	-	*	*	20,000
Other Funding	67,500	-	-	*	*	50,000
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	50,000	-	-	*	*	50,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	17,500	-	-	*	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	72,000	-	-	*	*	185,000
PM - Emerging Global Priorities	-	-	-	*	*	113,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	-	-	*	*	72,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	2,000	-	-	*	*	-

¹FY 2022 Ukraine 1 -Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 USAA; Div. N, P.L. 117-103)

²FY 2022 Ukraine 2 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 AUSAA; P.L. 117-128)

³FY 2023 Ukraine 4 - Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 AUSAA; Div. M, P.L. 117-328)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
IO&P	423,000	508,600	485,850	-22,750

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted is the same as the Enacted level for the IO&P account.

IO- International Organizations (\$485.9 million)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (\$1.2 million)

ICAO's Aviation Security Program protects the lives, property, and prosperity of Americans and people living around the world by strengthening worldwide civil aviation security. This contribution will support core activities and enable ICAO to evaluate the security of national civil aviation systems around the world, provide assistance to countries not currently meeting international standards, and conduct regional aviation security activities that promote tighter counterterrorism measures. In particular, this contribution will 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 enables ICAO to help States and regions build capacity and maintain appropriate security measures in areas where security measures are lacking. This contribution will 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) (\$0.7 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. IDLO's presence on the ground in Ukraine has made them a key partner in advancing U.S. interests, specifically working with the Office of the Prosecutor General and helping to coordinate international assistance to war crimes investigations. Additionally, IDLO's work on anti-corruption is providing key assistance in ensuring oversight at a time when large sums are flowing into Ukraine for the war effort and, eventually, reconstruction efforts. IDLO is active in many fragile contexts, including Somalia, the Sahel, and Honduras, with funding from the U.S., the EU, and numerous European countries.

IMO 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 maritime security activities of the organization through the IMO Maritime Security Program. 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 Maritime Security Program 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 / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (\$21.0 million)

U.S. support for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change advances policy-neutral assessments of climate science and technology. Support for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) helps promote action by all countries, including major emerging economies, to take action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, enhance resilience to climate impacts, and report their GHG emissions and climate-related efforts transparently. This funding will also be used to support related programs such as the Climate Technology Center and Network to accelerate technology deployment, the new Santiago Network to catalyze technical assistance to support the response of communities and countries to the adverse impacts of climate change, and the systems and tools required to facilitate transparent reporting on national actions and targets by all countries. Funds may also support related programs in other organizations, including the Global Climate Observing System, the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations, and expert OECD work on key UNFCCC negotiating and related climate issues that are critical to understanding and enhancing the effectiveness and transformational impact of U.S. international support, including tracking climate finance, private sector leverage, carbon markets, and methane.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs (\$3.2 million)

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); support the Open Ended Working Group to establish a Science Policy Panel to prevent pollution; 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 (\$9.0 million)

Funding for international conservation programs will continue prior year support to conventions and organizations, including activities to combat wildlife and timber trafficking, slow deforestation, enhance food security, improve the scientific basis on which policy decisions are made, and strengthen civil society, in particular by strengthening the inclusion of Indigenous and local communities. The multilateral organizations and conventions that may receive funds include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Food and Agriculture Organization's National Forest Programme Facility, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Ramsar 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 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$64.0 million)

The Multilateral Fund (MLF), established in 1994, is the Montreal Protocol's 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's implementation is 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 68 percent reduction and 2024 HFC freeze for Parties to the Protocol's Kigali Amendment, which was agreed to in 2016.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance (\$3.0 million)

This contribution will provide critical support for key Organization of American States (OAS) economic development programs that affirm U.S. alliances and leadership in the region. 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 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. Development funding results in the strengthening of U.S. influence in the organization and in the region at a time when the United States faces a series of immediate economic threats and competition in the Western Hemisphere from both the PRC and Russia, which seek to jeopardize U.S. standing as the hemisphere's leading partner for economic development and technical assistance. U.S.-funded development efforts answer directly to the stated needs of the OAS Member States, as well as to U.S. commitments to help build sustainable, equitable and resilient economies.

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 democracy-building functions 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 and 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)

This contribution will support the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). The work of ReCAAP 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 Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) which is critical to affirming the extent of sovereign rights in the ocean. A lack of funding has put the work of the Commission in jeopardy. This contribution will ensure that the Commission is able to convene to make recommendations that promote the certainty needed to develop and manage seabed resources worth trillions of dollars. The United States will soon declare its continental shelf limits over nearly a million square kilometers, and this contribution will help garner international acceptance of U.S. continental shelf rights and support for U.S. participation in the CLCS process.

UN Junior Professional Officers (JPO) Program (\$5.5 million)

This contribution enables U.S. participation in the UN JPO Program, which is a two-year developmental program for citizens of UN member states that provide funding for the program. The JPO appointment serves as a pathway to a professional career with the United Nations, enabling the United States 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 currently rank in the top ten countries that provide funding and otherwise participate in the UN JPO program.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (\$3.5 million)

OCHA coordinates and mobilizes humanitarian assistance for more than 339 million people globally, including those affected by the most severe crises, such as those in Syria and Ukraine. OCHA advances humanitarian reforms across numerous humanitarian and development agencies and negotiates humanitarian access in crises, including in Afghanistan under the rule of the Taliban. This contribution will support OCHA's core budget, strengthening OCHA's support for 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; and advance disaster risk reduction efforts.

UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) (\$1.5 million)

This contribution 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 help respond to the Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace as part of the *Our Common Agenda* initiative and will

complement and advance the overall aims of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (Title V, Div. J., P.L. 116-94), which required that the President, in coordination with the Secretary and heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to implement a 10-year strategy to: 1) contribute to the stabilization of conflict-affected areas, 2) address global fragility, and 3) strengthen the capacity of the United States to be an effective leader of international efforts to prevent extremism and violent conflict.

UN Resident Coordinator (RC) System (\$24.0 million)

The 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 voluntarily as an alternative to funding the RC System through assessed contributions. The United States has a strong interest in working through the RC System to promote long-standing UN principles, norms, and values, including human rights in the UN's development work. This contribution gives the United States standing to continue to hold Resident Coordinators accountable for their performance and the results achieved through their work, as well as to counter efforts to undermine the integrity of the UN development system, ensuring that the UN's Resident Coordinators are 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 (\$2.0 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 Special Coordinator's efforts to address and combat sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations, including in UN peacekeeping operations.

UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (\$1.8 million)

This contribution for the Special Representative supports efforts to eliminate sexual violence in conflict. The contribution 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 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. This contribution 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 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 Entity for General Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) (\$10.0 million)

UN Women works to advance women's economic empowerment; end violence against women; promote women's leadership and political participation; and advance 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. This 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 political office. This contribution will also support efforts to enforce of laws and policies against violence and help women gain access to free or affordable essential health, police, justice, and social support services. This contribution will also support efforts to secure decent jobs, receive income as a means to accumulate assets, and influence institutions and policies determining growth and development.

UN Human Settlements Program (UN Habitat) (\$1.4 million)

UN Habitat promotes socially and environmentally sustainable urban development, providing adequate potable water, sanitation, health, economic, and social services to those living in urban areas. This 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 United States 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 programming that encourages gender balance and environmental sustainability. UN Habitat will play an important role in assisting with rebuilding Ukraine's civilian infrastructure.

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 assisting 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 democratic institutions, 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 goals by allowing the United States to maintain strong influence, including through continued U.S. participation on the UNDEF Advisory Board.

UN Development Program (UNDP) (\$81.6 million)

UNDP is the primary development agency of the UN, working in over 130 developing countries. UNDP’s work in promoting good governance, poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, crisis prevention and recovery helps to advance U.S. development priorities in these areas globally, including countries in fragile, crisis, and transition situations where development is critical for breaking the cycle of fragility and poverty. UNDP also plays an integral part in the global effort to sustain health systems, expand the social safety net, fight gender-based violence, and maintain livelihoods.

UN Environment Program (UNEP) (\$10.2 million)

UNEP provides a means by which countries can reach agreement on resolving critical transboundary environmental challenges such as pollution. UNEP helps developing countries build capacity to implement environmental policies that can level the playing field for advancing U.S. global interests. UNEP manages 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, plastic pollution, including from plastics, and resource efficiency. This contribution will support UNEP’s Environment Fund and specific work on plastic pollution and marine debris. In addition, funding will support UNEP’s Regional Seas Program, which includes three initiatives supported by the United States. The International Coral Reef Initiative is an international partnership to conserve and restore the world’s coral reefs and for which the United States is the current chair. The Caribbean Environment Program 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. The Pacific Regional Environment Program focuses on the Pacific Island States and supports regional coordination on actions related to waste management and pollution control.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$57.5 million)

UNFPA is responsible for advancing efforts to meet the global need for family planning and end preventable maternal mortality; gender-based violence including female genital mutilation/cutting; and child, early, and forced marriage. UNFPA focuses on enhancing the provision of sexual, reproductive, and maternal health services and improving prevention and response to gender-based violence which contribute to achieving the health and gender-related Sustainable Development Goals. These development goals are integrally linked to critical U.S. foreign policy goals such as advancing global health, empowering women, addressing climate change, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. This contribution to UNFPA’s core budget will support programs that have a vital impact in expanding access to voluntary family planning and reducing global maternal and child mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where preventable death rates are highest. UNFPA program activities address the following core areas with special emphasis given to poor and vulnerable populations: prevention and response to gender-based violence including female genital mutilation/cutting and child, early and forced marriage; sexual, reproductive and maternal health including for HIV prevention as well as in humanitarian settings;

and improving population data-gathering through national censuses that enable access to demographic evidence that facilitates better informed government policies.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) (\$18.3 million)

OHCHR is responsible for advancing human rights and promoting and protecting human rights worldwide, including through implementation of 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, and to promote equity and inclusion, including through related fora. This contribution will help advance U.S. strategic objectives by expanding U.S. influence through financial support for the UN's human rights mechanisms.

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$145.0 million)

UNICEF acts as a 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 provision of goods and services to the world's most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and excluded children and their families including married children and adolescents and girls at risk of child, early, and forced marriage. This 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 and to the children injured or displaced from the February 2023 earthquake in Turkey and Syria.

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT) (\$8.0 million)

The 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 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 (WTO) (\$1.0 million)

The WTO Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) supports technical collaboration 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. This contribution 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.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (\$0.6 million)

The 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 2022 Initial Actual	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ¹	FY 2024 Request
IO&P Total	423,000	508,600	485,850
IO - International Organizations	423,000	*	485,850
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	*	1,200
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	*	650
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	*	325
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	15,000	*	21,000
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	*	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	9,000	*	9,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	51,900	*	64,000
IO - OAS Development Assistance	-	*	3,000
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	5,000
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	*	50
IO - UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS)	-	*	100
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	1,500	*	5,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	*	3,500
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	*	1,500
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	*	24,000
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	*	2,000
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	*	1,750
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	*	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	*	1,150
IO - UN Women	10,000	*	10,000
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	*	1,400
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,000	*	1,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	*	3,000
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	*	81,550
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,200	*	10,200
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	32,500	*	57,450
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	15,500	*	18,250
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	*	145,000
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	*	8,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	*	1,000
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	*	600

¹FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted Levels are the same as Enacted Levels for the IO&P account.

FOOD FOR PEACE (FFP) TITLE II

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2022 Actual ¹	FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted ²	FY 2024 Request	Change from FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted
FFP Title II	1,740,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-
Additional Funding	100,000	-	-	N/A

¹FY 2022 Actual level excludes \$100.0 million in additional funding provided in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. N, P.L. 117-103).

²FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted includes \$50.0 million in emergency funding that was shifted from the base in the FY 2023 Enacted.

BHA – Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (\$1,800.0 million)

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, multisectoral 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 the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

The FY 2024 Title II Request of \$1.8 billion primarily includes resources for Title II emergency food programs. In an emergency where people face acute food insecurity, agricultural commodities procured from the United States play an important role in humanitarian response, especially in places where local and regional markets cannot sustain populations in need. Title II in-kind food is critical to ongoing humanitarian responses, such as the conflict in Yemen, drought in the Horn of Africa, the complex emergency in South Sudan, and a deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 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 International Disaster Assistance-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.

In addition to emergency programs, USAID also works with communities that are susceptible to recurrent shocks to improve and sustain their food and nutrition security through non-emergency programs called Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs). These unique, multi-year programs build on emergency food security interventions to strengthen the resilience of people, communities, countries, and systems in a way that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. The FY 2024 Title II Request includes \$285.0 million for this purpose.

An additional \$80.0 million is requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID’s Community Development Fund (CDF), bringing the total funding for these programs to \$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 – interventions that are critical to both the immediate and long-term response to the global food security crisis. For every one dollar invested through RFSAs,

households could see over three dollars in additional benefits, helping families move out of dependency on aid. As needs continue to rise worldwide, U.S. assistance programs have never been more vital.

The reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act presents an opportunity to streamline the administrative implementation of the program as well as address the logistical and operational constraints to make Title II more efficient and effective. The Request reflects the importance of U.S. in-kind agricultural commodities to humanitarian response, but also acknowledges the opportunity to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of U.S. food assistance programs through the upcoming reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act. The Administration is committed to supporting integrated, multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance efficiently, effectively, and so that all whom BHA serves are treated with dignity and respect. The FY 2024 Request will allow the United States to lead the international humanitarian system with innovative, flexible, multisectoral programming in FY 2024 and beyond.

IV. MANDATORY FUNDING

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USAID
OUT-COMPETE CHINA MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY**

(\$ in Thousands)	Total Request ¹ (BA)	Time Period
Compacts of Free Association (COFA)	7,134,000	FY 2024 - FY 2043
International Infrastructure Fund	2,000,000	FY 2024 - FY 2028
Indo-Pacific Strategy	2,000,000	FY 2024 - FY 2028

¹In addition to amounts here, the FY 2024 President's Budget includes mandatory funding for the Development Finance Corporation (\$2.0 billion) and the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission (\$33.0 million), as part of a broader proposal to outcompete China globally.

In response to these unprecedented and extraordinary times, the FY 2024 President's Budget requests mandatory resources to out-compete China, strengthen the U.S. role in the Indo-Pacific, and advance American prosperity globally through new investments. The PRC is the United States' only competitor with both the intent to reshape the international order and, increasingly, the economic, diplomatic, military, and technological power to do it. Discretionary resources alone can't meet this need and it is imperative to our national security that we have mandatory funding to out-compete China.

This mandatory proposal supports new and innovative ways to strengthen our allies and partners around the world by providing a viable alternative to the PRC's predatory and coercive practices and expansion. This mandatory funding is not meant to supplant or displace our critical discretionary resources.

This Out-Compete China mandatory proposal requests \$7.1 billion over the next 20 years to amend and extend the Compacts of Free Association with the Freely Associated States of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, including \$6.5 billion for economic assistance and \$634.0 million for U.S. postal services to the Freely Associated States. In addition, the mandatory proposal includes \$4.0 billion that will enable the U.S. to invest in new ways to out-compete China and focus on the following new and critical investments to: create a new International Infrastructure Fund, which will out-compete China by providing a credible, reliable alternative to PRC options; and make game-changing investments in the Indo-Pacific to strengthen partner economies and support their efforts in pushing back against predatory efforts.

Compacts of Free Association (COFA)

The FY 2024 Budget requests a total of \$7.1 billion in mandatory funds over 20 years to implement amended and extended economic assistance provisions of the Compacts of Free Association (COFA) and related agreements with the Freely Associated States (FAS) of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau. This total includes \$6.5 billion for direct economic assistance and \$634.0 million for the unfunded costs of extending U.S. postal services to the FAS, to be provided through a new mandatory account at the Department of State, and will allow Department of the Interior to continue implementing COFA assistance.

Extending COFA assistance is a critical component of the Administration's Indo-Pacific and National Security Strategy. Strong ties between the United States and the Pacific Islands, individually and collectively, form the foundation of our engagement in the Pacific. To maintain our status as a committed partner of choice in the Pacific, the United States must enhance our enduring relationships, especially with these three nations.

International Infrastructure Fund

The FY 2024 Budget requests \$2.0 billion in mandatory spending over five years for the creation of a new International Infrastructure Fund, which will advance strategic “hard” infrastructure projects and provide a credible, reliable alternative to options offered by the People’s Republic of China (PRC), while also expanding markets and opportunities for U.S. businesses. Funding will directly support transformative, high-quality, and sustainable infrastructure projects that align with U.S. strategic interests. In particular, the Fund will invest where the USG has been unable to advance a mutually beneficial alternative infrastructure investment solution and compete with PRC alternatives. This proposal authorizes and appropriates funds to the Department of State and may be transferred to critical agencies, such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the U.S. Development Finance Corporation (DFC), the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM), and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA). At least \$200 million, or ten percent, will be directly transferred to MCC.

As governments seek to deliver for their citizens, many find themselves facing limited and suboptimal international financing options that saddle recipient countries with long-term problems and limited development progress, creating continued opportunities for coercion. Through the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), the U.S. government alongside like-minded partners, aims to offer a credible alternative, centered on unlocking public and private capital for sustainable, quality infrastructure around the world.

Through the International Infrastructure Fund, the United States will provide partner governments with real alternatives to the PRC’s predatory and coercive practices. Funding will support infrastructure projects with the late-stage transaction support necessary to access public or private finance, as well as direct concessional financing to unlock additional pools of capital. In particular, the Fund would allow for investment in strategic projects that can interlink several smaller USG interventions in order to leverage the greatest impact. To provide principled, sustainable alternatives and value-added infrastructure solutions, the Fund will focus on trusted information and communications technology (ICT) networks, connective transportation corridors, and resilient health systems. Such projects could also include critical mineral mining and processing; fiber, mobile and wireless networks; subsea cables, landing stations, global manufacturing, and data centers; ports and railroads; and water and sanitation infrastructure.

These investments may occur through tools at Departments and Agencies such as State, USAID, MCC, DFC, EXIM, and USTDA, and will be facilitated by central functions to move with the speed and flexibility necessary to advance a strategic transaction. For example, the U.S. government has not always been able to finance strategic projects with foreign public entities or beat out quicker, more nimble financing options, including those backed by the PRC. Through the International Infrastructure Fund, the U.S. will proactively respond and support infrastructure projects that make a difference in people’s lives around the world and advance shared national security interests.

Indo-Pacific Strategy

The FY 2024 Budget requests \$2.0 billion in mandatory funding, over five years, to enable the U.S. to make game-changing investments in the Indo-Pacific to out-compete China. Funding would allow for new and innovative initiatives and would not supplant or expand base discretionary resources. The proposal authorizes and appropriates funding to State and USAID (via the Economic Support Fund), with transfer authority to other agencies such as DFC, EXIM, and USTDA.

The Indo-Pacific region is a top priority for the Biden-Harris Administration and sits at the front lines of our global strategic competition with the PRC. The success of the Indo-Pacific Strategy requires mandatory funding to deploy a set of high priority programs that tie directly to the United States' top economic objectives.

These funds will support competitive connectivity in the Indo-Pacific, making Indo-Pacific economies more connected and resilient through transformative investments in emerging technologies, supply chains, and transportation, while also increasing opportunities for American businesses. These efforts will build on our strong foundation of economic integration and equip our economies to push back against predatory PRC efforts. Additionally, this funding will enable the United States to coordinate strategic investments with like-minded partners and incentivize commitments from host governments that advance deeper, longer-term cooperation with partners most at risk to coercion and predatory influence. These mandatory funds will allow us to:

- Implement a robust regional approach with our Indo-Pacific partners to secure Open Radio Access Network (ORAN) digital technology and other secure, high-standards technologies that provide like-minded alternatives to PRC-backed options. The funding could help to address some of ORAN's broader economic constraints (such as the challenge of creating the economies of scale necessary to produce affordable, high-performance chips, radios, and other open architecture equipment), which would transform the telecoms industry in the Indo-Pacific and globally.
- Enhance connectivity within the Pacific Islands by focusing on key logistics, transportation, and technologies across the region and with the world. Smaller economies and the tyranny of distance have limited Pacific Islands' connection to other parts of the region and make it more difficult for them to grow their business and tourism sectors. Funds will support Pacific Island countries to leverage private-sector solutions to advance strategic projects and commercial priorities in the region.
- Strengthen national systems of land and water governance, including in the Mekong sub-region, for improved water supply, environmental protection, and sanitation management. Reliable access to the Mekong's critical water assets is becoming more challenging due to the PRC's leveraging of water and adjacent land areas to control and exploit resources. This leads to crisis-level water shortages, enables transnational crime and corruption, and constrains Mekong countries' economic growth. Efforts will directly illuminate the ill effects of PRC infrastructure projects on water assets and surrounding land resources, empowering partners to pursue self-reliant growth and rebuff external pressures.
- Increase supply chain diversification and resilience and reduce corruption and dependence on products supplied by PRC in local, regional, global, and U.S. markets. The United States will build local partner countries' competitive manufacturing, procurement, regulatory systems, technology development and investment, financing, and workforce development.

