

Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2019

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 2018

Our world is increasingly challenged by forces of conflict and instability, underscoring the need for America's global leadership to protect and advance peace, economic development, and freedom. This year's budget request upholds the President's commitment to protect our security, rights, and values. It does so by focusing the requested resources on our national security at home and abroad, on economic development that contributes to the growth of our economy, on continued leadership in international institutions based on fair share of support, and on renewed efforts to modernize and make more effective the operations of both the State Department and USAID. It provides the resources necessary to advance peace and security, assert American influence, and respond to global crises, while prioritizing the efficient use of taxpayer resources.

In total, the FY 2019 budget request for the State Department and USAID is \$37.8 billion. It reflects this Administration's priorities as set forth in the recently released National Security Strategy and the State Department/USAID Joint Strategic Plan, being released concurrently with this budget. The request is based on these unified strategic priorities:

- Protecting America's Security at Home and Abroad
- Renewing America's Competitive Advantage for Sustained Economic Growth and Job Creation
- Promoting American Leadership through Balanced Engagement
- Ensuring Effectiveness and Accountability to the American Taxpayer

1. Protecting America's Security at Home and Abroad

The FY 2019 budget request will protect Americans at home and overseas by countering threats to U.S. national security. The State Department will strengthen and intensify international efforts to prevent North Korea, Iran, and other actors from unlawfully acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, while strengthening the capacity of partner nations to do the same. This budget also sustains support for Coalition efforts to defeat ISIS and other transnational terrorist and criminal groups that threaten the American homeland. The State Department and USAID will address the conditions that give rise to these threats, including poor governance, weak institutions, lack of economic opportunity, corruption, and persistent abuse of human rights and religious freedoms.

Protecting our borders is critical to America's national security. The Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) supported by this budget strengthen our national security by implementing rigorous security screening for permissible travel by foreign citizens. U.S. foreign assistance will also reduce the flow of illegal immigration and illicit goods across our southern and maritime borders through programs that strengthen our partners' law enforcement and border security capabilities and by mitigating the underlying causes of emigration, such as insecurity, poor governance, and lack of economic opportunity.

This budget upholds our commitments to our allies, including support for the recent, ten-year Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Israel regarding U.S. military assistance and cooperative missile defense programs. In recognition of our critical strategic partnership, it also strengthens our high level of support and commitment to Jordan and Egypt. Sustaining these partnerships and others in the region are essential to our goals of peace and prosperity in the Middle East and beyond.

This budget protects U.S. overseas personnel and facilities by fully funding the State Department's and USAID's share of embassy construction, as recommended by the Benghazi Accountability Review Board. Major capital security investments include the construction of a U.S. Embassy facility in Jerusalem. Cybersecurity investments will further strengthen the State Department's information systems to protect them from malicious breaches and insider threats.

2. Renewing America's Competitive Advantage for Sustained Economic Growth and Job Creation

American security and prosperity depend on a strong and growing American economy that can maximize trade and investment opportunities in a fair, open, and stable international market. This budget request seeks to help stimulate American economic growth, expand markets for U.S. investment, and ensure partner countries have the efficient practices and institutions to participate in a global economy. State and USAID assistance, combined with new tools in the Development Finance Institution, will promote self-reliance among partner countries. More clearly than ever, our development assistance will be explicitly based on the overarching goal of stimulating sufficient prosperity to reduce and eliminate dependence on foreign assistance.

This request also includes funding for food security and resilience programs that address the causes of famines. By promoting private investment and stimulating the market economy, these programs will create stability and prosperity, which can also increase opportunities for Americans overseas.

This request proposes a reformed and consolidated U.S. Development Finance Institution (DFI) which will help align private sector investment in developing nations with our National Security Strategy, thus supporting U.S. companies, jobs, and exports.

The President's Budget supports USAID's new Domestic Resource Mobilization initiative to equip countries to more effectively mobilize and manage their own sources of revenue and investment capital, and sustainably lead their own development, rather than depend on the U.S. and other donors to do so.