FY 2022 and FY 2024 Category and Program Area Summary

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 1 Actual	FY 2022 Ukraine 2 Actual	FY 2022 Afghanistan 1 Actual	FY 2022 Afghanistan 2 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
Total¹	38,904,442	6,720,000	17,982,000	1,891,100	1,200,000	45,613,712
PS Peace and Security	9,048,347	931,380	4,531,500	-	-	9,650,565
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	362,312	-	-	-	-	357,898
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290,000	27,250	40,000	-	-	356,350
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	362,193	-	-	-	-	384,938
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	319,592	32,850	23,500	-	-	302,067
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	88,139	7,000	26,000	-	-	99,047
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	332,006	121,100	-	-	-	698,977
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of war (ERW)	254,603	18,000	65,000	-	-	237,050
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,611,699	650,000	4,000,000	-	-	6,672,007
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	427,803	75,180	377,000	-	-	542,231
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,505,650	338,336	168,350	-	-	3,150,026
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	559,876	13,877	22,850	-	-	598,593
DR.2 Good Governance	600,476	114,391	98,000	-	-	897,317
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	215,338	6,219	1,250	-	-	252,875
DR.4 Civil Society	547,215	95,302	18,500	-	-	667,744
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	236,184	71,097	12,750	-	-	271,552
DR.6 Human Rights	346,561	37,450	15,000	-	-	461,945
HL Health	10,435,375	3,500	108,650	-	-	11,420,280
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	6,280,000	-	-	-	-	6,700,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	371,050	-	-	-	-	358,500
HL.3 Malaria	775,000	-	-	-	-	780,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	700,331	-	-	-	-	1,260,300
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	178,245	3,500	71,700	-	-	182,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	914,284	-	-	-	-	937,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	607,500	-	-	-	-	677,142
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	450,418	-	-	-	-	359,588
HL.9 Nutrition	158,547	-	36,950	-	-	164,750
ES Education and Social Services	1,531,199	4,978	20,300	-	-	1,258,177
ES.1 Basic Education	880,300	150	20,000	-	-	640,555
ES.2 Higher Education	255,115	1,828	300	-	-	231,566
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	42,000	-	-	-	-	60,320
ES.4 Social Services	333,734	3,000	-	-	-	280,736
ES.5 Social Assistance	20,050	-	-	-	-	45,000

FY 2022 and FY 2024 Category and Program Area Summary

(\$ in thousands)

		FY 2022 Ukraine	FY 2022 Ukraine	FY 2022	FY 2022	FY 2024
	FY 2022 Actual	1 Actual	2 Actual	Afghanistan 1 Actual	Afghanistan 2 Actual	Request ²
EG Economic Growth	4,828,775	1,253,806	8,435,350	-	-	7,182,009
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	853,300	622,000	7,517,500	-	-	692,236
EG.2 Trade and Investment	168,077	22,150	40,000	-	-	435,826
EG.3 Agriculture	990,300	47,300	748,600	-	-	1,188,313
EG.4 Financial Sector	28,365	2,000	-	-	-	29,722
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	468,630	454,055	4,500	-	-	802,479
EG.6 Workforce Development	202,763	8,790	-	-	-	317,748
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	30,257	86,111	124,750	-	-	38,181
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	33,907	-	-	-	-	269,062
EG.9 Transport Services	5,821	-	-	-	-	2,000
EG.10 Environment	1,089,376	3,000	-	-	-	416,629
EG.11 Adaptation	355,779	-	-	-	-	1,349,683
EG.12 Clean Energy	342,200	8,400	-	-	-	1,021,792
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	260,000	-	-	-	-	618,338
HA Humanitarian Assistance	8,566,504	4,159,000	4,698,000	1,891,100	1,200,000	10,650,489
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,194,653	4,152,658	4,689,500	1,891,100	1,200,000	9,903,609
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	270,045	6,342	8,500	-	-	588,275
HA.3 Migration Management	101,806	-	-	-	-	158,605
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,988,592	29,000	19,850	-	-	2,302,166
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	258,200	-	1,000	-	-	500
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,718,942	29,000	18,850	-	-	2,299,436
PO.3 Evaluation	11,450	-	-	-	-	2,230

¹Does not include FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted and FY 2023 Additional Appropriations that are not available by Category and Program Area.

²The FY 2024 Request excludes \$40.0m in proposed INCLE cancellations of prior year funds.

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2022 Actual and FY 2024 Request
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
Total¹	38,904,442	45,613,712
Africa	7,618,251	8,003,145
African Union	1,600	1,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	500	500
ESF	500	500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	500
ESF	500	500
EG Economic Growth	600	600
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	93	150
ESF	93	150
EG.6 Workforce Development	507	450
ESF	507	450
Angola	41,656	55,100
PS Peace and Security	8,978	6,100
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	8,500	5,500
NADR	8,500	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	478	600
IMET	478	600
HL Health	32,678	49,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,678	20,000
GHP-STATE	10,678	20,000
HL.3 Malaria	19,000	19,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	19,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	10,000
Benin	41,162	42,100
PS Peace and Security	254	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	254	600
IMET	254	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	750
DA	-	750
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	250
DA	1,000	250
HL Health	39,908	40,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,908	-
GHP-STATE	5,908	-
HL.3 Malaria	17,000	17,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	17,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	6,000	6,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	6,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	11,000
Botswana	41,835	50,600
PS Peace and Security	640	600

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2022 Actual and FY 2024 Request
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	640	600
IMET	640	600
HL Health	41,195	50,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	41,195	50,000
GHP-STATE	41,195	50,000
Burkina Faso	71,619	69,000
PS Peace and Security	1,531	500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,500	500
NADR	1,500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	31	-
IMET	31	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,600	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,600	1,000
DA	1,600	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	700
DA	1,000	700
DR.4 Civil Society	-	500
DA	-	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	800
DA	-	800
HL Health	63,488	60,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,488	-
GHP-STATE	8,488	-
HL.3 Malaria	26,000	26,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	26,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	9,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	11,000
HL.9 Nutrition	5,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,500
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	4,000
Burundi	47,917	53,200
PS Peace and Security	-	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	200
IMET	-	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,600	2,000
DA	1,600	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	1,400	1,000
DA	1,400	1,000
HL Health	44,917	50,000

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2022 Actual and FY 2024 Request
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	23,917	23,000
GHP-STATE	23,917	23,000
HL.3 Malaria	11,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	11,000	12,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	10,000
Cabo Verde	196	400
PS Peace and Security	196	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	196	400
IMET	196	400
Cameroon	113,305	112,100
PS Peace and Security	596	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	596	600
IMET	596	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	4,000
HL Health	108,709	107,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	78,209	75,000
GHP-STATE	78,209	75,000
HL.3 Malaria	23,500	23,500
GHP-USAID	23,500	23,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	9,000
Central African Republic	12,191	10,250
PS Peace and Security	3,366	1,816
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	691	200
IMET	141	200
PKO	550	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,675	1,616
INCLE	2,675	1,616
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,825	7,634
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,825	4,634
DA	-	3,000
ESF	3,000	-
INCLE	1,825	1,634
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	3,000
DA	1,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	900	-
DA	900	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,100	-
DA	1,100	-
HL Health	1,000	800
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	800
GHP-USAID	1,000	800
Chad	5,900	6,800

Operating Unit by Objective, Program Area, and Account
FY 2022 Actual and FY 2024 Request
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,800
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	-	800
IMET	-	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,900	5,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,500	3,000
DA	3,500	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	400	1,000
DA	400	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	1,000
Comoros	197	300
PS Peace and Security	197	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	197	300
IMET	197	300
Cote d'Ivoire	149,226	146,350
PS Peace and Security	344	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	344	600
IMET	344	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	6,000
DR.2 Good Governance	500	-
DA	500	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	1,500
DA	800	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,700	4,500
DA	2,700	4,500
HL Health	144,882	139,750
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	97,382	85,000
GHP-STATE	97,382	85,000
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	25,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	8,000	9,750
GHP-USAID	8,000	9,750
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	7,500	11,000
GHP-USAID	7,500	11,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	361,320	352,900
PS Peace and Security	13,245	4,400
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,000	-
INCLE	2,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	2,000	-
DA	2,000	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,245	400
IMET	245	400

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PKO	4,000	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000
INCLE	3,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,150	20,312
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,100	2,912
DA	2,100	1,912
INCLE	1,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	7,614	6,629
DA	7,614	6,629
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	883	-
DA	883	-
DR.4 Civil Society	5,205	7,083
DA	5,205	7,083
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,123	1,336
DA	3,123	1,336
DR.6 Human Rights	1,225	2,352
DA	1,225	2,352
HL Health	276,075	268,512
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	110,575	102,000
GHP-STATE	110,575	102,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	16,000
HL.3 Malaria	54,500	54,500
GHP-USAID	54,500	54,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	10,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	14,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	35,000	35,000
GHP-USAID	35,000	35,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	20,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	22,000	19,012
DA	22,000	19,012
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	27,500	29,800
ES.1 Basic Education	27,500	28,000
DA	27,500	28,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	1,800
DA	-	1,800
EG Economic Growth	23,350	29,876
EG.3 Agriculture	20,550	26,876
DA	20,550	26,876
EG.11 Adaptation	2,800	3,000
DA	2,800	3,000
Djibouti	11,236	13,895
PS Peace and Security	6,858	6,895
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,858	6,895
FMF	6,000	6,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
IMET	858	895
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	4,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	4,000
DA	1,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	3,378	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	2,378	2,000
DA	2,378	2,000
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	1,000
Equatorial Guinea	175	500
PS Peace and Security	175	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	175	500
IMET	175	500
Eswatini	64,043	62,700
PS Peace and Security	100	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	100	200
IMET	100	200
HL Health	63,943	62,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	63,943	62,500
GHP-STATE	63,943	62,500
Ethiopia	324,674	286,150
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,500	17,114
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,548	8,114
DA	1,048	7,114
INCLE	1,500	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,750
DA	-	4,750
DR.4 Civil Society	1,904	-
DA	1,904	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,048	4,250
DA	1,048	4,250
HL Health	259,024	232,536
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	96,024	85,000
GHP-STATE	96,024	85,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	14,000
HL.3 Malaria	36,000	36,000
GHP-USAID	36,000	36,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	11,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	40,000	40,000
GHP-USAID	40,000	40,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	31,000	31,000
GHP-USAID	31,000	31,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	21,000	2,536
DA	21,000	2,536
HL.9 Nutrition	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	13,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES Education and Social Services	11,102	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	9,102	4,000
DA	9,102	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	-
DA	2,000	-
EG Economic Growth	49,048	32,500
EG.3 Agriculture	45,500	27,500
DA	45,500	27,500
EG.10 Environment	1,548	1,000
DA	1,548	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	4,000
DA	2,000	4,000
Gabon	232	500
PS Peace and Security	232	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	232	500
IMET	232	500
Gambia, The	2,191	4,200
PS Peace and Security	191	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	191	200
IMET	191	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,090	-
DA	1,090	-
DR.4 Civil Society	590	500
DA	590	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	500
DA	-	500
DR.6 Human Rights	320	-
DA	320	-
HL Health	-	2,000
HL.3 Malaria	-	2,000
GHP-USAID	-	2,000
Ghana	137,840	138,750
PS Peace and Security	2,785	4,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	-
DA	200	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	835	900
IMET	835	900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,750	3,600
DA	-	1,800
INCLE	1,750	1,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,750	11,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,250	2,400
DA	-	1,200
INCLE	1,250	1,200
DR.2 Good Governance	2,500	6,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	2,500	6,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	2,200
DA	-	2,200
HL Health	90,768	68,967
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	11,328	-
GHP-STATE	11,328	-
HL.3 Malaria	28,000	28,000
GHP-USAID	28,000	28,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	6,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,000	13,250
GHP-USAID	12,000	13,250
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,140	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,140	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	14,800	217
DA	14,800	217
HL.9 Nutrition	5,500	5,500
GHP-USAID	5,500	5,500
ES Education and Social Services	12,350	15,856
ES.1 Basic Education	12,350	15,856
DA	12,350	15,856
EG Economic Growth	28,187	38,327
EG.3 Agriculture	24,740	33,727
DA	24,740	33,727
EG.10 Environment	3,447	1,600
DA	3,447	1,600
EG.11 Adaptation	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
Guinea	41,600	45,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,600	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,300	1,300
DA	1,300	1,300
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	1,000
DA	1,300	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	350
DA	-	350
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	350
DA	-	350
HL Health	39,000	42,500
HL.3 Malaria	17,000	17,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	17,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	8,000	8,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	8,000
Guinea-Bissau	71	200

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS Peace and Security	71	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	71	200
IMET	71	200
Kenya	506,822	511,663
PS Peace and Security	10,645	8,100
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	5,500
NADR	5,500	5,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,245	1,100
IMET	1,245	1,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,900	1,500
INCLE	3,900	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,700	20,174
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	1,500
INCLE	500	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	5,085	11,374
DA	5,085	11,374
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,200
DA	-	4,200
DR.4 Civil Society	115	2,500
DA	115	2,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	600
DA	-	600
HL Health	437,799	422,972
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	330,299	320,000
GHP-STATE	297,799	287,500
GHP-USAID	32,500	32,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
HL.3 Malaria	33,500	33,500
GHP-USAID	33,500	33,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	10,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,500	14,750
GHP-USAID	13,500	14,750
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,500	22,500
GHP-USAID	20,500	22,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	19,000	8,222
DA	19,000	8,222
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	14,887	12,000
ES.1 Basic Education	12,887	11,000
DA	12,887	11,000
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	1,000
DA	2,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	37,791	48,417
EG.3 Agriculture	25,000	38,982
DA	25,000	38,982

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.10 Environment	9,291	2,000
DA	9,291	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	1,500	5,000
DA	1,500	5,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,000	2,435
DA	2,000	2,435
Lesotho	68,109	60,200
PS Peace and Security	113	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	113	200
IMET	113	200
HL Health	67,996	60,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	67,996	60,000
GHP-STATE	67,996	60,000
Liberia	125,580	115,025
PS Peace and Security	4,820	3,210
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	950	850
INCLE	950	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	420	360
IMET	420	360
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,450	2,000
INCLE	3,450	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,850	18,400
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,135	1,500
DA	785	-
INCLE	1,350	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	3,415	6,545
DA	3,415	6,545
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,800	1,620
DA	2,800	1,620
DR.4 Civil Society	4,700	6,660
DA	4,700	6,660
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,300	1,700
DA	2,300	1,700
DR.6 Human Rights	500	375
DA	500	375
HL Health	63,910	57,350
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,910	-
GHP-STATE	7,910	-
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	12,500
GHP-USAID	13,000	12,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	8,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	15,000	13,850
DA	15,000	13,850

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES Education and Social Services	23,000	11,000
ES.1 Basic Education	21,000	11,000
DA	21,000	11,000
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	-
DA	2,000	-
EG Economic Growth	18,000	25,065
EG.3 Agriculture	11,000	14,000
DA	11,000	14,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	4,865
DA	-	4,865
EG.10 Environment	7,000	4,200
DA	7,000	4,200
EG.11 Adaptation	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
Madagascar	93,524	94,928
PS Peace and Security	396	300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	396	300
IMET	396	300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	2,400
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	100	200
DA	100	200
DR.2 Good Governance	1,666	1,700
DA	1,666	1,700
DR.4 Civil Society	234	500
DA	234	500
HL Health	75,300	72,128
HL.3 Malaria	26,000	26,000
GHP-USAID	26,000	26,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	18,000	17,500
GHP-USAID	18,000	17,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	16,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	8,300	2,128
DA	8,300	2,128
HL.9 Nutrition	3,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	1,895	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	1,895	3,000
DA	1,895	3,000
EG Economic Growth	13,933	17,100
EG.3 Agriculture	1,250	7,000
DA	1,250	7,000
EG.10 Environment	8,683	2,100
DA	8,683	2,100
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	4,000
DA	2,000	4,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,000	4,000
DA	2,000	4,000
Malawi	295,995	310,920
PS Peace and Security	410	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	500
NADR	-	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	410	500
IMET	410	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	18,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	578	-
DA	578	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,259	7,900
DA	2,259	7,900
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,600	4,500
DA	1,600	4,500
DR.4 Civil Society	563	5,600
DA	563	5,600
HL Health	239,585	240,750
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	162,085	160,000
GHP-STATE	162,085	160,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	5,000	4,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	4,500
HL.3 Malaria	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	24,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	7,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	20,000	21,250
GHP-USAID	20,000	21,250
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	4,000
HL.9 Nutrition	7,500	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,500	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	26,200	17,000
ES.1 Basic Education	16,200	15,000
DA	16,200	15,000
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	2,000
DA	10,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	24,800	34,170
EG.3 Agriculture	17,800	21,560
DA	17,800	21,560
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,810
DA	-	2,810
EG.10 Environment	3,500	1,800
DA	3,500	1,800
EG.11 Adaptation	3,500	5,000
DA	3,500	5,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
Mali	147,276	141,960
PS Peace and Security	2,650	4,340
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	280
DA	700	280
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	100	200
DA	100	200
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	850	3,860
DA	850	3,860
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	-
NADR	1,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,400	12,035
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,100	3,932
DA	3,100	3,932
DR.2 Good Governance	3,100	2,688
DA	3,100	2,688
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	3,976
DA	1,200	3,976
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,200
DA	2,000	1,200
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	239
DA	-	239
HL Health	94,816	85,235
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	8,816	-
GHP-STATE	8,816	-
HL.3 Malaria	25,000	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	25,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	22,000	21,500
GHP-USAID	22,000	21,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,500	16,500
GHP-USAID	13,500	16,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,000	4,735
DA	10,000	4,735
HL.9 Nutrition	7,500	8,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	8,500
ES Education and Social Services	16,850	16,850
ES.1 Basic Education	16,850	16,850
DA	16,850	16,850
EG Economic Growth	23,560	23,500
EG.3 Agriculture	21,560	20,000
DA	21,560	20,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	3,500
DA	2,000	3,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
Mauritania	2,129	3,000
PS Peace and Security	2,129	3,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	2,000
DA	1,000	2,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	500	500
NADR	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	629	500
IMET	629	500
Mauritius	337	400
PS Peace and Security	337	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	337	400
IMET	337	400
Mozambique	538,835	564,200
PS Peace and Security	1,818	3,100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,000	2,000
DA	1,000	2,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	500
NADR	-	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	818	600
IMET	818	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	7,400
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	1,500
DA	500	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	1,542	2,000
DA	1,542	2,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	1,500
DA	500	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	100	600
DA	100	600
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,858	1,800
DA	1,858	1,800
HL Health	490,517	499,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	381,017	390,000
GHP-STATE	381,017	390,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	8,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	29,000	29,000
GHP-USAID	29,000	29,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	21,000	21,000
GHP-USAID	21,000	21,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	20,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	15,500	14,500
DA	15,500	14,500
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	8,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES Education and Social Services	14,500	14,000
ES.1 Basic Education	14,500	14,000
DA	14,500	14,000
EG Economic Growth	27,500	40,700
EG.3 Agriculture	16,000	22,500
DA	16,000	22,500
EG.10 Environment	9,000	11,200
DA	9,000	11,200
EG.11 Adaptation	2,500	5,000
DA	2,500	5,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
Namibia	79,082	67,200
PS Peace and Security	89	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	89	200
IMET	89	200
HL Health	78,993	67,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	78,993	67,000
GHP-STATE	78,993	67,000
Niger	91,960	106,737
PS Peace and Security	1,860	8,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	6,000
DA	-	6,000
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	860	1,000
IMET	860	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	7,750
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,250	1,700
DA	2,250	1,700
DR.2 Good Governance	2,250	4,000
DA	2,250	4,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	500
DA	-	500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	750
DA	-	750
DR.6 Human Rights	-	800
DA	-	800
HL Health	50,750	57,250
HL.3 Malaria	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	20,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	9,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,250	3,250

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	3,250	3,250
HL.9 Nutrition	5,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	7,000	5,000
ES.1 Basic Education	7,000	2,000
DA	7,000	2,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	1,500
DA	-	1,500
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	1,500
DA	-	1,500
EG Economic Growth	27,850	28,737
EG.3 Agriculture	25,250	22,737
DA	25,250	22,737
EG.10 Environment	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	2,600	4,000
DA	2,600	4,000
Nigeria	627,683	621,651
PS Peace and Security	6,396	4,300
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	200	250
INCLE	200	250
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	-
DA	500	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	996	1,000
IMET	996	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,700	3,050
INCLE	4,700	3,050
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,900	25,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,500	1,000
INCLE	1,500	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	5,664	12,100
DA	5,664	12,100
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,736	5,700
DA	3,736	5,700
DR.4 Civil Society	-	6,200
DA	-	6,200
DR.6 Human Rights	-	500
DA	-	500
HL Health	572,987	549,250
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	395,187	378,000
GHP-STATE	349,187	332,000
GHP-USAID	46,000	46,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	22,000	21,000
GHP-USAID	22,000	21,000
HL.3 Malaria	73,000	73,000
GHP-USAID	73,000	73,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	10,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	32,000	33,250
GHP-USAID	32,000	33,250
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	25,000	27,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	27,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	10,800	-
DA	10,800	-
HL.9 Nutrition	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	7,000
ES Education and Social Services	14,000	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	14,000	10,000
DA	14,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	23,400	32,601
EG.3 Agriculture	21,400	24,601
DA	21,400	24,601
EG.11 Adaptation	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	5,000
DA	2,000	5,000
Republic of the Congo	421	200
PS Peace and Security	421	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	421	200
IMET	421	200
Rwanda	150,158	146,550
PS Peace and Security	420	550
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	420	550
IMET	420	550
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,700	3,700
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	855	1,000
DA	855	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	845	1,000
DA	845	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	700
DA	-	700
HL Health	116,065	105,300
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	61,565	55,000
GHP-STATE	61,565	55,000
HL.3 Malaria	19,000	19,000
GHP-USAID	19,000	19,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	12,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	9,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,500	800
DA	6,500	800

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HL.9 Nutrition	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	11,975	10,500
ES.1 Basic Education	11,475	10,000
DA	11,475	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	500	500
DA	500	500
EG Economic Growth	19,998	26,500
EG.3 Agriculture	16,450	23,500
DA	16,450	23,500
EG.10 Environment	1,748	-
DA	1,748	-
EG.11 Adaptation	1,800	3,000
DA	1,800	3,000
Sao Tome and Principe	104	200
PS Peace and Security	104	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	104	200
IMET	104	200
Senegal	144,423	138,900
PS Peace and Security	957	900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	957	900
IMET	957	900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,500	7,600
DR.2 Good Governance	2,350	4,000
DA	2,350	4,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,288	1,000
DA	2,288	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,862	2,600
DA	2,862	2,600
HL Health	86,966	77,923
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,966	-
GHP-STATE	5,966	-
HL.3 Malaria	24,000	24,000
GHP-USAID	24,000	24,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	10,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	11,500	5,423
DA	11,500	5,423
HL.9 Nutrition	7,500	8,500
GHP-USAID	7,500	8,500
ES Education and Social Services	20,000	16,000
ES.1 Basic Education	20,000	16,000
DA	20,000	16,000
EG Economic Growth	29,000	36,477

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.3 Agriculture	23,000	26,477
DA	23,000	26,477
EG.10 Environment	3,000	3,000
DA	3,000	3,000
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	5,000
DA	3,000	5,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
Seychelles	362	200
PS Peace and Security	362	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	362	200
IMET	362	200
Sierra Leone	48,175	44,900
PS Peace and Security	775	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	775	400
IMET	775	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,600	2,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	-
DA	500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	475	700
DA	475	700
DR.4 Civil Society	1,075	800
DA	1,075	800
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	500
DA	-	500
DR.6 Human Rights	550	-
DA	550	-
HL Health	44,800	42,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,800	-
GHP-STATE	7,800	-
HL.3 Malaria	16,000	16,000
GHP-USAID	16,000	16,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	8,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	8,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	11,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	7,000
Somalia	275,952	285,608
PS Peace and Security	219,452	217,408
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,000	4,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,000	4,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	208,452	208,408
IMET	344	300
PKO	208,108	208,108
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	1,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
INCLE	3,000	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,000	33,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	5,200
DA	-	5,200
DR.2 Good Governance	13,750	19,000
DA	13,750	19,000
DR.4 Civil Society	7,250	8,800
DA	7,250	8,800
HL Health	1,500	1,200
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,500	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,500	1,200
ES Education and Social Services	13,000	13,000
ES.1 Basic Education	13,000	13,000
DA	13,000	13,000
EG Economic Growth	21,000	21,000
EG.3 Agriculture	20,000	20,000
DA	20,000	20,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	-
DA	1,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
South Africa	455,465	448,650
PS Peace and Security	395	650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	395	650
IMET	395	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,300	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,300	2,000
DA	1,300	2,000
HL Health	448,770	437,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	424,770	413,000
GHP-STATE	378,770	367,000
GHP-USAID	46,000	46,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	20,000	18,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	18,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-
DA	2,000	-
EG Economic Growth	3,000	8,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	4,000
DA	-	4,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,000	4,000
DA	3,000	4,000
South Sudan	124,766	106,639
PS Peace and Security	10,000	2,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	8,000	-
DA	8,000	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,500	11,000
DR.4 Civil Society	9,816	5,000
DA	9,816	5,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	9,684	6,000
DA	8,184	6,000
ESF	1,500	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	-
ESF	1,000	-
HL Health	75,016	77,120
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	39,266	39,800
GHP-STATE	39,266	39,800
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	17,000	17,000
GHP-USAID	17,000	17,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,750	4,320
DA	9,750	4,320
ES Education and Social Services	11,500	5,000
ES.1 Basic Education	11,500	5,000
DA	11,500	5,000
EG Economic Growth	7,750	11,519
EG.3 Agriculture	7,750	10,519
DA	7,750	10,519
EG.11 Adaptation	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
Sudan	32,500	48,700
PS Peace and Security	500	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	500	-
INCLE	500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,000	22,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	2,500
DA	2,500	2,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,600
DA	-	4,600
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,200	-
DA	4,200	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,600	10,000
DA	3,600	10,000
ESF	1,000	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,700	5,000
DA	1,700	5,000
HL Health	2,700	11,600

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	1,600
GHP-USAID	2,000	1,600
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	4,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	700	6,000
DA	700	6,000
EG Economic Growth	16,300	15,000
EG.3 Agriculture	16,300	8,000
DA	16,300	8,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	4,000
DA	-	4,000
Tanzania	525,442	560,250
PS Peace and Security	804	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	804	750
IMET	804	750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,000	16,405
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	2,500
DA	1,000	2,500
DR.2 Good Governance	800	3,905
DA	800	3,905
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	2,000
DA	600	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,600	6,000
DA	3,600	6,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
HL Health	489,738	503,300
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	375,738	395,000
GHP-STATE	343,238	362,500
GHP-USAID	32,500	32,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,000
HL.3 Malaria	44,000	42,000
GHP-USAID	44,000	42,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	9,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	13,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	25,000	25,000
GHP-USAID	25,000	25,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,000	3,300
DA	9,000	3,300
HL.9 Nutrition	7,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	8,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES Education and Social Services	10,500	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	10,500	4,000
DA	10,500	4,000
EG Economic Growth	18,400	35,795
EG.3 Agriculture	4,000	19,100
DA	4,000	19,100
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	6,595
DA	-	6,595
EG.10 Environment	11,400	4,100
DA	11,400	4,100
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	3,000
DA	2,000	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,000	3,000
DA	1,000	3,000
Togo	11,125	4,600
PS Peace and Security	305	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	305	600
IMET	305	600
HL Health	10,820	4,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,820	-
GHP-STATE	10,820	-
HL.3 Malaria	-	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	4,000
Uganda	512,883	558,657
PS Peace and Security	761	700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	761	700
IMET	761	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	21,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	8,500
DA	-	8,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	6,000
DA	-	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,080	5,000
DA	1,080	5,000
DR.6 Human Rights	920	2,000
DA	920	2,000
HL Health	469,398	494,108
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	361,598	390,700
GHP-STATE	324,598	353,700
GHP-USAID	37,000	37,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	8,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	7,000
HL.3 Malaria	34,000	34,000
GHP-USAID	34,000	34,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	11,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	13,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	27,000	27,000
GHP-USAID	27,000	27,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,800	2,908
DA	9,800	2,908
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	8,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,500
ES Education and Social Services	7,030	8,000
ES.1 Basic Education	6,030	7,000
DA	6,030	7,000
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	33,694	34,349
EG.3 Agriculture	26,200	30,349
DA	26,200	30,349
EG.10 Environment	5,494	-
DA	5,494	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	4,000
DA	2,000	4,000
Zambia	453,162	505,741
PS Peace and Security	363	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	363	500
IMET	363	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	14,500
DR.2 Good Governance	3,940	8,500
DA	3,940	8,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	100	3,000
DA	100	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	960	1,000
DA	960	1,000
HL Health	422,099	458,700
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	348,349	387,900
GHP-STATE	325,049	364,600
GHP-USAID	23,300	23,300
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	6,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	6,500
HL.3 Malaria	30,000	30,000
GHP-USAID	30,000	30,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	7,750	3,300
DA	7,750	3,300
HL.9 Nutrition	3,000	3,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
GHP-USAID	3,000	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	9,000	4,000
ES.1 Basic Education	9,000	4,000
DA	9,000	4,000
EG Economic Growth	16,700	28,041
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,600
DA	-	1,600
EG.3 Agriculture	8,250	16,241
DA	8,250	16,241
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	800
DA	-	800
EG.10 Environment	4,500	2,400
DA	4,500	2,400
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	3,000
DA	2,000	3,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,950	4,000
DA	1,950	4,000
Zimbabwe	255,230	222,200
PS Peace and Security	3,000	2,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,000	2,500
NADR	3,000	2,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,300	10,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	554	1,000
DA	554	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,696	2,500
DA	3,696	2,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,495	2,000
DA	3,495	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	4,939	3,500
DA	4,939	3,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	586	1,000
DA	586	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	2,030	500
DA	2,030	500
HL Health	225,730	197,200
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	198,030	170,000
GHP-STATE	198,030	170,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	6,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	6,500
HL.3 Malaria	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,700	3,700
GHP-USAID	3,700	3,700
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	11,200	12,000
EG.3 Agriculture	8,000	8,000
DA	8,000	8,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.10 Environment	1,200	-
DA	1,200	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	4,000
DA	2,000	4,000
ADAPT	-	25,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	25,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	25,000
ESF	-	25,000
State Africa Regional	155,901	146,800
PS Peace and Security	122,701	113,700
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	31,000	37,700
ESF	-	7,700
NADR	31,000	30,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	2,350
NADR	1,500	2,350
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	11,550	7,000
INCLE	11,550	7,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	-
INCLE	700	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,950	-
ESF	3,950	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	54,151	52,450
PKO	54,151	52,450
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	17,850	12,200
INCLE	17,850	12,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	31,200	25,100
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	6,150	9,800
INCLE	6,150	9,800
DR.2 Good Governance	4,000	3,000
ESF	4,000	3,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,000	4,300
ESF	6,000	4,300
DR.4 Civil Society	9,000	2,000
ESF	9,000	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	6,050	6,000
ESF	6,050	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	2,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	2,000	2,000
ESF	2,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	-	6,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	6,000
ESF	-	6,000
USAID Africa Regional	189,261	343,185
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	1,000

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(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,750	16,185
DR.2 Good Governance	5,000	3,500
DA	5,000	3,500
DR.4 Civil Society	1,750	12,685
DA	1,750	12,685
HL Health	23,700	18,900
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	1,000
HL.3 Malaria	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	500
GHP-USAID	-	500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	12,700	7,400
GHP-USAID	12,700	7,400
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,500	3,500
GHP-USAID	3,500	3,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	14,790	24,000
ES.1 Basic Education	3,790	4,000
DA	3,790	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	11,000	20,000
DA	11,000	20,000
EG Economic Growth	143,021	283,100
EG.2 Trade and Investment	50,000	100,000
DA	50,000	100,000
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	8,000
DA	2,000	8,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	10,150	10,000
DA	10,150	10,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	9,850	-
DA	9,850	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	40,000
DA	-	40,000
EG.10 Environment	4,771	4,850
DA	4,771	4,850
EG.11 Adaptation	3,100	14,250
DA	3,100	14,250
EG.12 Clean Energy	60,150	103,000
DA	60,150	103,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	3,000
DA	3,000	3,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	62,500	73,000
PS Peace and Security	9,500	10,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	9,500	10,000
DA	9,500	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	500	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	500	-
EG Economic Growth	52,500	63,000
EG.10 Environment	43,000	43,000
DA	43,000	43,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	9,500	20,000
DA	9,500	20,000
USAID East Africa Regional	32,844	40,100
HL Health	1,000	1,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	31,844	39,100
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,100	9,000
DA	3,100	9,000
EG.3 Agriculture	16,700	16,700
DA	16,700	16,700
EG.10 Environment	8,544	3,400
DA	8,544	3,400
EG.11 Adaptation	3,500	8,000
DA	3,500	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	40,000	60,568
PS Peace and Security	1,000	1,289
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	1,289
DA	1,000	1,289
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,000	13,701
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,672	3,500
DA	1,672	3,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	1,500
DA	500	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	2,701
DA	-	2,701
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,369	2,000
DA	3,369	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	3,459	2,000
DA	3,459	2,000
HL Health	16,000	14,907
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	7,000	7,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	7,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	4,407
DA	4,000	4,407
HL.9 Nutrition	3,000	1,500
GHP-USAID	3,000	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	-	1,950

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES.1 Basic Education	-	1,950
DA	-	1,950
EG Economic Growth	14,000	28,721
EG.3 Agriculture	10,000	15,121
DA	10,000	15,121
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,500
DA	-	3,500
EG.10 Environment	-	2,100
DA	-	2,100
EG.11 Adaptation	4,000	8,000
DA	4,000	8,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	38,891	50,741
PS Peace and Security	350	298
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	350	298
DA	350	298
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	4,353
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	633	-
DA	633	-
DR.2 Good Governance	600	1,000
DA	600	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	767	2,053
DA	767	2,053
DR.4 Civil Society	-	500
DA	-	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	800
DA	-	800
HL Health	7,100	5,290
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	7,100	5,290
DA	7,100	5,290
EG Economic Growth	29,441	40,800
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,800	9,000
DA	3,800	9,000
EG.3 Agriculture	8,000	10,000
DA	8,000	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	300	-
DA	300	-
EG.10 Environment	11,341	5,800
DA	11,341	5,800
EG.11 Adaptation	4,000	8,000
DA	4,000	8,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	6,000
DA	-	6,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	61,168	140,777
PS Peace and Security	900	1,727
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	900	1,727
DA	900	1,727

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	5,800
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,800
DA	-	1,800
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	2,000
DA	1,000	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	2,000
HL Health	22,277	87,750
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,977	68,000
GHP-STATE	1,977	68,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,500	2,750
GHP-USAID	1,500	2,750
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,800	5,000
DA	6,800	5,000
EG Economic Growth	34,991	45,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,900	9,000
DA	2,900	9,000
EG.3 Agriculture	15,000	16,000
DA	15,000	16,000
EG.10 Environment	9,591	2,500
DA	9,591	2,500
EG.11 Adaptation	3,500	8,000
DA	3,500	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,000	10,000
DA	4,000	10,000
East Asia and Pacific	1,105,770	1,363,594
Burma	136,127	106,500
PS Peace and Security	500	6,100
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	500
DA	500	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	5,600
DA	-	5,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	47,500	39,912
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,050	4,500
DA	-	2,000
ESF	2,050	2,500
DR.2 Good Governance	6,100	5,500
DA	-	2,000
ESF	6,100	3,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,000
DA	-	1,000
ESF	-	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	32,921	16,000
DA	12,000	10,000
ESF	20,921	6,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,069	4,912

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	-	2,000
ESF	2,069	2,912
DR.6 Human Rights	4,360	5,000
DA	-	2,000
ESF	4,360	3,000
HL Health	41,127	26,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	13,749	-
GHP-STATE	13,749	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	12,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	12,000	12,000
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,378	4,500
GHP-USAID	5,378	4,500
ES Education and Social Services	23,500	9,692
ES.1 Basic Education	13,500	5,654
DA	7,500	-
ESF	6,000	5,654
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	4,038
DA	10,000	-
ESF	-	4,038
EG Economic Growth	23,500	24,296
EG.3 Agriculture	23,000	15,000
DA	15,000	15,000
ESF	8,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	7,084
DA	-	4,900
ESF	-	2,184
EG.11 Adaptation	500	1,000
ESF	500	1,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	1,212
ESF	-	1,212
Cambodia	100,519	92,000
PS Peace and Security	10,200	8,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,200	1,000
DA	1,200	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	9,000	7,000
NADR	9,000	7,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	23,000	23,000
DR.2 Good Governance	4,278	2,000
DA	4,278	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	11,805	10,000
DA	11,805	10,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	900	3,500
DA	900	3,500
DR.6 Human Rights	6,017	7,500
DA	6,017	7,500
HL Health	39,269	29,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,519	-
GHP-STATE	5,519	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	7,000	6,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	6,500
HL.3 Malaria	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	4,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	5,000	-
DA	5,000	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	4,000	3,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	3,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	750	2,500
DA	750	2,500
HL.9 Nutrition	1,000	1,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	4,100	4,100
ES.1 Basic Education	4,100	4,100
DA	4,100	4,100
EG Economic Growth	23,950	27,400
EG.3 Agriculture	4,650	10,900
DA	4,650	10,900
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	100	1,500
DA	100	1,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	5,000	1,500
DA	5,000	1,500
EG.10 Environment	7,000	4,900
DA	7,000	4,900
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	3,200
DA	2,000	3,200
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,200	5,400
DA	5,200	5,400
China	12,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	-
ESF	2,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	2,000	-
ESF	2,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	-
ESF	2,000	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,000	-
ESF	2,000	-
DR.6 Human Rights	4,000	-
ESF	4,000	-
Fiji	318	500
PS Peace and Security	318	500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	318	500
IMET	318	500
Indonesia	152,641	171,480
PS Peace and Security	28,458	28,629
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,500
NADR	4,500	4,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700
NADR	700	700
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	375	624
INCLE	375	624
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	15,933	16,900
FMF	14,000	14,000
IMET	1,933	2,900
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	6,950	5,905
INCLE	6,950	5,905
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,500	28,451
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,300	5,851
DA	1,000	3,000
INCLE	3,300	2,851
DR.2 Good Governance	4,000	9,000
DA	4,000	9,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,750	7,500
DA	3,750	7,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	250	3,000
DA	250	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	200	3,100
DA	200	3,100
HL Health	63,986	57,250
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,802	-
GHP-STATE	10,802	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	22,000	21,500
GHP-USAID	22,000	21,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	10,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	11,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,500	15,750
GHP-USAID	14,500	15,750
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	6,684	9,000
DA	6,684	9,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	3,000
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	3,000
DA	2,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	45,697	54,150
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
EG.10 Environment	17,897	7,150
DA	17,897	7,150