Corruption undermines security and disadvantages American companies. This budget provides the resources to reduce corruption and promote the rule of law, transparency, and accountability, which level the playing field for U.S. companies operating abroad.

3. Promoting American Leadership through Balanced Engagement

The FY 2019 budget request upholds U.S. commitments to key partners and allies through strategic, selective investments in international organizations and peacekeeping activities that advance shared interests and promote global peace and stability. These investments enable America to retain its position as a global leader, while relying on other nations to make greater proportionate contributions toward shared objectives.

This budget also promotes America's goals with programs that reach foreign audiences around the globe, communicating and projecting American values, and by promoting unfettered internet communication. Additionally, this budget includes new State Department funding to combat state-sponsored disinformation campaigns, working with non-governmental organizations, private-sector partners, and like-minded governments.

This request also supports U.S. leadership in global health, helping create lasting health infrastructure in developing countries and supporting lifesaving health interventions through the President's Malaria Initiative; Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; PEPFAR, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

and other related programs. These programs, together with U.S. efforts in support of the Global Health Security Agenda are essential to protect us domestically from the outbreak of global pandemics.

Under this budget request, the U.S. will remain the largest single donor of global humanitarian assistance, and we will continue addressing major humanitarian crises such as those occurring in Syria, Yemen, Iraq, and South Sudan. At the same time, international partners must provide a greater share of this assistance to reduce suffering and meet the needs of refugees and displaced persons until they can safely return to their homes. The U.S. will pursue approaches to increase the participation of other donors and to work with them to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of UN and other relief organizations.

4. Ensuring Effectiveness and Accountability to the American Taxpayer

The FY 2019 budget request supports the next phase of investment in the redesign of the State Department and USAID to build a management and technology structure capable of functioning in the 21st Century. Years of neglect will require ongoing investments in new information technology (IT) platforms to support the work of our diplomats and civil servants the world over. At the State Department, IT is dominated by outdated legacy systems incapable of communicating with one another. Processes for meeting our human capital needs are stuck in decades-old models of personnel practices. Our next generation of diplomats deserve modernized approaches to leadership training and development.

Through a listening tour and survey, more than 35,000 State and USAID employees submitted ideas and suggestions for agency improvements. Based on those inputs, the Department, working with USAID, is embarking on the implementation of keystone projects that will provide the foundation for continuous improvement here at State and USAID. These projects fall within three main areas: IT and human resource platforms, global presence, and policy and operational efficiencies. The combination of these modernization projects, together with improved leadership and leadership support throughout each agency, will result in greater mission impact.

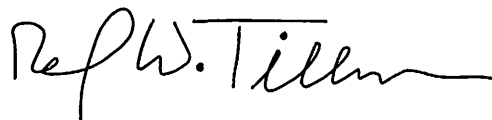
The request proposes significant investments in modernizing the architecture and delivery of enterprise-level IT services, including wireless and cloud-based services to provide our employees with greater mobility and responsiveness. In addition, we will improve our data analytic capabilities to improve decision-making and take advantage of strategic opportunities.

Redesign investments in human capital will develop a more flexible workforce through improved talent management, new leadership initiatives, and optimized human resources processes. As all of these initiatives are implemented, they will deliver efficiencies that allow State and USAID to operate with leaner but more productive workforces, helping to deliver a more streamlined and effective government that is accountable to the American taxpayer.

Accountability for spending, with a key focus on transparency, will remain a top priority for State and USAID. Through constantly reevaluating the effectiveness of our programs and operations and seeking to eliminate duplication and unneeded administrative overlap, we will deliver more effectively on our mission, and ensure accountability to the American taxpayer.

With the support of Congress, this budget will build on the foundation created over the past year, strengthening our position as a global leader. The State Department and USAID will continue to fulfill the vision of the American people of promoting and demonstrating democratic values and advancing a free, prosperous, and peaceful world.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rex W. Tillerson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line above the "T" and a long, sweeping underline.