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.11 Adaptation	8,000	12,000
DA	8,000	12,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	7,800	12,000
DA	7,800	12,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	12,000	17,000
DA	12,000	17,000
Laos	91,001	67,800
PS Peace and Security	48,000	29,300
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	500	500
INCLE	500	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	2,000
DA	500	2,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	45,000	24,400
NADR	45,000	24,400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	400
IMET	-	400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000
INCLE	2,000	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,500	11,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,550	3,500
DA	2,050	2,000
INCLE	1,500	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	7,850	8,000
DA	7,850	8,000
DR.6 Human Rights	3,100	-
DA	3,100	-
HL Health	13,001	7,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,501	-
GHP-STATE	1,501	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	4,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	3,000
HL.9 Nutrition	3,500	2,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	2,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,500	6,000
ES.1 Basic Education	7,000	4,000
DA	7,000	4,000
ES.2 Higher Education	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
ES.4 Social Services	1,500	-
DA	1,500	-
EG Economic Growth	7,000	14,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,300	4,000
DA	2,300	4,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,700	8,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	4,700	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
Malaysia	999	1,300
PS Peace and Security	999	1,300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	999	1,300
IMET	999	1,300
Marshall Islands	650	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	650	450
DR.2 Good Governance	512	225
DA	512	225
DR.4 Civil Society	138	225
DA	138	225
EG Economic Growth	-	1,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	550
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	550
DA	-	550
Micronesia	450	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	450	450
DR.2 Good Governance	450	225
DA	450	225
DR.4 Civil Society	-	225
DA	-	225
EG Economic Growth	-	1,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	550
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	550
DA	-	550
Mongolia	13,225	14,500
PS Peace and Security	5,725	6,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,225	5,000
FMF	3,000	3,000
IMET	1,225	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,500
INCLE	1,500	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,500	2,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	500	500
INCLE	500	500
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	-
DA	3,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	500	1,500
DA	500	1,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	500	500
DA	500	500
EG Economic Growth	3,000	5,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	1,500
DA	-	1,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,000	2,000
DA	3,000	2,000
North Korea	5,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,000	-
ESF	4,000	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	-
ESF	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	16,097	32,700
PS Peace and Security	307	450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	307	450
IMET	307	450
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	750
DA	-	750
DR.4 Civil Society	2,500	750
DA	-	750
ESF	2,500	-
HL Health	5,890	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,290	-
GHP-STATE	3,290	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	2,600	-
DA	2,600	-
EG Economic Growth	7,400	30,750
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,420
DA	-	1,420
EG.10 Environment	4,000	4,000
DA	4,000	4,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	9,330
DA	-	9,330
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,400	12,000
DA	2,400	12,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,000	4,000
DA	1,000	4,000
Philippines	155,196	174,380
PS Peace and Security	31,454	46,435
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	-
NADR	5,500	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	400	430
INCLE	400	430
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	650	500
DA	650	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	21,904	42,400
FMF	20,000	40,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
IMET	1,904	2,400
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,105
INCLE	3,000	3,105
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,600	17,095
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,600	4,895
DA	-	2,000
INCLE	3,600	2,895
DR.2 Good Governance	3,525	4,700
DA	3,525	4,700
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	2,325	2,500
DA	2,325	2,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,150	2,000
DA	1,150	2,000
HL Health	54,642	48,250
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,442	-
GHP-STATE	7,442	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	22,000	21,500
GHP-USAID	22,000	21,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	9,500
GHP-USAID	8,000	9,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	1,250
GHP-USAID	-	1,250
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	13,000	13,000
GHP-USAID	13,000	13,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,200	3,000
DA	4,200	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	18,000	21,000
ES.1 Basic Education	11,500	12,000
DA	11,500	12,000
ES.2 Higher Education	6,500	9,000
DA	6,500	9,000
EG Economic Growth	40,500	41,600
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	2,000	4,400
DA	2,000	4,400
EG.10 Environment	17,200	10,500
DA	17,200	10,500
EG.11 Adaptation	7,800	12,000
DA	7,800	12,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	6,000	6,500
DA	6,000	6,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,500	5,200
DA	7,500	5,200
Samoa	-	100
PS Peace and Security	-	100

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	100
IMET	-	100
Thailand	39,542	26,250
PS Peace and Security	14,548	18,350
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,600	-
NADR	1,600	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	4,350
DA	-	4,350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	11,348	12,500
FMF	10,000	10,000
IMET	1,348	2,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,600	1,500
INCLE	1,600	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,400	5,900
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,900	500
ESF	2,500	-
INCLE	400	500
DR.2 Good Governance	1,100	750
DA	1,000	750
ESF	100	-
DR.6 Human Rights	10,400	4,650
DA	6,000	4,650
ESF	4,400	-
HL Health	10,594	2,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,594	-
GHP-STATE	10,594	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	2,000
GHP-USAID	-	2,000
Timor-Leste	18,222	23,000
PS Peace and Security	422	400
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	-
DA	200	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	222	400
IMET	222	400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,500	9,500
DR.2 Good Governance	6,500	6,200
DA	6,500	6,200
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	3,300
DA	1,000	3,300
HL Health	2,000	2,800
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,000	800
GHP-USAID	1,000	800
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	1,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	1,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	8,300	10,300
EG.3 Agriculture	4,800	4,500
DA	4,800	4,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	300	2,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	300	2,000
EG.10 Environment	1,000	-
DA	1,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,200	3,800
DA	2,200	3,800
Tonga	279	400
PS Peace and Security	279	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	279	400
IMET	279	400
Vietnam	185,314	202,270
PS Peace and Security	35,539	39,870
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,000
INCLE	-	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	1,500
DA	1,000	1,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	19,000	19,500
NADR	19,000	19,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	12,739	14,370
FMF	12,000	12,000
IMET	739	2,370
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,800	3,500
INCLE	2,800	3,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,100	16,911
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,200	1,500
INCLE	3,200	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	12,400	9,500
DA	10,000	9,500
ESF	2,400	-
DR.4 Civil Society	4,500	5,911
DA	4,500	5,911
HL Health	47,575	49,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	30,575	30,000
GHP-STATE	30,575	30,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	7,000	9,000
ES Education and Social Services	30,000	28,000
ES.2 Higher Education	15,000	15,000
DA	15,000	15,000
ES.4 Social Services	15,000	13,000
DA	12,400	13,000
ESF	2,600	-
EG Economic Growth	52,100	68,489
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	4,750
DA	1,000	4,750
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	6,239
DA	-	6,239

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	500	-
DA	500	-
EG.10 Environment	33,350	30,500
DA	13,350	15,500
ESF	20,000	15,000
EG.11 Adaptation	5,000	10,000
DA	5,000	10,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	7,000	10,000
DA	7,000	10,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,250	7,000
DA	5,250	7,000
ASEAN	-	72,600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	19,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	7,000
ESF	-	7,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	6,000
ESF	-	6,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	6,000
ESF	-	6,000
EG Economic Growth	-	53,600
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	20,000
ESF	-	20,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	13,000
ESF	-	13,000
EG.10 Environment	-	1,000
ESF	-	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	6,000
ESF	-	6,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	13,600
ESF	-	13,600
Pacific Islands Regional	46,939	82,550
PS Peace and Security	1,400	3,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,400	3,000
DA	1,400	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,139	6,500
DR.2 Good Governance	1,126	3,250
DA	1,126	3,250
DR.4 Civil Society	1,013	3,250
DA	1,013	3,250
HL Health	7,900	10,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,000	7,500
GHP-USAID	5,000	7,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	2,900	3,000
DA	2,900	3,000
EG Economic Growth	30,500	62,550
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	5,800
DA	-	2,200
ESF	-	3,600

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	5,400
DA	-	5,400
EG.9 Transport Services	5,000	-
DA	5,000	-
EG.10 Environment	6,000	5,000
DA	6,000	5,000
EG.11 Adaptation	13,500	31,630
DA	13,500	31,630
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	8,870
DA	-	8,870
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	5,850
DA	6,000	5,850
HA Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	5,000	-
DA	5,000	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	67,301	262,890
PS Peace and Security	54,188	108,860
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	9,100
NADR	2,000	9,100
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,870	3,700
NADR	2,870	3,700
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	4,240	19,000
ESF	240	15,000
INCLE	4,000	4,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,778	1,100
ESF	1,778	1,100
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,000	6,000
NADR	4,000	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	30,000	50,000
FMF	30,000	50,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	9,300	19,960
INCLE	9,300	19,960
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,157	3,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	3,500
INCLE	2,500	3,500
DR.2 Good Governance	657	-
ESF	657	-
HL Health	4,831	65,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	4,831	65,000
GHP-STATE	4,831	65,000
EG Economic Growth	5,125	85,530
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,249	53,230
ESF	1,249	53,230
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,405	4,200
ESF	3,405	4,200
EG.6 Workforce Development	125	-
ESF	125	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	13,100

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ESF	-	13,100
EG.10 Environment	346	-
ESF	346	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	15,000
ESF	-	15,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	63,950	28,374
PS Peace and Security	1,000	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	-
DA	1,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	500	5,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	500	2,000
DA	500	2,000
HL Health	7,000	11,000
HL.3 Malaria	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	3,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,288	-
ES.2 Higher Education	3,000	-
ESF	3,000	-
ES.4 Social Services	5,288	-
ESF	5,288	-
EG Economic Growth	47,162	12,374
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,712	-
ESF	4,712	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	500	-
DA	500	-
EG.10 Environment	31,450	-
DA	17,000	-
ESF	14,450	-
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	5,000
DA	3,000	5,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,500	2,374
DA	-	2,374
ESF	2,500	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,000	5,000
DA	2,000	5,000
ESF	3,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	760,430	1,491,184
Albania	11,270	12,800
PS Peace and Security	3,780	4,650
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	150	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
AEECA	150	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	500	500
NADR	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,080	1,100
IMET	1,080	1,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,050	3,050
INCLE	2,050	3,050
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,640	6,630
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,650	2,325
AEECA	-	175
INCLE	3,650	2,150
DR.2 Good Governance	688	-
AEECA	688	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,002	3,565
AEECA	2,002	3,565
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	300	740
AEECA	300	740
EG Economic Growth	850	1,520
EG.2 Trade and Investment	350	-
AEECA	350	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	500	-
AEECA	500	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	1,520
AEECA	-	1,520
Armenia	41,080	46,750
PS Peace and Security	4,680	4,600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	780	700
IMET	780	700
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,900	3,900
INCLE	3,900	3,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,450	12,900
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,650	4,150
AEECA	2,500	2,000
INCLE	2,150	2,150
DR.2 Good Governance	3,500	1,600
AEECA	3,500	1,600
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	1,100
AEECA	3,000	1,100
DR.4 Civil Society	3,000	4,400
AEECA	3,000	4,400
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	6,300	1,450
AEECA	6,300	1,450
DR.6 Human Rights	-	200
AEECA	-	200
ES Education and Social Services	500	500
ES.2 Higher Education	500	500
AEECA	500	500
EG Economic Growth	12,450	28,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	500
AEECA	1,000	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,450	21,150
AEECA	3,450	21,150
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,000	1,050
AEECA	1,000	1,050
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,000	1,530
AEECA	3,000	1,530
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,000	4,270
AEECA	4,000	4,270
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	250
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,000	-
AEECA	3,000	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	250
AEECA	-	250
Azerbaijan	10,584	13,840
PS Peace and Security	2,944	1,190
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	300
AEECA	-	300
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	150
AEECA	200	150
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	40
AEECA	-	40
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	-
NADR	2,000	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	744	700
IMET	744	700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,732	4,200
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	600
AEECA	1,000	600
DR.4 Civil Society	2,500	2,150
AEECA	2,500	2,150
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	200	1,300
AEECA	200	1,300
DR.6 Human Rights	1,032	150
AEECA	1,032	150
HL Health	-	4,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	60
ES.2 Higher Education	-	60
AEECA	-	60
EG Economic Growth	2,908	4,390
EG.2 Trade and Investment	100	760
AEECA	100	760
EG.3 Agriculture	750	500
AEECA	750	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,058	2,900

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
AEECA	2,058	2,900
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	230
AEECA	-	230
Belarus	26,250	20,000
PS Peace and Security	3,700	579
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	3,500	-
AEECA	3,500	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	579
AEECA	200	579
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	19,000	15,830
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	2,508
AEECA	5,000	2,508
DR.4 Civil Society	8,500	8,022
AEECA	8,500	8,022
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,500	2,967
AEECA	4,500	2,967
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	2,333
AEECA	1,000	2,333
ES Education and Social Services	350	1,000
ES.4 Social Services	350	1,000
AEECA	350	1,000
EG Economic Growth	3,200	2,591
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,700	750
AEECA	2,700	750
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	1,591
AEECA	500	1,591
EG.10 Environment	-	250
AEECA	-	250
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34,302	42,613
PS Peace and Security	7,971	10,174
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	700	1,100
AEECA	700	1,100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,000	1,461
AEECA	1,000	1,461
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	4,650	5,513
NADR	4,650	5,513
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,021	1,000
IMET	1,021	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	600	1,100
INCLE	600	1,100
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	19,700	17,912
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	8,650	5,929
AEECA	4,150	1,929
INCLE	4,500	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	4,000	3,720
AEECA	4,000	3,720
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	1,210
AEECA	1,200	1,210

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.4 Civil Society	2,500	4,138
AEECA	2,500	4,138
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,000	2,915
AEECA	3,000	2,915
DR.6 Human Rights	350	-
AEECA	350	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	60
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-
AEECA	2,000	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	60
AEECA	-	60
EG Economic Growth	4,631	14,467
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	8,777
AEECA	-	8,777
EG.4 Financial Sector	500	3,150
AEECA	500	3,150
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,131	740
AEECA	3,131	740
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,000	1,800
AEECA	1,000	1,800
Bulgaria	1,971	1,400
PS Peace and Security	1,971	1,400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,971	1,400
IMET	1,971	1,400
Croatia	897	850
PS Peace and Security	897	850
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	897	850
IMET	897	850
Cyprus	489	500
PS Peace and Security	489	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	489	500
IMET	489	500
Czech Republic	525	425
PS Peace and Security	525	425
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	525	425
IMET	525	425
Estonia	1,160	11,050
PS Peace and Security	1,160	11,050
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,160	11,050
FMF	-	9,750
IMET	1,160	1,300
Georgia	137,331	121,250
PS Peace and Security	43,206	34,275
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	1,100
NADR	1,100	1,100
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	2,150
AEECA	-	2,150
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	400	100

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
AEECA	300	-
INCLE	100	100
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	1,475
AEECA	-	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	37,506	26,750
FMF	35,000	25,000
IMET	2,506	1,750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,200	1,700
INCLE	3,200	1,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	50,500	44,350
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,400	9,185
AEECA	7,000	6,585
INCLE	2,400	2,600
DR.2 Good Governance	17,000	10,323
AEECA	17,000	10,323
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	4,607
AEECA	4,000	4,607
DR.4 Civil Society	9,000	10,135
AEECA	9,000	10,135
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	6,800	5,410
AEECA	6,800	5,410
DR.6 Human Rights	4,300	4,690
AEECA	4,300	4,690
HL Health	4,000	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	-
GHP-USAID	4,000	-
ES Education and Social Services	5,800	4,726
ES.1 Basic Education	5,300	3,626
AEECA	5,300	3,626
ES.2 Higher Education	500	1,100
AEECA	500	1,100
EG Economic Growth	33,825	37,774
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	2,100
AEECA	1,000	2,100
EG.3 Agriculture	12,300	2,800
AEECA	12,300	2,800
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	888
AEECA	-	888
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	15,525	23,010
AEECA	15,525	23,010
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	4,485
AEECA	-	4,485
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	940
AEECA	-	940
EG.10 Environment	-	1,801
AEECA	-	1,801

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,000	1,750
AEECA	5,000	1,750
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	125
HA.3 Migration Management	-	125
AEECA	-	125
Greece	978	1,000
PS Peace and Security	978	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	978	1,000
IMET	978	1,000
Hungary	995	800
PS Peace and Security	995	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	995	800
IMET	995	800
International Fund for Ireland	3,000	-
PS Peace and Security	3,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,000	-
ESF	3,000	-
Kosovo	45,744	46,150
PS Peace and Security	6,844	6,432
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	2,082
AEECA	-	2,082
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	100	-
AEECA	100	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	800	-
NADR	800	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	944	850
IMET	944	850
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,000	3,500
INCLE	5,000	3,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,600	20,510
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,500	8,850
AEECA	9,000	3,850
INCLE	3,500	5,000
DR.2 Good Governance	6,600	9,060
AEECA	6,600	9,060
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,050
AEECA	2,000	2,050
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	550
AEECA	-	550
DR.6 Human Rights	500	-
AEECA	500	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	1,060
ES.1 Basic Education	500	-
AEECA	500	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,500	1,060
AEECA	1,500	1,060
EG Economic Growth	15,300	18,148
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	3,998

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
AEECA	3,000	3,998
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	1,050
AEECA	-	1,050
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,500	6,600
AEECA	4,500	6,600
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,200	2,000
AEECA	1,200	2,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,600	2,000
AEECA	3,600	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	1,400
AEECA	-	1,400
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,000	1,100
AEECA	3,000	1,100
Latvia	1,456	11,050
PS Peace and Security	1,456	11,050
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,456	11,050
FMF	-	9,750
IMET	1,456	1,300
Lithuania	1,457	11,050
PS Peace and Security	1,457	11,050
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,457	11,050
FMF	-	9,750
IMET	1,457	1,300
Malta	179	100
PS Peace and Security	179	100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	179	100
IMET	179	100
Moldova	41,696	61,550
PS Peace and Security	4,796	6,200
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	200	2,900
AEECA	-	2,700
INCLE	200	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,446	1,000
IMET	1,446	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,150	2,300
INCLE	3,150	2,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	22,868	31,605
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,139	10,920
AEECA	5,639	7,870
INCLE	3,500	3,050
DR.2 Good Governance	5,878	7,105
AEECA	5,878	7,105
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,015
AEECA	-	1,015
DR.4 Civil Society	3,799	5,980
AEECA	3,799	5,980
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,826	6,485
AEECA	3,826	6,485

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.6 Human Rights	226	100
AEECA	226	100
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	500
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	-
AEECA	1,000	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	500
AEECA	-	500
EG Economic Growth	13,032	23,245
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,040
AEECA	-	1,040
EG.3 Agriculture	6,000	3,000
AEECA	6,000	3,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	1,000
AEECA	-	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,032	15,705
AEECA	6,032	15,705
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	2,000
AEECA	-	2,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,000	500
AEECA	1,000	500
Montenegro	5,137	6,540
PS Peace and Security	2,897	2,940
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	697	500
IMET	697	500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,200	2,440
INCLE	2,200	2,440
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,240	3,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,240	2,000
INCLE	2,240	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	615
AEECA	-	615
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	635
AEECA	-	635
ES Education and Social Services	-	100
ES.2 Higher Education	-	100
AEECA	-	100
EG Economic Growth	-	250
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	250
AEECA	-	250
North Macedonia	11,854	14,670
PS Peace and Security	3,543	3,170
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,385	1,100
IMET	1,385	1,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,158	2,070
INCLE	2,158	2,070
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,368	7,992
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,646	3,600
AEECA	778	1,300

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
INCLE	2,868	2,300
DR.2 Good Governance	1,750	2,167
AEECA	1,750	2,167
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	187	155
AEECA	187	155
DR.4 Civil Society	554	1,888
AEECA	554	1,888
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	231	182
AEECA	231	182
ES Education and Social Services	200	415
ES.2 Higher Education	200	415
AEECA	200	415
EG Economic Growth	1,743	3,093
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	743	1,610
AEECA	743	1,610
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	920
AEECA	-	920
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,000	563
AEECA	1,000	563
Poland	647	1,500
PS Peace and Security	647	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	647	1,500
IMET	647	1,500
Romania	1,642	1,500
PS Peace and Security	1,642	1,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,642	1,500
IMET	1,642	1,500
Serbia	18,667	28,405
PS Peace and Security	3,741	3,250
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	1,041	750
IMET	1,041	750
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,500
INCLE	1,700	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,500	18,170
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,126	2,700
AEECA	626	1,000
INCLE	1,500	1,700
DR.2 Good Governance	1,252	1,600
AEECA	1,252	1,600
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,441	2,200
AEECA	1,441	2,200
DR.4 Civil Society	2,119	6,745
AEECA	2,119	6,745
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	562	4,925
AEECA	562	4,925
ES Education and Social Services	-	435

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES.1 Basic Education	-	25
AEECA	-	25
ES.2 Higher Education	-	410
AEECA	-	410
EG Economic Growth	7,426	6,550
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,000	5,000
AEECA	3,000	5,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	2,426	-
AEECA	2,426	-
EG.10 Environment	-	1,100
AEECA	-	1,100
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	450
AEECA	2,000	450
Slovakia	771	575
PS Peace and Security	771	575
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	771	575
IMET	771	575
Slovenia	50	200
PS Peace and Security	50	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	50	200
IMET	50	200
Turkey	625	900
PS Peace and Security	625	900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	625	900
IMET	625	900
Ukraine	94,178	753,183
PS Peace and Security	34,585	405,127
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,000	4,000
NADR	4,000	4,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	3,617
AEECA	-	3,617
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	1,000
AEECA	-	1,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	178,510
AEECA	-	178,510
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	6,000	8,000
NADR	6,000	8,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	345	169,000
FMF	-	165,000
IMET	345	4,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	24,240	41,000
INCLE	24,240	41,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,760	169,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	5,760	30,720
AEECA	-	21,720
INCLE	5,760	9,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	75,025
AEECA	-	75,025

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	10,450
AEECA	-	10,450
DR.4 Civil Society	-	27,607
AEECA	-	27,607
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	19,208
AEECA	-	19,208
DR.6 Human Rights	-	5,990
AEECA	-	5,990
HL Health	53,833	71,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	37,833	53,000
GHP-STATE	37,833	53,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	9,000	9,000
GHP-USAID	9,000	9,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	8,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	8,500
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	500
AEECA	-	500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	-	500
AEECA	-	500
ES Education and Social Services	-	9,762
ES.1 Basic Education	-	94
AEECA	-	94
ES.2 Higher Education	-	2,000
AEECA	-	2,000
ES.4 Social Services	-	7,668
AEECA	-	7,668
EG Economic Growth	-	96,762
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	8,519
AEECA	-	8,519
EG.3 Agriculture	-	2,620
AEECA	-	2,620
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	7,834
AEECA	-	7,834
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	33,147
AEECA	-	33,147
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	3,381
AEECA	-	3,381
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	13,080
AEECA	-	13,080
EG.10 Environment	-	1,081
AEECA	-	1,081
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	27,100
AEECA	-	27,100
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,032
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	130
AEECA	-	130
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	-	722
AEECA	-	722

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HA.3 Migration Management	-	180
AEECA	-	180
Europe and Eurasia Regional	247,645	261,783
PS Peace and Security	157,475	161,154
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,600	2,300
NADR	1,600	2,300
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,550	11,900
AEECA	500	9,200
INCLE	2,050	2,700
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	1,400	12,500
AEECA	1,400	12,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	150,825	132,824
AEECA	325	50
FMF	150,000	132,774
IMET	500	-
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,100	1,630
AEECA	-	430
INCLE	1,100	1,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	68,850	60,530
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,600	2,243
AEECA	2,000	643
INCLE	1,600	1,600
DR.2 Good Governance	2,550	3,268
AEECA	300	1,018
INCLE	2,250	2,250
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,430	1,665
AEECA	2,430	1,665
DR.4 Civil Society	29,751	27,093
AEECA	29,751	27,093
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	26,519	22,728
AEECA	26,519	22,728
DR.6 Human Rights	4,000	3,533
AEECA	4,000	3,533
HL Health	1,200	3,450
HL.2 Tuberculosis	1,200	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,200	1,200
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	2,250
AEECA	-	2,000
GHP-USAID	-	250
ES Education and Social Services	2,750	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-
AEECA	2,000	-
ES.2 Higher Education	750	2,000
AEECA	750	1,500
ESF	-	500
EG Economic Growth	17,370	34,649
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	666
AEECA	-	666

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,220	6,500
AEECA	1,220	6,500
EG.3 Agriculture	5,350	-
AEECA	5,350	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	7,654
AEECA	500	6,654
ESF	-	1,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	800	1,989
AEECA	800	1,489
ESF	-	500
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,000	6,521
AEECA	1,000	5,521
ESF	-	1,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	4,500	-
AEECA	4,500	-
EG.10 Environment	-	2,232
AEECA	-	232
ESF	-	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	2,500
AEECA	-	2,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,000	6,587
AEECA	4,000	6,587
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,850	18,750
PS Peace and Security	15,850	18,750
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	200	300
AEECA	200	300
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	15,650	18,450
AEECA	15,650	18,450
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,000	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	-
AEECA	2,000	-
Near East	7,847,690	7,574,693
Algeria	2,854	2,800
PS Peace and Security	1,354	1,300
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,354	1,300
IMET	1,354	1,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	350	-
ESF	350	-
DR.4 Civil Society	350	-
ESF	350	-
DR.6 Human Rights	300	-
ESF	300	-
EG Economic Growth	500	1,500
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	500
ESF	-	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	-
ESF	500	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	500
ESF	-	500
EG.11 Adaptation	-	500
ESF	-	500
Bahrain	4,727	4,450
PS Peace and Security	4,727	4,450
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,727	4,450
FMF	4,000	3,250
IMET	727	1,200
Egypt	1,433,250	1,436,500
PS Peace and Security	1,303,250	1,305,500
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,250	1,500
NADR	1,250	1,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000	2,000
NADR	2,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,300,000	1,302,000
FMF	1,300,000	1,300,000
IMET	-	2,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,000	15,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,100	1,000
ESF	1,100	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	6,440	5,000
ESF	6,440	5,000
DR.6 Human Rights	9,460	9,000
ESF	9,460	9,000
HL Health	15,000	16,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	6,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	10,000
ESF	10,000	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	49,000	26,000
ES.1 Basic Education	14,000	10,000
ESF	14,000	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	35,000	16,000
ESF	35,000	16,000
EG Economic Growth	49,000	74,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	7,000
ESF	1,000	7,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	2,300
ESF	500	2,300
EG.3 Agriculture	16,000	4,500
ESF	16,000	4,500
EG.4 Financial Sector	500	-
ESF	500	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,700	24,200
ESF	4,700	24,200
EG.6 Workforce Development	5,000	12,000
ESF	5,000	12,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	4,000
ESF	-	4,000
EG.10 Environment	-	3,000
ESF	-	3,000
EG.11 Adaptation	10,500	9,500
ESF	10,500	9,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	10,800	7,500
ESF	10,800	7,500
Iraq	450,803	271,200
PS Peace and Security	336,803	147,625
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,850	3,000
NADR	7,850	3,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	1,500
NADR	1,500	1,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	37,200	26,425
ESF	37,200	26,425
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	40,000	40,000
NADR	40,000	40,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	250,253	76,700
FMF	250,000	75,500
IMET	253	1,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	68,200	80,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	10,200	12,000
ESF	9,000	12,000
INCLE	1,200	-
DR.2 Good Governance	26,000	30,200
ESF	26,000	30,200
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	15,500	17,000
ESF	15,500	17,000
DR.4 Civil Society	7,500	9,800
ESF	7,500	9,800
DR.6 Human Rights	9,000	11,000
ESF	9,000	11,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	10,000
ES.2 Higher Education	10,000	10,000
ESF	10,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	35,800	33,575
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,000	1,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,000	1,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	3,100	3,300
ESF	3,100	3,300
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	7,000	4,000
ESF	7,000	4,000
EG.11 Adaptation	14,000	13,275
ESF	14,000	13,275
EG.12 Clean Energy	9,700	11,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ESF	9,700	11,000
Israel	3,300,000	3,300,000
PS Peace and Security	3,300,000	3,300,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,300,000	3,300,000
FMF	3,300,000	3,300,000
Jordan	1,650,458	1,450,000
PS Peace and Security	443,058	412,200
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	4,700
NADR	10,000	4,700
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,200	1,000
NADR	3,200	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	400	200
NADR	400	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	426,958	403,800
FMF	425,000	400,000
IMET	1,958	3,800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,500	2,500
INCLE	2,500	2,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	46,000	77,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,500	13,000
ESF	2,500	13,000
DR.2 Good Governance	14,000	17,420
ESF	14,000	17,420
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	5,000
ESF	3,000	5,000
DR.4 Civil Society	13,745	34,580
ESF	13,745	34,580
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,520	4,000
ESF	2,520	4,000
DR.6 Human Rights	10,235	3,000
ESF	10,235	3,000
HL Health	153,241	154,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	4,500
ESF	-	2,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	2,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	3,000
ESF	-	3,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	22,184	27,000
ESF	22,184	27,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	26,050	-
ESF	26,050	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	97,460	115,500
ESF	97,460	115,500
HL.9 Nutrition	3,547	4,000
ESF	3,547	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	147,353	87,000
ES.1 Basic Education	137,300	82,000
ESF	137,300	82,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES.2 Higher Education	10,053	-
ESF	10,053	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
EG Economic Growth	860,806	719,800
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	780,785	610,000
ESF	780,785	610,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	48,600	53,300
ESF	48,600	53,300
EG.6 Workforce Development	38	9,000
ESF	38	9,000
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	3,000	8,500
ESF	3,000	8,500
EG.10 Environment	2,118	4,000
ESF	2,118	4,000
EG.11 Adaptation	21,265	35,000
ESF	21,265	35,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,000	-
ESF	5,000	-
Lebanon	300,801	282,460
PS Peace and Security	202,704	169,460
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,060	2,500
NADR	6,060	2,500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	760	760
NADR	760	760
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	6,000	6,000
NADR	6,000	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	181,684	153,500
FMF	180,000	150,000
IMET	1,684	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	8,200	6,700
INCLE	8,200	6,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	21,000	20,437
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	500
INCLE	-	500
DR.2 Good Governance	18,112	16,067
ESF	18,112	16,067
DR.4 Civil Society	2,888	3,870
ESF	2,888	3,870
HL Health	13,697	15,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	13,697	15,000
ESF	13,697	15,000
ES Education and Social Services	44,500	35,000
ES.1 Basic Education	28,500	22,000
ESF	28,500	22,000
ES.2 Higher Education	16,000	13,000
ESF	16,000	13,000
EG Economic Growth	18,900	42,563

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	-
ESF	2,000	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	15,900	42,563
ESF	15,900	42,563
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,000	-
ESF	1,000	-
Libya	17,800	15,950
PS Peace and Security	3,000	3,450
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	2,200
NADR	2,000	2,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	250
IMET	-	250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,000	8,700
DR.2 Good Governance	7,650	3,100
ESF	7,650	3,100
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,300	2,800
ESF	3,300	2,800
DR.4 Civil Society	2,050	1,150
ESF	2,050	1,150
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	575
ESF	-	575
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	1,075
ESF	1,000	1,075
EG Economic Growth	800	3,800
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	800	1,650
ESF	800	1,650
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	-	1,150
ESF	-	1,150
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	1,000
ESF	-	1,000
Morocco	34,712	34,500
PS Peace and Security	14,975	14,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,613	1,000
DA	200	500
ESF	1,413	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	11,112	12,000
FMF	10,000	10,000
IMET	1,112	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,250	1,000
INCLE	2,250	1,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	8,700	12,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,350	1,500
INCLE	1,350	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	4,050	9,000
DA	-	4,500
ESF	4,050	4,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.4 Civil Society	3,300	1,500
DA	1,500	750
ESF	1,800	750
ES Education and Social Services	5,850	5,500
ES.1 Basic Education	5,850	5,500
DA	4,500	2,750
ESF	1,350	2,750
EG Economic Growth	5,187	3,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,187	2,200
DA	-	1,100
ESF	1,187	1,100
EG.11 Adaptation	4,000	800
DA	3,800	400
ESF	200	400
Oman	5,269	3,000
PS Peace and Security	5,269	3,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	4,269	2,000
FMF	3,424	-
IMET	845	2,000
Syria	70,584	97,000
PS Peace and Security	26,984	54,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	19,984	37,000
ESF	13,849	37,000
INCLE	6,135	-
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	7,000	7,000
NADR	7,000	7,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	10,000
INCLE	-	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	23,200	20,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,900	-
ESF	2,900	-
DR.4 Civil Society	7,300	7,000
ESF	7,300	7,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,000	4,000
ESF	4,000	4,000
DR.6 Human Rights	9,000	9,000
ESF	9,000	9,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	12,000
ES.1 Basic Education	10,000	12,000
ESF	10,000	12,000
EG Economic Growth	10,400	11,000
EG.3 Agriculture	8,000	8,000
ESF	8,000	8,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,400	3,000
ESF	2,400	3,000
Tunisia	96,088	68,300

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(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS Peace and Security	70,338	49,800
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,500	2,000
NADR	5,500	2,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	500
NADR	600	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	61,488	47,300
FMF	60,000	45,000
IMET	1,488	2,300
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,750	-
INCLE	2,750	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,575	14,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,250	4,000
INCLE	3,250	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,000	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,150	3,000
DA	1,150	-
ESF	-	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	7,175	6,000
DA	4,850	-
ESF	2,325	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-
ES.2 Higher Education	2,000	-
ESF	2,000	-
EG Economic Growth	11,175	4,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,175	4,500
DA	1,000	-
ESF	5,175	4,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,000	-
DA	3,500	-
ESF	1,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	260,000	259,000
PS Peace and Security	37,380	28,800
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	1,000
NADR	1,000	1,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	36,380	27,800
INCLE	36,380	27,800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	35,664	30,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,620	5,200
INCLE	3,620	5,200
DR.2 Good Governance	9,800	10,000
ESF	9,800	10,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	2,000
ESF	2,000	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	20,244	13,000
ESF	20,244	13,000
HL Health	83,000	63,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	50,000	30,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ESF	50,000	30,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	33,000	33,000
ESF	33,000	33,000
ES Education and Social Services	48,250	71,000
ES.1 Basic Education	25,500	20,000
ESF	25,500	20,000
ES.2 Higher Education	7,000	10,000
ESF	7,000	10,000
ES.4 Social Services	14,250	25,000
ESF	14,250	25,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,500	16,000
ESF	1,500	16,000
EG Economic Growth	54,000	46,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	9,000	17,000
ESF	9,000	17,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	6,000	9,000
ESF	6,000	9,000
EG.11 Adaptation	29,000	10,000
ESF	29,000	10,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	10,000	10,000
ESF	10,000	10,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,706	20,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	12,500
ESF	-	12,500
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,706	7,500
ESF	1,706	7,500
Yemen	32,371	42,550
PS Peace and Security	6,879	7,400
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,229	2,600
ESF	1,629	-
NADR	2,600	2,600
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	650	1,300
ESF	650	1,300
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	3,000
NADR	2,000	3,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	500
IMET	-	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	6,500
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,500
ESF	-	1,500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-
ESF	1,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	1,000
ESF	-	1,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,000	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	2,000	3,000
ESF	2,000	3,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HL Health	11,671	18,350
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	6,450
GHP-USAID	-	6,450
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,671	1,900
ESF	1,671	1,900
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	7,000
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	7,000
ESF	4,000	7,000
EG Economic Growth	5,821	3,300
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,650	1,800
ESF	2,650	1,800
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,171	500
ESF	2,171	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	1,000
ESF	1,000	1,000
MENA Opportunity Fund	-	90,000
PS Peace and Security	-	15,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	15,000
ESF	-	15,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	20,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
HL Health	-	12,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	2,500
ESF	-	2,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	10,000
ESF	-	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	-	10,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	10,000
ESF	-	10,000
EG Economic Growth	-	32,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	10,000
ESF	-	10,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	7,500
ESF	-	7,500
EG.11 Adaptation	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	5,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ESF	-	5,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	-	500
PS Peace and Security	-	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	500
ESF	-	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	25,500	27,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,463	5,905
DR.2 Good Governance	830	1,430
ESF	830	1,430
DR.4 Civil Society	2,633	4,475
ESF	2,633	4,475
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	2,037	1,295
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,537	795
ESF	1,537	795
EG.6 Workforce Development	500	500
ESF	500	500
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	6,000	5,000
PS Peace and Security	5,500	5,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,500	5,000
ESF	5,500	5,000
HL Health	500	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	500	-
ESF	500	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	24,000	24,000
PS Peace and Security	24,000	24,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	24,000	24,000
PKO	24,000	24,000
Near East Regional Democracy	55,000	65,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	55,000	65,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,600	22,250
ESF	4,600	22,250
DR.4 Civil Society	18,650	-
ESF	18,650	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	16,750	23,750
ESF	16,750	23,750
DR.6 Human Rights	15,000	19,000
ESF	15,000	19,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	50,000	50,000
PS Peace and Security	10,500	10,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,500	10,500
ESF	10,500	10,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,000	13,000
DR.4 Civil Society	13,000	13,000
ESF	13,000	13,000
EG Economic Growth	26,500	26,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.2 Trade and Investment	10,000	10,000
ESF	10,000	10,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	4,000	4,000
ESF	4,000	4,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	9,500	9,500
ESF	9,500	9,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	3,000	3,000
ESF	3,000	3,000
State NEA Regional	6,750	24,310
PS Peace and Security	6,750	14,810
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,140	9,600
NADR	2,140	9,600
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,760	5,210
NADR	3,760	5,210
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	850	-
INCLE	850	-
EG Economic Growth	-	9,500
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	2,000
ESF	-	2,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	7,500
ESF	-	7,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	20,723	20,973
PS Peace and Security	680	586
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	23	-
ESF	23	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	657	586
DA	-	586
ESF	657	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,586	4,494
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	294
DA	-	294
DR.2 Good Governance	300	1,100
DA	-	1,100
ESF	300	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,536	1,200
DA	-	1,200
ESF	1,536	-
DR.6 Human Rights	750	900
DA	-	900
ESF	750	-
HL Health	600	1,566
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	331	950
ESF	331	700
GHP-USAID	-	250
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	184	-
ESF	184	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	85	616
ESF	85	616
ES Education and Social Services	11,723	4,850
ES.1 Basic Education	2,723	3,345
DA	-	3,345
ESF	2,723	-
ES.2 Higher Education	9,000	1,505
DA	9,000	1,505
EG Economic Growth	5,134	9,477
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	65	-
ESF	65	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	405	1,650
DA	-	1,250
ESF	405	400
EG.3 Agriculture	1,750	777
DA	-	777
ESF	1,750	-
EG.4 Financial Sector	65	-
ESF	65	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	750
DA	-	750
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,635	-
ESF	1,635	-
EG.10 Environment	114	300
ESF	114	300
EG.11 Adaptation	-	6,000
ESF	-	6,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,100	-
ESF	1,100	-
South and Central Asia	1,009,518	1,223,542
Afghanistan	155,881	142,881
PS Peace and Security	20,000	18,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	4,500	3,000
INCLE	4,500	3,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	500	-
ESF	500	-
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	2,000
ESF	-	2,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	8,000
ESF	-	8,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	15,000	5,000
NADR	15,000	5,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	23,000	13,958
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,500	-
INCLE	1,500	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,818	-
ESF	1,818	-
DR.4 Civil Society	8,882	5,583

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ESF	8,882	5,583
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	5,000	5,583
ESF	5,000	5,583
DR.6 Human Rights	5,800	2,792
ESF	5,800	2,792
HL Health	42,039	23,292
HL.2 Tuberculosis	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	4,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	2,000
ESF	-	2,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	15,000	9,292
ESF	15,000	9,292
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	15,039	-
ESF	15,039	-
ES Education and Social Services	45,842	35,000
ES.1 Basic Education	20,842	20,000
ESF	20,842	20,000
ES.2 Higher Education	20,000	15,000
ESF	20,000	15,000
ES.4 Social Services	5,000	-
ESF	5,000	-
EG Economic Growth	25,000	52,631
EG.3 Agriculture	25,000	45,631
ESF	25,000	45,631
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	2,000
ESF	-	2,000
Bangladesh	206,785	237,140
PS Peace and Security	3,585	8,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	2,000
DA	500	2,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	2,000	4,100
DA	2,000	4,100
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,085	1,900
IMET	1,085	1,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	33,300	34,185
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,750	5,000
DA	1,750	5,000
DR.2 Good Governance	2,400	9,000
DA	2,400	9,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,500	6,000
DA	10,500	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	12,150	8,685
DA	12,150	8,685
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,000	1,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	4,000	1,500
DR.6 Human Rights	2,500	4,000
DA	2,500	4,000
HL Health	87,500	87,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	22,000	21,500
GHP-USAID	22,000	21,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	10,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	11,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	21,500	21,500
GHP-USAID	21,500	21,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	20,000	22,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	22,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,000	1,000
DA	4,000	1,000
HL.9 Nutrition	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	13,000	9,820
ES.1 Basic Education	13,000	6,300
DA	13,000	6,300
ES.2 Higher Education	-	3,520
DA	-	3,520
EG Economic Growth	64,000	93,115
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
EG.3 Agriculture	42,000	48,000
DA	42,000	48,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,500	8,160
DA	3,500	8,160
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,000	4,455
DA	2,000	4,455
EG.10 Environment	10,500	10,500
DA	10,500	10,500
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	6,000
DA	2,000	6,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	7,000
DA	2,000	7,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,000	7,000
DA	2,000	7,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	5,400	5,020
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,400	3,020
DA	3,400	3,020
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	2,000	2,000
DA	2,000	2,000
Bhutan	1,000	2,200
PS Peace and Security	-	200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	200
IMET	-	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.2 Good Governance	-	1,000
ESF	-	1,000
ES Education and Social Services	500	-
ES.1 Basic Education	500	-
ESF	500	-
EG Economic Growth	500	1,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	100	-
ESF	100	-
EG.10 Environment	100	-
ESF	100	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	300	-
ESF	300	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	1,000
ESF	-	1,000
India	116,354	133,460
PS Peace and Security	1,901	2,795
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800
NADR	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,101	1,995
IMET	1,101	1,995
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	7,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,000
DA	-	4,000
ESF	3,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
HL Health	70,353	52,974
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	19,153	-
GHP-STATE	19,153	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	20,000	20,000
GHP-USAID	20,000	20,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	7,000	9,500
GHP-USAID	7,000	9,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	9,500	8,700
GHP-USAID	9,500	8,700
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	10,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	10,000	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,700	4,774
DA	4,700	4,774
ES Education and Social Services	15,500	3,000
ES.1 Basic Education	7,500	3,000
DA	6,000	3,000
ESF	1,500	-
ES.4 Social Services	8,000	-
ESF	8,000	-
EG Economic Growth	25,600	67,691
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	-
DA	1,000	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	630	2,000
DA	630	2,000
EG.10 Environment	8,470	13,726
DA	8,470	13,726
EG.11 Adaptation	1,200	12,000
DA	1,200	12,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	8,800	32,465
DA	1,000	32,465
ESF	7,800	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,500	7,500
DA	5,500	7,500
Kazakhstan	18,234	19,150
PS Peace and Security	4,994	5,650
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800
NADR	800	800
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	307	367
INCLE	307	367
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	653	733
INCLE	653	733
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	900	750
AEECA	500	250
INCLE	400	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	794	1,100
IMET	794	1,100
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	1,540	1,900
INCLE	1,540	1,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,600	3,105
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,102	400
AEECA	1,102	400
DR.2 Good Governance	100	905
AEECA	-	405
INCLE	100	500
DR.4 Civil Society	981	700
AEECA	981	700
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	417	750
AEECA	417	750
DR.6 Human Rights	-	350
AEECA	-	350
HL Health	8,640	8,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,640	-
GHP-STATE	2,640	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	600	995
ES.1 Basic Education	400	595
AEECA	400	595
ES.2 Higher Education	200	400
AEECA	200	400