Rex W. Tillerson
Secretary of State

Congressional Budget Justification
Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
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Additional volumes to follow:

Congressional Budget Justification
Appendix 1: Department of State Diplomatic Engagement Fiscal Year 2019

Congressional Budget Justification
Appendix 2: Foreign Operations Fiscal Year 2019

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DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2017 - FY 2019
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	FY 2017 OCO - Security Assistance AA Actual ¹	FY 2017 Actual Enduring ²	FY 2017 Actual OCO ²	FY 2017 Actual Total	FY 2018 Request Enduring	FY 2018 Request OCO	FY 2018 Request Total	FY 2019 Request Enduring	FY 2019 Request OCO	FY 2019 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	4,300,000	38,967,974	16,485,000	59,752,974	28,158,132	12,017,464	40,175,596	28,259,049	12,017,332	40,276,381	100,785
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	4,300,000	38,840,680	16,485,000	59,625,680	28,039,429	12,017,464	40,056,893	28,141,744	12,017,332	40,159,076	102,183
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	4,300,000	34,853,817	16,478,700	55,632,517	25,593,061	12,017,464	37,610,525	25,784,156	12,017,332	37,801,488	190,963
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	1,709,311	11,124,610	5,161,286	17,995,207	8,968,596	4,067,535	13,036,131	9,297,231	3,693,458	12,990,689	(45,442)
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	1,709,311	10,304,918	5,154,986	17,169,215	8,264,325	4,067,535	12,331,860	8,616,098	3,693,458	12,309,556	(22,304)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,709,311	8,156,465	3,704,086	13,569,862	6,871,935	3,044,071	9,916,006	7,295,909	2,636,728	9,932,637	16,631
State Programs	1,052,400	6,237,857	2,410,386	9,700,643	5,298,786	2,975,971	8,274,757	5,336,879	2,568,628	7,905,507	(369,250)
Diplomatic Programs³	1,052,400	6,225,257	2,410,386	9,688,043	5,283,786	2,975,971	8,259,757	5,244,109	2,568,628	7,812,737	(447,020)
Ongoing Operations	125,211	4,325,778	595,176	5,046,165	3,903,034	599,849	4,502,883	3,872,107	543,706	4,415,813	(87,070)
Worldwide Security Protection	927,189	1,899,479	1,815,210	4,641,878	1,380,752	2,376,122	3,756,874	1,372,002	2,326,122	3,698,124	(58,750)
Worldwide Security Protection (rescission of unobligated balances)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(301,200)	(301,200)	(301,200)
Capital Investment Fund	-	12,600	-	12,600	15,000	-	15,000	92,770	-	92,770	77,770
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	654,411	1,117,859	1,238,800	3,011,070	1,142,200	-	1,142,200	1,657,543	-	1,657,543	515,343
Ongoing Operations	25,911	752,935	10,800	789,646	754,459	-	754,459	738,006	-	738,006	(16,453)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	628,500	364,924	1,228,000	2,221,424	387,741	-	387,741	919,537	-	919,537	531,796
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,500	800,749	54,900	858,149	430,949	68,100	499,049	301,487	68,100	369,587	(129,462)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Inspector General	2,500	87,069	54,900	144,469	72,562	68,100	140,662	74,100	68,100	142,200	1,538
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	-	634,143	-	634,143	285,000	-	285,000	159,000	-	159,000	(126,000)
Representation Expenses	-	8,030	-	8,030	7,000	-	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	-	30,344	-	30,344	30,890	-	30,890	25,890	-	25,890	(5,000)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	-	7,900	-	7,900	7,885	-	7,885	7,885	-	7,885	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	-	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	-	31,963	-	31,963	26,312	-	26,312	26,312	-	26,312	-
International Organizations	-	1,815,770	1,450,900	3,266,670	1,169,081	1,023,464	2,192,545	1,134,423	1,056,730	2,191,153	(1,392)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	-	1,262,966	96,240	1,359,206	900,195	96,240	996,435	899,045	96,000	995,045	(1,390)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) ⁴	-	552,804	1,354,660	1,907,464	268,886	927,224	1,196,110	235,378	960,730	1,196,108	(2)
Related Programs	-	203,700	-	203,700	103,500	-	103,500	67,275	-	67,275	(36,225)
The Asia Foundation	-	17,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Endowment for Democracy	-	170,000	-	170,000	103,500	-	103,500	67,275	-	67,275	(36,225)
East-West Center	-	16,700	-	16,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Funds	-	1,689	-	1,689	1,106	-	1,106	1,186	-	1,186	80
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	-	155	-	155	140	-	140	185	-	185	45
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	-	156	-	156	158	-	158	190	-	190	32
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	-	58	-	58	65	-	65	68	-	68	3
International Chancery Center	-	1,320	-	1,320	743	-	743	743	-	743	-
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	-	158,900	-	158,900	-	-	-	158,900	-	158,900	158,900
International Commissions (Function 300)	-	127,294	-	127,294	118,703	-	118,703	117,305	-	117,305	(1,398)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	-	48,134	-	48,134	44,748	-	44,748	45,173	-	45,173	425
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	-	29,400	-	29,400	27,900	-	27,900	26,042	-	26,042	(1,858)
American Sections	-	12,258	-	12,258	12,184	-	12,184	12,184	-	12,184	-
International Joint Commission	-	7,552	-	7,552	7,504	-	7,504	7,504	-	7,504	-