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG Economic Growth	1,400	1,400
EG.2 Trade and Investment	200	150
AEECA	200	150
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	167
AEECA	-	167
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	500	-
AEECA	500	-
EG.10 Environment	-	583
AEECA	-	583
EG.12 Clean Energy	700	500
AEECA	700	500
Kyrgyz Republic	40,390	38,650
PS Peace and Security	4,092	3,100
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,100	950
AEECA	1,100	700
INCLE	-	250
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,000	1,000
NADR	2,000	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	342	500
IMET	342	500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	650	650
INCLE	650	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	13,755	12,785
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,237	2,455
AEECA	2,237	2,455
DR.2 Good Governance	2,841	2,720
AEECA	1,841	1,720
INCLE	1,000	1,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,553	1,300
AEECA	1,553	1,300
DR.4 Civil Society	4,315	4,000
AEECA	4,315	4,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,355	2,020
AEECA	2,355	2,020
DR.6 Human Rights	454	290
AEECA	454	290
HL Health	13,693	12,250
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,693	-
GHP-STATE	3,693	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	6,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,500
HL.9 Nutrition	-	750
AEECA	-	750
ES Education and Social Services	4,000	4,250
ES.1 Basic Education	4,000	4,000
AEECA	4,000	4,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES.2 Higher Education	-	250
AEECA	-	250
EG Economic Growth	4,850	6,265
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,015
AEECA	-	1,015
EG.3 Agriculture	750	-
AEECA	750	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,100	3,551
AEECA	4,100	3,551
EG.10 Environment	-	679
AEECA	-	679
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	1,020
AEECA	-	1,020
Maldives	8,671	13,535
PS Peace and Security	471	1,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	500
ESF	-	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	471	500
IMET	471	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	3,835
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	250	2,200
DA	-	1,500
ESF	250	700
DR.2 Good Governance	500	1,135
DA	500	1,135
DR.4 Civil Society	750	500
DA	-	500
ESF	750	-
EG Economic Growth	6,700	8,700
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,500	3,500
DA	2,500	3,500
EG.10 Environment	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	3,200	4,200
DA	2,200	4,200
ESF	1,000	-
Nepal	125,693	150,962
PS Peace and Security	1,951	3,175
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,000	1,200
DA	1,000	1,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	951	1,975
IMET	951	1,975
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	25,200
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	2,000	2,500
DA	2,000	2,500
DR.2 Good Governance	1,000	4,700
DA	-	4,700
ESF	1,000	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	6,500
DA	-	6,500
DR.4 Civil Society	-	6,500
DA	-	6,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	5,000
DA	-	5,000
HL Health	56,342	47,100
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	5,432	-
GHP-STATE	5,432	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	17,100	15,000
DA	2,100	-
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	17,310	15,000
GHP-USAID	17,310	15,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	4,500	3,600
DA	4,500	3,600
HL.9 Nutrition	8,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	17,000	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	17,000	10,000
DA	17,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	44,400	59,487
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,000
DA	-	4,000
EG.3 Agriculture	25,100	24,000
DA	22,600	24,000
ESF	2,500	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	11,087
DA	-	11,087
EG.10 Environment	10,500	3,100
DA	3,000	3,100
ESF	7,500	-
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	11,000
DA	3,000	11,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,800	6,300
DA	1,000	6,300
ESF	4,800	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	6,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	6,000
DA	1,500	6,000
ESF	1,500	-
Pakistan	97,790	135,150
PS Peace and Security	28,176	24,750
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	-
INCLE	1,000	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	650

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
NADR	-	650
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	5,900	3,000
INCLE	5,900	3,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,500	4,900
ESF	3,500	4,900
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	2,676	3,500
IMET	2,676	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	15,100	12,700
INCLE	15,100	12,700
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,500	13,332
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	1,338
ESF	-	38
INCLE	3,000	1,300
DR.2 Good Governance	537	5,975
ESF	537	5,975
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000	3,000
ESF	7,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	5,963	2,019
ESF	5,963	2,019
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	206
ESF	-	206
DR.6 Human Rights	1,000	794
ESF	1,000	794
HL Health	30,500	32,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	14,000	10,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	10,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	8,000	11,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	11,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,500	6,000
GHP-USAID	3,500	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	15,614	12,768
ES.1 Basic Education	15,614	5,233
ESF	15,614	5,233
ES.2 Higher Education	-	7,535
ESF	-	7,535
EG Economic Growth	6,000	52,300
EG.2 Trade and Investment	500	6,300
ESF	500	6,300
EG.3 Agriculture	2,500	5,000
ESF	2,500	5,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	4,000
ESF	1,000	4,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	28,000
ESF	-	28,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	9,000
ESF	2,000	9,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
Sri Lanka	42,887	59,050
PS Peace and Security	9,737	10,047
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	350	997
DA	350	-
ESF	-	997
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	450
ESF	-	450
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	8,500	7,350
NADR	8,500	7,350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	887	1,250
IMET	887	1,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,100	17,050
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,650	2,650
DA	2,650	2,650
ESF	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	3,150	700
DA	3,150	-
ESF	-	700
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	1,500
DA	2,000	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	5,859	8,100
DA	4,859	7,600
ESF	1,000	500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,441	4,100
DA	2,441	3,300
ESF	-	800
ES Education and Social Services	500	250
ES.2 Higher Education	500	-
DA	500	-
ES.4 Social Services	-	250
ESF	-	250
EG Economic Growth	15,550	31,703
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	2,690
DA	-	2,690
ESF	1,000	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,690
DA	-	2,690
EG.3 Agriculture	-	10,000
DA	-	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	7,050	3,410
DA	5,700	3,410
ESF	1,350	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,650	-
ESF	1,650	-
EG.10 Environment	1,500	3,513
DA	1,500	3,513
EG.11 Adaptation	2,350	5,000
DA	2,350	5,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	4,400
DA	2,000	4,400
Tajikistan	56,008	54,360
PS Peace and Security	8,348	8,710
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	210
AEECA	-	210
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,000
INCLE	1,000	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	800	550
AEECA	550	300
INCLE	250	250
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	2,500	2,500
NADR	2,500	2,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	48	450
IMET	48	450
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,000	4,000
INCLE	4,000	4,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,300	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	750	500
AEECA	-	500
INCLE	750	-
DR.2 Good Governance	1,505	1,471
AEECA	1,505	1,471
DR.4 Civil Society	868	1,200
AEECA	868	1,200
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	177	429
AEECA	177	429
DR.6 Human Rights	-	400
AEECA	-	400
HL Health	21,510	18,700
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,510	-
GHP-STATE	3,510	-
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	6,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	6,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	1,500	1,200
GHP-USAID	1,500	1,200
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	-	400
AEECA	-	400
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,000	2,600
AEECA	3,000	2,600
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	5,200	7,400
ES.1 Basic Education	5,000	7,200
AEECA	5,000	7,200
ES.2 Higher Education	200	200

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
AEECA	200	200
EG Economic Growth	17,650	15,550
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	700
AEECA	-	700
EG.3 Agriculture	12,000	10,000
AEECA	12,000	10,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,300	2,000
AEECA	2,300	2,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	1,400
AEECA	-	1,400
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	850	-
AEECA	850	-
EG.11 Adaptation	500	950
AEECA	500	950
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	500
AEECA	2,000	500
Turkmenistan	3,969	5,350
PS Peace and Security	369	450
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	300	250
AEECA	300	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	69	200
IMET	69	200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	2,100
DR.2 Good Governance	500	650
AEECA	500	650
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,450
AEECA	1,000	1,450
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	775
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	775
AEECA	1,000	775
EG Economic Growth	1,100	2,025
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	580
AEECA	-	580
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	185
AEECA	500	185
EG.6 Workforce Development	600	820
AEECA	600	820
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	140
AEECA	-	140
EG.11 Adaptation	-	150
AEECA	-	150
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	150
AEECA	-	150
Uzbekistan	47,218	49,000
PS Peace and Security	2,818	2,700
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	500
AEECA	-	500
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
NADR	500	-
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	200	200
INCLE	200	200
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,800	1,500
AEECA	1,000	700
INCLE	800	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	318	500
IMET	318	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	16,500	18,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	8,680	8,400
AEECA	5,480	5,200
INCLE	3,200	3,200
DR.2 Good Governance	2,840	3,800
AEECA	2,040	3,000
INCLE	800	800
DR.4 Civil Society	3,024	3,700
AEECA	3,024	3,700
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	1,956	1,415
AEECA	1,956	1,415
DR.6 Human Rights	-	685
AEECA	-	685
HL Health	10,000	11,500
HL.2 Tuberculosis	6,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	6,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	5,500
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,500
ES Education and Social Services	10,500	9,740
ES.1 Basic Education	10,000	8,990
AEECA	10,000	8,990
ES.2 Higher Education	500	750
AEECA	500	750
EG Economic Growth	7,400	7,060
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	1,000
AEECA	1,500	1,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,000
AEECA	1,500	1,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	500
AEECA	-	500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,000	2,461
AEECA	2,000	2,461
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,400	-
AEECA	1,400	-
EG.10 Environment	-	619
AEECA	-	619
EG.11 Adaptation	1,000	1,480
AEECA	1,000	1,480
Central Asia Regional	49,648	68,700
PS Peace and Security	16,303	31,450

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,003	10,000
AEECA	-	2,000
NADR	10,003	8,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	2,000	1,950
INCLE	2,000	1,950
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	900	5,500
AEECA	-	5,000
INCLE	900	500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,400	1,500
AEECA	750	1,000
INCLE	650	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	7,000
AEECA	-	7,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	4,000
FMF	-	4,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,500
INCLE	2,000	1,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,784	3,750
DR.2 Good Governance	2,059	500
AEECA	1,159	-
INCLE	900	500
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	30	-
AEECA	30	-
DR.4 Civil Society	3,500	2,000
AEECA	3,500	2,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	4,195	1,250
AEECA	4,195	1,250
HL Health	3,000	2,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	2,000	2,000
GHP-USAID	2,000	2,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,000	-
AEECA	1,000	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	1,600
ES.1 Basic Education	1,500	1,000
AEECA	1,500	1,000
ES.2 Higher Education	500	600
AEECA	500	600
EG Economic Growth	18,561	29,900
EG.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	12,000
AEECA	3,000	12,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,061	7,462
AEECA	2,061	7,462
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,000	-
AEECA	1,000	-
EG.10 Environment	4,000	4,123
AEECA	4,000	4,123
EG.11 Adaptation	3,500	1,500
AEECA	3,500	1,500

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.12 Clean Energy	5,000	4,815
AEECA	5,000	4,815
State South and Central Asia Regional	37,990	112,954
PS Peace and Security	24,890	55,910
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	6,000
NADR	6,000	6,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,540	3,660
NADR	3,540	3,660
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	10,000	41,250
FMF	10,000	41,250
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	5,350	5,000
INCLE	5,350	5,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	7,100	6,520
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,100	6,520
ESF	-	3,520
INCLE	4,100	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	1,000	-
ESF	1,000	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,000	-
ESF	2,000	-
HL Health	-	35,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	35,000
GHP-STATE	-	35,000
EG Economic Growth	6,000	15,524
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,250	6,110
ESF	2,250	6,110
EG.4 Financial Sector	200	-
ESF	200	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,550	2,250
ESF	1,550	2,250
EG.7 Modern Energy Services	1,400	-
ESF	1,400	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	2,500
ESF	-	2,500
EG.10 Environment	600	3,957
ESF	600	3,957
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	707
ESF	-	707
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	1,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,000	1,000
DA	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	2,040,421	2,470,653
Argentina	632	800
PS Peace and Security	632	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	632	800
IMET	632	800
Bahamas, The	210	250

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS Peace and Security	210	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	210	250
IMET	210	250
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	14,621	24,000
PS Peace and Security	371	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	371	1,000
IMET	371	1,000
HL Health	-	2,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	2,500
GHP-USAID	-	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	2,000
ES.1 Basic Education	1,000	2,000
DA	1,000	2,000
EG Economic Growth	8,500	18,500
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	4,000	-
DA	4,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	4,500	15,000
DA	4,500	15,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	3,500
DA	-	3,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	4,750	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	4,750	-
DA	4,750	-
Belize	245	250
PS Peace and Security	245	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	245	250
IMET	245	250
Brazil	29,781	42,000
PS Peace and Security	781	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	781	1,000
IMET	781	1,000
HL Health	4,000	6,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	6,000
EG Economic Growth	25,000	35,000
EG.10 Environment	20,000	17,000
DA	20,000	17,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	5,000	18,000
DA	5,000	18,000
Chile	434	650
PS Peace and Security	434	650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	434	650
IMET	434	650
Colombia	484,337	444,025
PS Peace and Security	298,301	232,233
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	141,438	102,934
ESF	51,438	29,034
INCLE	90,000	73,900

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	22,000	18,400
INCLE	22,000	18,400
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	16,887	13,674
DA	11,737	3,408
ESF	5,150	10,266
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	21,000	10,000
NADR	21,000	10,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	41,476	40,025
FMF	40,000	38,025
IMET	1,476	2,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	55,500	47,200
INCLE	55,500	47,200
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	61,175	76,310
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	27,729	40,886
DA	5,623	20,386
ESF	606	-
INCLE	21,500	20,500
DR.2 Good Governance	10,045	15,880
DA	9,625	15,880
ESF	420	-
DR.4 Civil Society	10,901	7,543
DA	3,651	7,543
ESF	7,250	-
DR.6 Human Rights	12,500	12,001
DA	9,101	12,001
ESF	3,399	-
HL Health	11,861	9,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,861	-
GHP-STATE	2,861	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	4,000
ES Education and Social Services	14,850	35,782
ES.1 Basic Education	4,750	-
ESF	4,750	-
ES.2 Higher Education	1,000	-
ESF	1,000	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	6,900	25,070
DA	2,000	25,070
ESF	4,900	-
ES.4 Social Services	2,200	10,712
DA	-	10,712
ESF	2,200	-
EG Economic Growth	81,300	57,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	12,000
DA	-	8,000
ESF	-	4,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.10 Environment	24,950	5,000
DA	5,900	-
ESF	19,050	5,000
EG.11 Adaptation	18,700	7,500
DA	9,950	-
ESF	8,750	7,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	12,150	8,500
DA	5,150	-
ESF	7,000	8,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	25,500	24,000
DA	7,500	-
ESF	18,000	24,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	16,850	33,700
HA.3 Migration Management	16,850	33,700
DA	9,763	-
ESF	7,087	33,700
Costa Rica	8,183	600
PS Peace and Security	8,183	600
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,183	600
FMF	7,500	-
IMET	683	600
Cuba	20,000	20,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,000	20,000
DR.4 Civil Society	11,030	10,915
ESF	11,030	10,915
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	5,280	5,625
ESF	5,280	5,625
DR.6 Human Rights	3,690	3,460
ESF	3,690	3,460
Dominican Republic	43,460	46,545
PS Peace and Security	465	650
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	465	650
IMET	465	650
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	7,895
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	1,500
DA	-	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	-
DA	3,000	-
DR.4 Civil Society	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	4,395
DA	-	4,395
HL Health	22,335	24,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	21,303	20,000
GHP-STATE	21,303	20,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	4,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,032	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	1,032	-
ES Education and Social Services	6,000	4,800
ES.1 Basic Education	6,000	4,800
DA	6,000	4,800
EG Economic Growth	11,000	9,200
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,600	1,500
DA	1,600	1,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	2,000	-
DA	2,000	-
EG.10 Environment	2,000	-
DA	2,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	5,400	7,700
DA	5,400	7,700
HA Humanitarian Assistance	660	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	660	-
DA	660	-
Ecuador	45,554	48,600
PS Peace and Security	15,419	21,600
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,662	9,750
INCLE	5,662	9,750
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	1,000
NADR	-	1,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,292	5,600
FMF	5,000	5,000
IMET	292	600
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	4,465	5,250
INCLE	4,465	5,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,135	7,150
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,135	-
INCLE	3,135	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,866	4,650
DA	4,866	4,650
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	30	-
DA	30	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	3,104	1,500
DA	3,104	1,500
HL Health	1,000	-
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	1,000	-
DA	1,000	-
EG Economic Growth	18,000	19,850
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	850	-
DA	850	-
EG.10 Environment	10,000	11,000
DA	10,000	11,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,150	1,850
DA	4,150	1,850

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	3,000	7,000
DA	3,000	7,000
El Salvador	98,652	124,800
PS Peace and Security	400	800
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	400	800
IMET	400	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	35,400	46,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,508	5,500
DA	4,508	5,500
DR.2 Good Governance	21,497	28,000
DA	21,497	28,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	1,500
DA	4,000	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	3,995	6,400
DA	3,995	6,400
DR.6 Human Rights	1,400	4,600
DA	1,400	4,600
HL Health	14,252	5,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	10,252	-
GHP-STATE	10,252	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	24,600	18,911
ES.1 Basic Education	22,300	15,283
DA	22,300	15,283
ES.2 Higher Education	2,300	3,628
DA	2,300	3,628
EG Economic Growth	24,000	54,089
EG.2 Trade and Investment	2,700	12,000
DA	2,700	12,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	14,000	25,000
DA	14,000	25,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	7,300	13,289
DA	7,300	13,289
EG.11 Adaptation	-	3,800
DA	-	3,800
Guatemala	117,442	164,502
PS Peace and Security	2,082	2,500
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	1,700	1,700
DA	1,700	1,700
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	382	800
IMET	382	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,300	21,107
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	670	-
DA	670	-
DR.2 Good Governance	6,881	14,107
DA	6,881	14,107
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,739	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	1,739	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,500
DA	2,000	2,500
DR.6 Human Rights	3,010	4,500
DA	3,010	4,500
HL Health	35,060	29,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	12,560	-
GHP-STATE	12,560	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	6,000	8,000
GHP-USAID	6,000	8,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	2,500
GHP-USAID	3,000	2,500
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	5,500	10,000
GHP-USAID	5,500	10,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	3,500	4,000
DA	3,500	4,000
HL.9 Nutrition	4,500	4,500
GHP-USAID	4,500	4,500
ES Education and Social Services	14,014	15,000
ES.1 Basic Education	11,514	12,000
DA	11,514	12,000
ES.2 Higher Education	2,500	3,000
DA	2,500	3,000
EG Economic Growth	51,986	96,895
EG.3 Agriculture	13,500	23,350
DA	13,500	23,350
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	5,500	23,350
DA	5,500	23,350
EG.6 Workforce Development	11,636	21,795
DA	11,636	21,795
EG.10 Environment	8,000	7,500
DA	8,000	7,500
EG.11 Adaptation	4,000	6,000
DA	4,000	6,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	3,350	6,000
DA	3,350	6,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	6,000	8,900
DA	6,000	8,900
Guyana	190	250
PS Peace and Security	190	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	190	250
IMET	190	250
Haiti	222,428	291,455
PS Peace and Security	30,347	45,255
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	5,000
INCLE	-	5,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	47	255
IMET	47	255

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	30,300	40,000
INCLE	30,300	40,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	26,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	4,500	4,000
DA	4,500	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,000
DA	-	4,000
ESF	3,000	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	10,000
DA	2,000	10,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	2,250
DA	-	2,250
DR.6 Human Rights	500	6,000
DA	500	6,000
HL Health	137,381	144,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	103,081	100,000
GHP-STATE	103,081	100,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	4,000
GHP-USAID	-	4,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	14,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	8,000	12,000
GHP-USAID	8,000	12,000
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	9,800	11,500
DA	9,800	11,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	3,000
GHP-USAID	2,500	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	12,720	6,500
ES.1 Basic Education	7,700	6,500
DA	7,700	6,500
ES.4 Social Services	5,020	-
DA	2,520	-
ESF	2,500	-
EG Economic Growth	30,980	56,950
EG.3 Agriculture	10,500	15,450
DA	10,500	15,450
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,787	5,000
DA	2,787	5,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,182	6,000
DA	1,182	6,000
EG.10 Environment	2,011	8,000
DA	2,011	8,000
EG.11 Adaptation	10,500	11,500
DA	10,500	11,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,000	11,000
DA	4,000	11,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	12,000
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	1,000	-
HA.3 Migration Management	-	12,000
DA	-	12,000
Honduras	107,878	136,450
PS Peace and Security	372	14,196
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	3,500
DA	-	3,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	9,896
DA	-	9,896
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	372	800
IMET	372	800
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	32,600	32,075
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	7,415	-
DA	7,415	-
DR.2 Good Governance	20,395	20,877
DA	20,395	20,877
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	900
DA	-	900
DR.4 Civil Society	4,217	7,198
DA	4,217	7,198
DR.6 Human Rights	573	3,100
DA	573	3,100
HL Health	12,506	6,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	7,506	-
GHP-STATE	7,506	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	5,000	6,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	6,000
ES Education and Social Services	16,000	20,629
ES.1 Basic Education	16,000	19,629
DA	16,000	19,629
ES.5 Social Assistance	-	1,000
DA	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	46,400	63,550
EG.3 Agriculture	18,000	27,150
DA	18,000	27,150
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	12,500	6,400
DA	12,500	6,400
EG.6 Workforce Development	5,900	9,000
DA	5,900	9,000
EG.10 Environment	4,000	5,000
DA	4,000	5,000
EG.11 Adaptation	6,000	10,000
DA	6,000	10,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	4,000
DA	-	4,000
Jamaica	24,300	11,750

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PS Peace and Security	597	750
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	597	750
IMET	597	750
HL Health	17,203	5,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	13,203	-
GHP-STATE	13,203	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	4,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,000
EG Economic Growth	4,500	6,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	500	-
DA	500	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,500	-
DA	1,500	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,500	3,000
DA	2,500	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	2,000	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	2,000	-
DA	2,000	-
Mexico	127,107	111,400
PS Peace and Security	42,407	27,700
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160	1,000
NADR	1,160	1,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	13,500	9,000
INCLE	13,500	9,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	8,000	6,000
INCLE	8,000	6,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,247	1,700
IMET	1,247	1,700
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	18,500	10,000
INCLE	18,500	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	56,000	60,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	31,002	32,000
ESF	7,002	9,000
INCLE	24,000	23,000
DR.2 Good Governance	14,228	13,000
ESF	14,228	13,000
DR.4 Civil Society	3,900	5,000
ESF	3,900	5,000
DR.6 Human Rights	6,870	10,000
ESF	6,870	10,000
EG Economic Growth	28,700	23,700
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	6,050	2,700
ESF	6,050	2,700
EG.12 Clean Energy	7,650	7,000
DA	3,950	-
ESF	3,700	7,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	15,000	14,000
ESF	15,000	14,000
Nicaragua	16,960	15,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	15,000	15,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,350	-
DA	2,350	-
DR.4 Civil Society	9,900	9,500
DA	9,900	9,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	2,750	3,500
DA	2,750	3,500
DR.6 Human Rights	-	2,000
DA	-	2,000
HL Health	1,960	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,960	-
GHP-STATE	1,960	-
Panama	12,507	1,225
PS Peace and Security	1,225	1,225
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500
NADR	500	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	725	725
IMET	725	725
HL Health	11,282	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	11,282	-
GHP-STATE	11,282	-
Paraguay	4,343	4,500
PS Peace and Security	343	500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	343	500
IMET	343	500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	3,000	4,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,475	1,300
DA	1,475	1,300
DR.2 Good Governance	1,525	2,700
DA	1,525	2,700
EG Economic Growth	1,000	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,000	-
DA	1,000	-
Peru	109,134	107,635
PS Peace and Security	67,425	58,635
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	57,800	51,235
DA	14,500	12,535
INCLE	43,300	38,700
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,000	1,000
INCLE	1,000	1,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	500	500
DA	500	500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	-	2,500
DA	-	2,500
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	1,000	2,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
NADR	1,000	2,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	6,625	800
FMF	6,000	-
IMET	625	800
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	500	600
INCLE	500	600
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	6,200	4,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	3,000	1,000
INCLE	3,000	1,000
DR.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,000
DA	3,000	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	200	-
DA	200	-
DR.6 Human Rights	-	500
DA	-	500
HL Health	8,038	8,500
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	2,038	-
GHP-STATE	2,038	-
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	6,000	8,500
GHP-USAID	6,000	8,500
EG Economic Growth	27,471	26,000
EG.3 Agriculture	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
EG.10 Environment	16,571	9,000
DA	16,571	9,000
EG.11 Adaptation	3,900	4,500
DA	3,900	4,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	7,000	9,500
DA	7,000	9,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	10,000
HA.3 Migration Management	-	10,000
DA	-	10,000
Suriname	162	250
PS Peace and Security	162	250
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	162	250
IMET	162	250
Trinidad and Tobago	1,735	350
PS Peace and Security	293	350
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	293	350
IMET	293	350
HL Health	1,442	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,442	-
GHP-STATE	1,442	-
Uruguay	347	400
PS Peace and Security	347	400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	347	400
IMET	347	400
Venezuela	48,600	54,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	40,000	50,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	1,000	-
ESF	1,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	4,450	7,000
ESF	4,450	7,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,700	6,000
ESF	6,700	6,000
DR.4 Civil Society	15,925	20,000
ESF	15,925	20,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	6,825	9,000
ESF	6,825	9,000
DR.6 Human Rights	5,100	8,000
ESF	5,100	8,000
HL Health	8,600	4,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	3,600	-
GHP-STATE	3,600	-
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	5,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	4,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	5,000	-
DR.2 Good Governance	5,000	-
ESF	5,000	-
State Central America Regional	278,000	417,800
PS Peace and Security	103,576	145,475
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	23,100	47,075
INCLE	23,100	47,075
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	35,426	49,500
INCLE	35,426	49,500
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	10,000	10,500
FMF	10,000	10,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	33,050	33,400
INCLE	33,050	33,400
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	171,124	207,350
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	68,273	88,577
ESF	4,849	27,352
INCLE	63,424	61,225
DR.2 Good Governance	95,930	77,797
ESF	95,930	77,797
DR.4 Civil Society	5,000	24,144
ESF	5,000	24,144
DR.6 Human Rights	1,921	16,832
ESF	1,921	16,832
HL Health	-	43,600
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	43,600
GHP-STATE	-	43,600
EG Economic Growth	3,300	21,375

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,300	625
ESF	1,300	625
EG.3 Agriculture	-	4,000
ESF	-	4,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	2,000	3,125
ESF	2,000	3,125
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	3,625
ESF	-	3,625
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	1,000
ESF	-	1,000
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	102,044	201,910
PS Peace and Security	48,450	55,610
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000	3,000
NADR	3,000	3,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	610
NADR	450	610
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	12,050	6,450
INCLE	12,050	6,450
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	7,850	8,650
INCLE	7,850	8,650
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	3,000	9,000
NADR	3,000	9,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	10,000	20,000
FMF	10,000	20,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	12,100	7,900
INCLE	12,100	7,900
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	45,000	53,955
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	19,320	16,955
ESF	8,920	3,955
INCLE	10,400	13,000
DR.2 Good Governance	10,680	15,801
ESF	10,680	15,801
DR.4 Civil Society	10,000	14,658
ESF	10,000	14,658
DR.6 Human Rights	5,000	6,541
ESF	5,000	6,541
HL Health	194	32,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	194	26,400
GHP-STATE	194	26,400
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	5,600
ESF	-	5,600
ES Education and Social Services	1,000	2,056

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES.4 Social Services	1,000	2,056
ESF	1,000	2,056
EG Economic Growth	7,400	56,989
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	2,000
ESF	-	2,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	1,589
ESF	1,000	1,589
EG.3 Agriculture	700	-
ESF	700	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	19,004
ESF	-	19,004
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,700	28,090
ESF	1,700	28,090
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
EG.10 Environment	-	306
ESF	-	306
EG.11 Adaptation	4,000	1,000
ESF	4,000	1,000
PO Program Development and Oversight	-	1,300
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,300
ESF	-	1,300
USAID Caribbean Development Program	15,438	17,000
EG Economic Growth	15,098	17,000
EG.10 Environment	7,248	-
DA	7,248	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	8,000
DA	-	8,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	7,850	9,000
DA	1,350	9,000
ESF	6,500	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	340	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	340	-
DA	340	-
USAID Central America Regional	35,000	85,178
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	11,000	15,615
DR.2 Good Governance	3,500	10,615
DA	1,500	10,615
ESF	2,000	-
DR.6 Human Rights	7,500	5,000
DA	7,500	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,000	-
ES.1 Basic Education	2,000	-
DA	2,000	-
EG Economic Growth	22,000	63,963
EG.2 Trade and Investment	5,407	16,593
DA	5,407	16,593
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	33,400

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	-	33,400
EG.6 Workforce Development	4,593	-
DA	4,593	-
EG.10 Environment	5,000	-
DA	5,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	5,000	6,870
DA	5,000	6,870
EG.12 Clean Energy	2,000	7,100
DA	2,000	7,100
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,600
HA.3 Migration Management	-	5,600
DA	-	5,600
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	38,697	41,678
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,300	6,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	275	-
DA	275	-
DR.2 Good Governance	542	1,500
DA	542	-
ESF	-	1,500
DR.4 Civil Society	2,818	3,600
DA	1,818	2,100
ESF	1,000	1,500
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	400	-
DA	400	-
DR.6 Human Rights	265	1,400
DA	265	1,400
HL Health	11,000	11,500
HL.3 Malaria	5,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	5,000	5,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	500
GHP-USAID	-	500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	3,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3,000	3,000
GHP-USAID	3,000	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	14,750	12,500
ES.1 Basic Education	11,750	9,000
DA	8,337	9,000
ESF	3,413	-
ES.2 Higher Education	3,000	3,500
DA	3,000	3,500
EG Economic Growth	8,397	11,178
EG.2 Trade and Investment	125	2,100
DA	-	100
ESF	125	2,000
EG.3 Agriculture	3,000	2,000
DA	1,000	2,000
ESF	2,000	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	125	-
ESF	125	-
EG.10 Environment	747	-
DA	747	-
EG.11 Adaptation	2,000	2,578
DA	2,000	2,578
EG.12 Clean Energy	900	1,500
DA	900	1,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	1,500	3,000
DA	1,500	3,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	250	-
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	250	-
DA	250	-
USAID South America Regional	27,000	55,400
EG Economic Growth	15,700	16,100
EG.10 Environment	11,000	8,600
DA	11,000	8,600
EG.11 Adaptation	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	500
DA	-	500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	4,700	4,000
DA	4,700	4,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	11,300	39,300
HA.3 Migration Management	11,300	39,300
DA	11,300	39,300
USAID Asia Regional	25,000	74,300
USAID Asia Regional	25,000	74,300
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,000	4,000
DR.2 Good Governance	500	2,000
DA	500	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	500	2,000
DA	500	2,000
HL Health	8,000	9,500
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	500
GHP-USAID	-	500
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	4,000	4,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	4,000
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	4,000	5,000
GHP-USAID	4,000	5,000
ES Education and Social Services	2,800	1,850
ES.1 Basic Education	2,200	1,250
DA	2,200	1,250
ES.2 Higher Education	600	600
DA	600	600
EG Economic Growth	13,200	58,950
EG.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	200
DA	1,000	200

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.3 Agriculture	2,000	1,950
DA	2,000	1,950
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	-
DA	1,000	-
EG.10 Environment	2,700	1,000
DA	2,700	1,000
EG.11 Adaptation	3,000	52,800
DA	3,000	52,800
EG.12 Clean Energy	1,500	1,500
DA	1,500	1,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	2,000	1,500
DA	2,000	1,500
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	31,000	33,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	31,000	33,000
PS Peace and Security	31,000	33,000
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	31,000	33,000
NADR	31,000	33,000
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	5,645,460	6,499,362
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	5,645,460	6,499,362
EG Economic Growth	50,000	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	50,000	-
FFP	50,000	-
HA Humanitarian Assistance	5,595,460	6,499,362
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,346,121	5,928,659
FFP	1,690,000	1,523,681
IDA	3,656,121	4,404,978
HA.2 Disaster Readiness	249,339	570,703
FFP	-	276,319
IDA	249,339	294,384
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	174,500	201,500
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	3,000	99,500
PS Peace and Security	3,000	91,250
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,000	91,250
CCF	-	60,000
DA	3,000	31,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	8,250
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,125
DA	-	4,125
DR.4 Civil Society	-	4,125
DA	-	4,125
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	80,000	102,000
PS Peace and Security	80,000	102,000
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	80,000	102,000
TI	80,000	102,000
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	91,500	-
PS Peace and Security	87,500	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	87,500	-
CCF	60,000	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DA	25,000	-
ESF	2,500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,000	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	-
DA	750	-
ESF	1,250	-
DR.4 Civil Society	2,000	-
DA	750	-
ESF	1,250	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	3,500	7,500
State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO)	3,500	7,500
PS Peace and Security	3,500	7,500
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	3,500	7,500
ESF	3,500	7,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	217,394	238,747
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	105,600	110,600
PS Peace and Security	105,600	110,600
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	105,600	110,600
ESF	7,500	7,500
NADR	98,100	103,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	111,794	128,147
PS Peace and Security	111,794	128,147
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	111,794	128,147
NADR	111,794	128,147
CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy	17,000	39,394
Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	17,000	39,394
PS Peace and Security	7,000	10,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	7,000	10,000
ESF	7,000	10,000
EG Economic Growth	10,000	29,394
EG.2 Trade and Investment	-	5,000
ESF	-	5,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	10,000	24,394
ESF	10,000	24,394
DDI - Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation	661,728	712,739
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	11,820	30,000
EG Economic Growth	11,820	30,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	11,820	30,000
DA	11,820	30,000
DDI - Center for Education	177,475	121,800
ES Education and Social Services	177,475	121,800
ES.1 Basic Education	167,606	105,000
DA	166,275	105,000
ESF	1,331	-
ES.2 Higher Education	9,869	16,800
DA	9,869	16,800
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	100,667	175,851
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	47,667	47,851

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.6 Human Rights	47,667	47,851
DA	21,867	47,851
ESF	25,800	-
ES Education and Social Services	9,000	10,000
ES.1 Basic Education	9,000	5,000
DA	-	5,000
ESF	9,000	-
ES.2 Higher Education	-	5,000
DA	-	5,000
EG Economic Growth	44,000	118,000
EG.3 Agriculture	20,700	15,000
DA	-	15,000
ESF	20,700	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	5,000	35,000
DA	-	35,000
ESF	5,000	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	18,300	35,000
DA	-	35,000
ESF	18,300	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	20,000
DA	-	20,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	8,000
DA	-	8,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	5,000
DA	-	5,000
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	94,610	86,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	17,340	27,250
DR.4 Civil Society	1,525	2,000
DA	1,525	2,000
DR.6 Human Rights	15,815	25,250
DF	9,850	-
DA	5,965	25,250
ES Education and Social Services	77,270	59,000
ES.4 Social Services	77,270	59,000
DA	50,183	29,000
GHP-USAID	27,087	30,000
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	69,936	139,128
ES Education and Social Services	17,238	17,500
ES.2 Higher Education	17,238	17,500
DA	17,238	17,500
EG Economic Growth	52,698	121,628
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	35,539	27,500
DA	35,539	27,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	997	-
DA	997	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	16,162	94,128
DA	15,177	94,128
ESF	985	-

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DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	133,449	69,710
HL Health	15,325	2,500
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	15,325	2,500
DA	15,325	2,500
ES Education and Social Services	15,325	12,500
ES.2 Higher Education	15,325	12,500
DA	15,325	12,500
EG Economic Growth	102,799	54,710
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	102,011	52,500
DA	89,600	52,500
ESF	12,411	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	788	2,210
DA	788	2,210
DDI - Private Sector Engagement Hub (PSE)	61,070	90,000
EG Economic Growth	61,070	90,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	61,070	90,000
DA	61,070	30,000
ESF	-	60,000
USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI)	12,701	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	4,478	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	643	-
DF	288	-
DA	332	-
ESF	23	-
DR.2 Good Governance	643	-
DF	288	-
DA	332	-
ESF	23	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	643	-
DF	288	-
DA	332	-
ESF	23	-
DR.4 Civil Society	694	-
DF	288	-
DA	383	-
ESF	23	-
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	643	-
DF	288	-
DA	332	-
ESF	23	-
DR.6 Human Rights	1,212	-
DF	438	-
DA	751	-
ESF	23	-
HL Health	236	-
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	236	-
DA	236	-
ES Education and Social Services	2,195	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES.1 Basic Education	394	-
DA	394	-
ES.2 Higher Education	645	-
DA	645	-
ES.4 Social Services	1,156	-
DA	743	-
GHP-USAID	413	-
EG Economic Growth	5,792	-
EG.2 Trade and Investment	180	-
DA	180	-
EG.3 Agriculture	45	-
DA	45	-
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	3,220	-
DA	3,016	-
ESF	204	-
EG.6 Workforce Development	1,212	-
DA	12	-
ESF	1,200	-
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	15	-
DA	15	-
EG.9 Transport Services	21	-
DA	21	-
EG.10 Environment	634	-
DA	592	-
ESF	42	-
EG.11 Adaptation	75	-
DA	75	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	180	-
DA	180	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	210	-
DA	210	-
DRG - Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance	253,587	386,250
Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	253,587	386,250
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	253,587	386,250
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,221	32,041
DF	4,987	-
DA	5,386	32,041
ESF	1,848	-
DR.2 Good Governance	36,937	172,041
DF	5,316	40,000
DA	29,355	132,041
ESF	2,266	-
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	63,396	55,041
DF	58,408	23,000
DA	4,988	32,041
DR.4 Civil Society	97,487	32,041
DF	23,846	-
DA	73,641	32,041

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	27,634	37,042
DF	15,486	8,000
DA	12,148	29,042
DR.6 Human Rights	15,912	58,044
DF	5,479	29,000
DA	5,385	29,044
ESF	5,048	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	283,740	275,725
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	283,740	275,725
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	283,740	275,725
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	121,000	27,200
DF	102,000	13,700
ESF	19,000	13,500
DR.2 Good Governance	30,000	19,700
DF	30,000	5,700
ESF	-	14,000
DR.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	32,950	38,000
DF	32,950	37,000
ESF	-	1,000
DR.4 Civil Society	8,750	83,030
DF	6,500	65,780
ESF	2,250	17,250
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	61,000	43,775
DF	30,000	19,000
ESF	31,000	24,775
DR.6 Human Rights	30,040	64,020
DF	14,000	39,520
ESF	16,040	24,500
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	7,000	7,000
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	7,000	7,000
PS Peace and Security	-	1,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	1,000
ESF	-	1,000
EG Economic Growth	7,000	6,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,000	5,000
ESF	7,000	5,000
EG.9 Transport Services	-	1,000
ESF	-	1,000
ENR - Energy Resources	4,000	74,525
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	4,000	74,525
EG Economic Growth	4,000	74,525
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,000	74,525
ESF	4,000	74,525
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	1,500	3,000
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	1,500	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	575	1,150
ESF	575	1,150

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
DR.4 Civil Society	275	550
ESF	275	550
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	650	1,300
ESF	650	1,300
GH - Global Health	316,877	331,805
Global Health - Core	316,877	331,805
HL Health	316,877	331,805
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	18,655	18,655
GHP-USAID	18,655	18,655
HL.2 Tuberculosis	47,000	47,000
GHP-USAID	47,000	47,000
HL.3 Malaria	60,000	60,000
GHP-USAID	60,000	60,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	80,722	90,100
GHP-USAID	80,722	90,100
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	96,500	102,050
GHP-USAID	96,500	102,050
HL.9 Nutrition	14,000	14,000
GHP-USAID	14,000	14,000
GH - International Partnerships	925,895	925,845
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335
HL Health	20,335	20,335
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	20,335	20,335
GHP-USAID	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	300,000
HL Health	290,000	300,000
HL.6 Maternal and Child Health	290,000	300,000
GHP-USAID	290,000	300,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	397,000	40,000
HL Health	397,000	40,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	397,000	40,000
GHP-USAID	397,000	40,000
GH/IP - Global Health Workers Initiative	-	20,000
HL Health	-	20,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	20,000
GHP-USAID	-	20,000
GH/IP - Health Reserve Fund	-	10,000
HL Health	-	10,000
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	-	10,000
GHP-USAID	-	10,000
GH/IP - HIV Vaccine Research and Development	-	28,710
HL Health	-	28,710
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	28,710
GHP-USAID	-	28,710