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2017 - FY 2019
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	FY 2017 OCO - Security Assistance AA Actual ¹	FY 2017 Actual Enduring ²	FY 2017 Actual OCO ²	FY 2017 Actual Total	FY 2018 Request Enduring	FY 2018 Request OCO	FY 2018 Request Total	FY 2019 Request Enduring	FY 2019 Request OCO	FY 2019 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Boundary Commission	-	2,304	-	2,304	2,290	-	2,290	2,290	-	2,290	-
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	-	2,402	-	2,402	2,390	-	2,390	2,390	-	2,390	-
International Fisheries Commissions	-	37,502	-	37,502	33,871	-	33,871	33,906	-	33,906	35
Broadcasting Board of Governors	-	781,808	4,800	786,608	685,154	-	685,154	661,133	-	661,133	(24,021)
International Broadcasting Operations	-	772,108	4,800	776,908	680,363	-	680,363	656,342	-	656,342	(24,021)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	-	9,700	-	9,700	4,791	-	4,791	4,791	-	4,791	-
Other Programs	-	37,884	1,500	39,384	19,117	-	19,117	20,000	-	20,000	883
United States Institute of Peace ⁷	-	37,884	1,500	39,384	19,117	-	19,117	20,000	-	20,000	883
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	2,590,689	25,947,336	11,023,714	39,561,739	19,099,512	7,949,929	27,049,441	18,871,794	8,323,874	27,195,668	82,151
U.S Agency for International Development	32,500	1,447,194	153,580	1,633,274	1,272,777	139,055	1,411,832	1,238,220	139,100	1,377,320	(34,512)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	5,000	1,204,609	153,580	1,363,189	1,045,797	136,555	1,182,352	978,320	136,600	1,114,920	(67,432)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	25,000	174,985	-	199,985	157,980	-	157,980	190,900	-	190,900	32,920
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses ⁵	2,500	67,600	-	70,100	69,000	2,500	71,500	69,000	2,500	71,500	-
Bilateral Economic Assistance	2,153,889	14,784,816	8,377,787	25,316,492	10,154,470	6,619,684	16,774,154	9,967,882	6,842,674	16,810,556	36,402
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	-	8,757,450	-	8,757,450	6,480,500	-	6,480,500	6,302,601	-	6,302,601	(177,899)
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁶	-	[3,087,450]	-	[3,087,450]	[1,505,500]	-	[1,505,500]	[1,927,500]	-	[1,927,500]	[422,000]
Global Health Programs - State	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[4,975,000]	-	[4,975,000]	[4,375,101]	-	[4,375,101]	[-599,899]
Development Assistance (DA)	-	2,995,465	-	2,995,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ⁵	616,100	498,483	3,011,703	4,126,286	690,259	1,817,941	2,508,200	776,788	1,780,624	2,557,412	49,212
Transition Initiatives (TI)	50,234	35,600	37,000	122,834	30,000	62,043	92,043	25,000	62,043	87,043	(5,000)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	-	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	[60,000]	-	[60,000]	[-]	-	[-]	[-60,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	-	10,000	-	10,000	9,120	-	9,120	-	-	-	(9,120)
Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF)	-	-	-	-	2,229,350	2,708,800	4,938,150	2,101,905	2,961,220	5,063,125	124,975
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Institution (DFI)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-56,000]	[-]	[-56,000]	[-56,000]
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{7, 8}	1,030,555	1,034,761	2,607,742	4,673,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy Fund	-	210,500	-	210,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA) ^{9, 10}	157,000	302,755	515,144	974,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ⁸	300,000	919,802	2,146,198	3,366,000	715,241	2,030,900	2,746,141	761,588	2,038,787	2,800,375	54,234
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	-	10,000	40,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	-	1,367,500	-	1,367,500	1,211,118	-	1,211,118	1,204,305	-	1,204,305	(6,813)
Peace Corps	-	410,000	-	410,000	398,221	-	398,221	396,200	-	396,200	(2,021)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	-	905,000	-	905,000	800,000	-	800,000	800,000	-	800,000	-
Inter-American Foundation	-	22,500	-	22,500	4,565	-	4,565	3,482	-	3,482	(1,083)
U.S. African Development Foundation	-	30,000	-	30,000	8,332	-	8,332	4,623	-	4,623	(3,709)
Department of Treasury	-	30,000	-	30,000	25,455	-	25,455	30,000	-	30,000	4,545
International Affairs Technical Assistance	-	30,000	-	30,000	25,455	-	25,455	30,000	-	30,000	4,545
International Security Assistance	404,300	6,410,389	2,492,347	9,307,036	5,901,489	1,191,190	7,092,679	5,961,956	1,342,100	7,304,056	211,377
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{9, 10}	26,300	878,547	350,812	1,255,659	695,550	196,250	891,800	663,900	216,450	880,350	(11,450)
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	128,000	500,696	341,754	970,450	312,766	365,840	678,606	305,836	384,470	690,306	11,700
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	50,000	135,041	473,973	659,014	122,300	179,100	301,400	120,220	171,180	291,400	(10,000)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	-	110,300	-	110,300	100,160	-	100,160	95,000	-	95,000	(5,160)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	200,000	4,785,805	1,325,808	6,311,613	4,670,713	450,000	5,120,713	4,777,000	570,000	5,347,000	226,287
Multilateral Assistance	-	2,077,077	-	2,077,077	1,480,498	-	1,480,498	1,416,422	-	1,416,422	(64,076)
International Organizations and Programs ⁶	-	306,500	-	306,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	-	1,770,577	-	1,770,577	1,480,498	-	1,480,498	1,416,422	-	1,416,422	(64,076)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2017 - FY 2019
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	FY 2017 OCO - Security Assistance AA Actual ¹	FY 2017 Actual Enduring ²	FY 2017 Actual OCO ²	FY 2017 Actual Total	FY 2018 Request Enduring	FY 2018 Request OCO	FY 2018 Request Total	FY 2019 Request Enduring	FY 2019 Request OCO	FY 2019 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	5,963	-	5,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association (IDA)	-	1,197,128	-	1,197,128	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	-
African Development Bank	-	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	32,417	-	32,417	(1)
African Development Fund (ADF)	-	214,332	-	214,332	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-	171,300	-
Asian Development Fund	-	99,233	-	99,233	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-	47,395	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	21,940	-	21,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	-	146,563	-	146,563	102,375	-	102,375	68,300	-	68,300	(34,075)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	(30,000)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	23,000	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	-	(169,640)	-	(169,640)	(946,295)	-	(946,295)	(946,991)	-	(946,991)	(696)
Export-Import Bank including rescissions	-	7,360	-	7,360	(652,200)	-	(652,200)	(633,096)	-	(633,096)	19,104
Development Finance Institution (DFI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(326,000)	-	(326,000)	(326,000)
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Institution (DFI)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[56,000]	[-]	[56,000]	[56,000]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-	(252,000)	-	(252,000)	(306,200)	-	(306,200)	-	-	-	306,200
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	-	75,000	-	75,000	12,105	-	12,105	12,105	-	12,105	-
Related International Affairs Accounts	-	94,402	-	94,402	90,024	-	90,024	90,024	-	90,024	-
International Trade Commission	-	92,028	-	92,028	87,615	-	87,615	87,615	-	87,615	-
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	-	2,374	-	2,374	2,409	-	2,409	2,409	-	2,409	-
Department of Agriculture	-	1,801,626	300,000	2,101,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.L. 480, Title II ⁵	-	1,600,000	300,000	1,900,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	-	201,626	-	201,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Assistance	-	(6,000)	-	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ¹¹	-	(6,000)	-	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L. 114-254)