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-
HL Health	28,710	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	28,710	-
GHP-USAID	28,710	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	2,500
HL Health	2,500	2,500
HL.9 Nutrition	2,500	2,500
GHP-USAID	2,500	2,500
GH/IP - MDR Financing	19,850	19,800
HL Health	19,850	19,800
HL.2 Tuberculosis	19,850	19,800
GHP-USAID	19,850	19,800
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000
HL Health	45,000	45,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	45,000	45,000
GHP-USAID	45,000	45,000
GH/IP - Multilateral Organizations	-	220,000
HL Health	-	220,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	220,000
GHP-USAID	-	220,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	107,500	114,500
HL Health	107,500	114,500
HL.5 Other Public Health Threats	107,500	114,500
GHP-USAID	107,500	114,500
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000
HL Health	15,000	15,000
HL.2 Tuberculosis	15,000	15,000
GHP-USAID	15,000	15,000
GHSD - Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy	1,999,625	2,919,400
GHSD - Global Health Security	-	2,000
HL Health	-	2,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	2,000
ESF	-	2,000
GHSD - Pandemic Fund	-	500,000
HL Health	-	500,000
HL.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD)	-	500,000
GHP-STATE	-	500,000
PEPFAR - Centrally Supported Systems	25,000	55,000
HL Health	25,000	55,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	25,000	55,000
GHP-STATE	25,000	55,000
PEPFAR - International Partnerships	1,610,000	2,050,000
HL Health	1,610,000	2,050,000
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	1,610,000	2,050,000
GHP-STATE	1,610,000	2,050,000
PEPFAR - Oversight/Management	364,625	312,400
HL Health	364,625	312,400
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	364,625	312,400

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GHP-STATE	364,625	312,400
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	1,800	4,000
State Office of Global Partnerships (E/GP)	1,800	4,000
EG Economic Growth	1,800	4,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,800	-
ESF	1,800	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	4,000
ESF	-	4,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	346,916	464,370
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	-	14,150
PS Peace and Security	-	14,150
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	-	14,150
INCLE	-	14,150
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	2,500	-
DR.6 Human Rights	2,500	-
INCLE	2,500	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	20,000	20,000
PS Peace and Security	20,000	20,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	20,000	20,000
INCLE	20,000	20,000
INL - Demand Reduction	20,000	15,000
PS Peace and Security	20,000	15,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	20,000	15,000
INCLE	20,000	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	20,000
PS Peace and Security	17,000	20,000
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	17,000	20,000
INCLE	17,000	20,000
INL - Fighting Corruption	30,000	25,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	30,000	25,000
DR.2 Good Governance	30,000	25,000
INCLE	30,000	25,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	7,000	7,000
PS Peace and Security	5,500	5,500
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	3,095	3,095
INCLE	3,095	3,095
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	2,405	2,405
INCLE	2,405	2,405
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	1,500	1,500
DR.2 Good Governance	1,500	1,500
INCLE	1,500	1,500
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	37,925	39,000
PS Peace and Security	37,925	39,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	37,925	39,000
INCLE	37,925	39,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	38,400	60,400
PS Peace and Security	38,400	60,400

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PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	38,400	60,400
INCLE	38,400	60,400
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	29,000
PS Peace and Security	68,150	29,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	68,150	29,000
INCLE	68,150	29,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	3,500
PS Peace and Security	3,000	3,500
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,500
INCLE	3,000	3,500
INL - Knowledge Management	22,000	13,500
PS Peace and Security	10,000	9,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	10,000	9,000
INCLE	10,000	9,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	12,000	4,500
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,000	4,500
INCLE	12,000	4,500
INL - Program Development and Support	71,526	217,820
PS Peace and Security	56,893	174,086
PS.3 Counter-Narcotics	19,478	56,578
INCLE	19,478	56,578
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	13,606	38,530
INCLE	13,606	38,530
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	189	473
INCLE	189	473
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	23,620	78,505
INCLE	23,620	78,505
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	14,633	43,734
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	12,117	40,667
INCLE	12,117	40,667
DR.2 Good Governance	2,516	3,067
INCLE	2,516	3,067
INL – Democracy Programming	9,415	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	9,415	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	9,415	-
INCLE	9,415	-
IO - International Organizations	423,000	485,850
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	1,200
PS Peace and Security	1,200	1,200
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,200	1,200
IO&P	1,200	1,200
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	650
ES Education and Social Services	400	650
ES.4 Social Services	-	650
IO&P	-	650
ES.5 Social Assistance	400	-
IO&P	400	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	325

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PS Peace and Security	325	325
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	325	325
IO&P	325	325
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	15,000	21,000
EG Economic Growth	15,000	21,000
EG.10 Environment	15,000	-
IO&P	15,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	10,500
IO&P	-	10,500
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	10,500
IO&P	-	10,500
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	3,175
EG Economic Growth	3,175	3,175
EG.10 Environment	3,175	3,175
IO&P	3,175	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	9,000	9,000
EG Economic Growth	9,000	9,000
EG.10 Environment	9,000	9,000
IO&P	9,000	9,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	51,900	64,000
EG Economic Growth	51,900	64,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	51,900	64,000
IO&P	51,900	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	4,500	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
ES Education and Social Services	4,500	-
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	4,500	-
IO&P	4,500	-
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	50
PS Peace and Security	50	50
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	50
IO&P	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	5,500
PS Peace and Security	1,500	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	1,500	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
IO&P	1,500	-
EG Economic Growth	-	5,500
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	5,500
IO&P	-	5,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	3,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	3,500	3,500
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,500	3,500
IO&P	3,500	3,500
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	1,500
HA Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,500
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,500
IO&P	-	1,500
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	24,000
EG Economic Growth	23,000	24,000
EG.6 Workforce Development	23,000	24,000
IO&P	23,000	24,000
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	2,000
PS Peace and Security	1,500	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,500	-
IO&P	1,500	-
EG Economic Growth	-	2,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,000
IO&P	-	2,000
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	-
PS Peace and Security	1,750	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	1,750	-
IO&P	1,750	-
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	-	1,750
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	1,750
DR.6 Human Rights	-	1,750
IO&P	-	1,750
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	1,500
ES Education and Social Services	1,500	1,500
ES.5 Social Assistance	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
ES Education and Social Services	1,150	-
ES.5 Social Assistance	1,150	-
IO&P	1,150	-
EG Economic Growth	-	1,150
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	1,150
IO&P	-	1,150
IO - UN Women	10,000	10,000
ES Education and Social Services	10,000	10,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	10,000	10,000
IO&P	10,000	10,000
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	1,400
ES Education and Social Services	700	1,400

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ES.4 Social Services	700	1,400
IO&P	700	1,400
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	1,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	1,000	1,000
IO&P	1,000	1,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	3,000
ES Education and Social Services	3,500	3,000
ES.5 Social Assistance	3,500	3,000
IO&P	3,500	3,000
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	81,550
EG Economic Growth	81,550	81,550
EG.6 Workforce Development	81,550	81,550
IO&P	81,550	81,550
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,200	10,200
EG Economic Growth	10,200	10,200
EG.10 Environment	10,200	10,200
IO&P	10,200	10,200
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	32,500	57,450
HL Health	32,500	57,450
HL.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	32,500	57,450
IO&P	32,500	57,450
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	15,500	18,250
ES Education and Social Services	15,500	18,250
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	15,500	18,250
IO&P	15,500	18,250
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	145,000
ES Education and Social Services	139,000	145,000
ES.4 Social Services	139,000	145,000
IO&P	139,000	145,000
IO - UNV FVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	8,000
ES Education and Social Services	8,000	8,000
ES.4 Social Services	8,000	8,000
IO&P	8,000	8,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	1,000
EG Economic Growth	1,000	1,000
EG.10 Environment	1,000	-
IO&P	1,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	-	1,000
IO&P	-	1,000
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	600
EG Economic Growth	600	600
EG.2 Trade and Investment	600	600
IO&P	600	600
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	227,660	280,210
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	227,660	280,210
PS Peace and Security	227,660	280,210
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	227,660	280,210

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ESF	-	1,400
NADR	227,660	278,810
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	10,000	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	10,000	-
PS Peace and Security	10,000	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,000	-
INCLE	5,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	5,000	-
ESF	5,000	-
J/IRF - Office of International Religious Freedom	-	10,000
Office of International Religious Freedom (J/IRF)	-	10,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	10,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	-	2,000
DF	-	2,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	1,000
DF	-	1,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	7,000
DF	-	7,000
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	66,000	66,000
Child Protection Compact (J/TIP - CPC)	-	10,000
PS Peace and Security	-	10,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	-	10,000
INCLE	-	10,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	25,000
PS Peace and Security	25,000	25,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	25,000	25,000
INCLE	25,000	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	41,000	31,000
PS Peace and Security	41,000	31,000
PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	41,000	31,000
INCLE	41,000	31,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	190,831	1,289,019
OES/ OMC South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF)	31,000	60,000
EG Economic Growth	31,000	60,000
EG.10 Environment	26,000	60,000
ESF	26,000	60,000
EG.11 Adaptation	5,000	-
ESF	5,000	-
OES/ECW Lacey	2,000	1,750
EG Economic Growth	2,000	1,750
EG.10 Environment	2,000	1,750
ESF	2,000	1,750
OES/ECW Water	1,671	2,500
HL Health	-	2,500
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	-	2,500
ESF	-	2,500
EG Economic Growth	1,671	-
EG.10 Environment	1,671	-

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ESF	1,671	-
OES/EGC Office of Global Change	-	411,069
EG Economic Growth	-	411,069
EG.11 Adaptation	-	208,085
ESF	-	208,085
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	91,016
ESF	-	91,016
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	111,968
ESF	-	111,968
OES/ENV Free Trade Agreement (FTA)	-	1,500
EG Economic Growth	-	1,500
EG.10 Environment	-	1,500
ESF	-	1,500
OES/ENV Mercury and Air Quality	3,000	3,500
EG Economic Growth	3,000	3,500
EG.10 Environment	3,000	3,500
ESF	3,000	3,500
OES/GCF Green Climate Fund	-	800,000
EG Economic Growth	-	800,000
EG.11 Adaptation	-	400,000
ESF	-	400,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	240,000
ESF	-	240,000
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	160,000
ESF	-	160,000
OES/OP Other Programs	2,500	8,700
EG Economic Growth	2,500	8,700
EG.10 Environment	2,500	6,700
ESF	2,500	6,700
EG.11 Adaptation	-	2,000
ESF	-	2,000
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	150,660	-
EG Economic Growth	150,660	-
EG.10 Environment	10,000	-
ESF	10,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	55,260	-
ESF	55,260	-
EG.12 Clean Energy	39,000	-
ESF	39,000	-
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	46,400	-
ESF	46,400	-
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	1,450	1,760
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,450	1,760

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG Economic Growth	-	30
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	30
ESF	-	30
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,450	1,730
PO.3 Evaluation	1,450	1,730
ESF	1,450	1,730
Other Funding	1,079,000	772,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	57,000
PS Peace and Security	-	10,000
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
Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF)	282,000	215,000
PS Peace and Security	145,000	145,000
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	25,000	-
NADR	25,000	-
PS.2 Combatting weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	10,000
NADR	-	10,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	70,000	20,000
INCLE	70,000	20,000
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	-	15,000
NADR	-	15,000
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
INCLE	-	50,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	40,000	20,000
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	16,000	4,000
DA	16,000	1,000
ESF	-	3,000
DR.2 Good Governance	-	4,000
DA	-	1,000
ESF	-	3,000
DR.4 Civil Society	-	4,000
DA	-	1,000
ESF	-	3,000
DR.5 Independent Media and Free Flow of Information	-	4,000
DA	-	1,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
ESF	-	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	24,000	4,000
DA	14,000	1,000
ESF	10,000	3,000
EG Economic Growth	97,000	50,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	15,000	8,000
DA	15,000	4,000
ESF	-	4,000
EG.2 Trade and Investment	51,000	18,000
DA	11,000	6,500
ESF	40,000	11,500
EG.4 Financial Sector	-	8,000
DA	-	4,000
ESF	-	4,000
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	27,000	8,000
DA	-	4,000
ESF	27,000	4,000
EG.8 Information and Communications Technology Services	-	8,000
DA	-	4,000
ESF	-	4,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	4,000	-
DA	4,000	-
Global Concessional Financing	20,000	40,000
EG Economic Growth	20,000	40,000
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	40,000
ESF	-	40,000
EG.4 Financial Sector	20,000	-
ESF	20,000	-
Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) 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	-	54,167
ESF	-	54,167
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	41,667
ESF	-	41,667
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	-	29,166
ESF	-	29,166
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	115,000	135,000
PS Peace and Security	45,000	135,000
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	5,000	-
INCLE	5,000	-
PS.6 Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization	10,000	114,500
ESF	-	114,500

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NADR	10,000	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	30,000	5,000
FMF	17,500	-
PKO	12,500	5,000
PS.9 Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	-	15,500
INCLE	-	15,500
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,000	-
DR.1 Rule of Law (ROL)	20,000	-
ESF	20,000	-
ES Education and Social Services	50,000	-
ES.4 Social Services	50,000	-
ESF	50,000	-
To Be Programmed	89,000	-
PS Peace and Security	29,000	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	11,000	-
INCLE	11,000	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	18,000	-
PKO	18,000	-
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	20,000	-
DR.6 Human Rights	20,000	-
ESF	20,000	-
EG Economic Growth	40,000	-
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	40,000	-
DA	20,000	-
ESF	20,000	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	33,000	-
PS Peace and Security	8,000	-
PS.4 Transnational Threats and Crime	8,000	-
INCLE	8,000	-
EG Economic Growth	25,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	25,000	-
ESF	25,000	-
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	505,000	-
EG Economic Growth	505,000	-
EG.10 Environment	500,000	-
ESF	500,000	-
EG.11 Adaptation	5,000	-
ESF	5,000	-
To Be Programmed - Ex Post Evaluations	10,000	-
PO Program Development and Oversight	10,000	-
PO.3 Evaluation	10,000	-
ESF	10,000	-
To Be Programmed – Ocean Plastics	25,000	-
EG Economic Growth	25,000	-
EG.10 Environment	25,000	-
ESF	25,000	-
Vision for Adaptive Crops and Soils	-	75,000
EG Economic Growth	-	75,000

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
EG.3 Agriculture	-	75,000
ESF	-	75,000
PLR - Bureau for Planning, Learning, and Resource Management	15,100	17,000
USAID Planning, Learning, and Resource Management (PLR)	15,100	17,000
ES Education and Social Services	15,100	17,000
ES.3 Social Policies, Regulations, and Systems	15,100	17,000
DA	15,100	17,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	257,374	352,287
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,753	24,887
PS Peace and Security	21,753	24,887
PS.7 Conventional Weapons Security and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	21,753	24,887
NADR	21,753	24,887
PM - Emerging Global Priorities	-	113,000
PS Peace and Security	-	113,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	-	113,000
FMF	-	113,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	72,000
PS Peace and Security	70,000	72,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	70,000	72,000
FMF	70,000	72,000
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	10,000	18,000
PS Peace and Security	10,000	18,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	10,000	18,000
PKO	10,000	18,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	71,000	71,000
PS Peace and Security	71,000	71,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	71,000	71,000
PKO	71,000	71,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,158	7,000
PS Peace and Security	5,158	7,000
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	5,158	7,000
IMET	5,158	7,000
PM - IMET, Women's Participation	3,000	4,500
PS Peace and Security	3,000	4,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	3,000	4,500
IMET	3,000	4,500
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	8,500	8,500
PS Peace and Security	8,500	8,500
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	8,500	8,500
PKO	8,500	8,500
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	38,500	33,400
PS Peace and Security	38,500	33,400
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	38,500	33,400
PKO	38,500	33,400
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	29,463	-
PS Peace and Security	29,463	-
PS.8 Strengthening Military Partnerships and Capabilities	29,463	-
FMF	2,000	-

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IMET	21,772	-
PKO	5,691	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,912,288	4,012,000
PRM, Administrative Expenses	55,200	90,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	55,200	90,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	53,544	87,300
MRA	53,544	87,300
HA.3 Migration Management	1,656	2,700
MRA	1,656	2,700
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	100,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	100	100,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	100	100,000
ERMA	100	100,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	5,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000
HA.3 Migration Management	5,000	5,000
MRA	5,000	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	553,538	821,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	553,538	821,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	553,538	821,000
MRA	553,538	821,000
PRM, OA - East Asia	185,800	176,277
HA Humanitarian Assistance	185,800	176,277
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	185,800	176,277
MRA	185,800	176,277
PRM, OA - Europe	73,800	150,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	73,800	150,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	73,800	150,000
MRA	73,800	150,000
PRM, OA - Migration	67,000	50,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	67,000	50,000
HA.3 Migration Management	67,000	50,000
MRA	67,000	50,000
PRM, OA - Near East	956,200	944,400
HA Humanitarian Assistance	956,200	944,400
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	956,200	944,400
MRA	956,200	944,400
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	228,900	270,700
HA Humanitarian Assistance	228,900	270,700
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	228,900	270,700
MRA	228,900	270,700
PRM, OA - South Asia	15,000	76,400
HA Humanitarian Assistance	15,000	76,400
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,000	76,400
MRA	15,000	76,400
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	398,500	398,000
HA Humanitarian Assistance	398,500	398,000
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	398,500	398,000

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MRA	398,500	398,000
PRM, Refugee Admissions	373,250	930,223
HA Humanitarian Assistance	373,250	930,223
HA.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	373,250	930,223
MRA	373,250	930,223
REFS - Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security	433,760	634,047
USAID Bureau for Resilience, Environment, and Food Security (REFS)	433,760	634,047
HL Health	18,750	18,900
HL.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	18,750	18,900
DA	18,750	18,900
EG Economic Growth	415,010	615,147
EG.3 Agriculture	318,205	326,695
DA	318,205	326,695
EG.9 Transport Services	800	1,000
DA	800	1,000
EG.10 Environment	61,766	25,734
DA	59,008	25,734
ESF	2,758	-
EG.11 Adaptation	8,629	100,718
DA	8,629	100,718
EG.12 Clean Energy	11,820	79,000
DA	11,820	41,500
ESF	-	37,500
EG.13 Sustainable Landscapes	13,790	82,000
DA	13,790	44,500
ESF	-	37,500
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	-	-
S/GAC - Additional Funding for Country Programs	-	-
HL Health	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	-
GHP-STATE	-	-
S/GAC - Centrally Supported Systems	-	-
HL Health	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	-
GHP-STATE	-	-
S/GAC - International Partnerships	-	-
HL Health	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	-
GHP-STATE	-	-
S/GAC - Oversight/Management	-	-
HL Health	-	-
HL.1 HIV/AIDS	-	-
GHP-STATE	-	-
Special Representatives	10,000	50,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	50,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	10,000	21,142
DR.6 Human Rights	10,000	21,142
ESF	10,000	21,142

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EG Economic Growth	-	28,858
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	9,429
ESF	-	9,429
EG.6 Workforce Development	-	9,429
ESF	-	9,429
EG.11 Adaptation	-	8,000
ESF	-	8,000
EG.12 Clean Energy	-	2,000
ESF	-	2,000
USAID Management	1,974,147	2,293,036
USAID Capital Investment Fund	258,200	304,700
PO Program Development and Oversight	258,200	304,700
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	258,200	-
USAID Admin	258,200	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	-	304,700
USAID Admin	-	304,700
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	80,000	85,500
PO Program Development and Oversight	80,000	85,500
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	80,000	85,500
USAID Admin	80,000	85,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,635,947	1,902,836
PO Program Development and Oversight	1,635,947	1,902,836
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	1,635,947	1,902,836
USAID Admin	1,635,947	1,902,836
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	5,230
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	5,230
PS Peace and Security	-	895
PS.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	895
DA	-	895
ES Education and Social Services	2,235	2,235
ES.2 Higher Education	2,235	2,235
DA	2,235	2,235
EG Economic Growth	-	2,100
EG.5 Private Sector Productivity	-	2,100
DA	-	2,100
PO Program Development and Oversight	2,995	-
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	2,995	-
DA	2,995	-
USAID Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access	-	3,000
Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access (ODEIA)	-	3,000
DR Democracy, Human Rights and Governance	-	3,000
DR.6 Human Rights	-	3,000
DA	-	3,000
USAID Office of the Chief Economist	-	7,000
USAID Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)	-	7,000
EG Economic Growth	-	900
EG.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	900
DA	-	900

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	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2024 Request ²
PO Program Development and Oversight	-	6,100
PO.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500
DA	-	500
PO.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,100
DA	-	5,100
PO.3 Evaluation	-	500
DA	-	500

¹Does not include FY 2023 Adjusted Enacted and FY 2023 Additional Appropriations that are not available by Category and Program Area.

²The FY 2024 Request excludes \$40.0m in proposed INCLE cancellations of prior year funds.