2/ Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31).

3/ FY 2017 Actual reflects the following transfers from Diplomatic Programs: \$79 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities; and \$1.1 million transferred to the International Litigation Fund.

4/ FY 2017 Actual includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic Programs.

5/ The FY 2017 International Disaster Assistance account OCO, P.L. 480 account OCO and USAID Operating Expenses account OCO reflects the transfer of \$301.5 million from the International Disaster Assistance account to the P.L. 480 account (\$300 million) and the USAID Operating Expenses account (\$1.5 million).

6/ The FY 2017 Global Health-USAID account and International Organizations & Programs account reflects the transfer of \$32.5 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

7/ The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund OCO and United States Institute of Peace OCO reflects the transfer of \$1.5 million from the Economic Support Fund to the United States Institute of Peace.

8/ The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund enduring and Migration and Refugee Assistance enduring reflects the transfer of \$7 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

9/ The FY 2017 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account enduring and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account enduring reflects the transfer of \$11.117 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account.

10 The FY 2017 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account OCO and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account OCO reflects the transfer of \$61.448 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account.

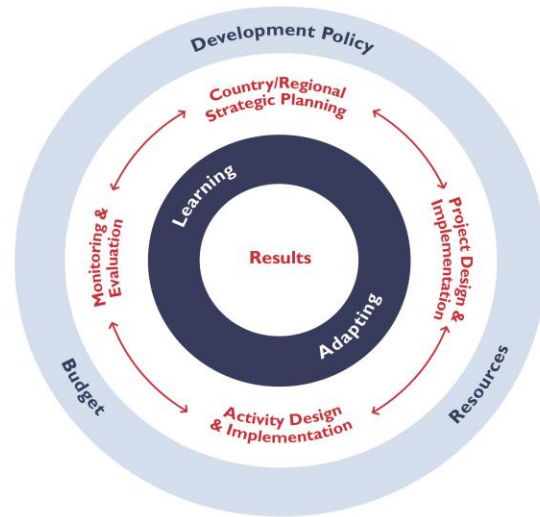
11/ \$6 million rescission of prior year funds (P.L. 115-31).

Statement of Performance

Overview of Strategic Planning and Performance Management Approach



State Department Performance Framework



USAID Program Cycle

Both State and USAID have strengthened program and project management guidelines to better align and manage programs with best practices and policy priorities.

The Department of State uses the *Managing for Results Framework*, which integrates planning, budgeting, managing and learning processes to inform and support programmatic, budget and policy decisions. The purpose of the MfR framework is to help bureaus and missions achieve improved outcomes by conducting policy, resources, and programmatic decision-making that is informed by strategic planning and data gleaned through rigorous monitoring and evaluation practices. Creating and reinforcing feedback loops between these processes strengthens decision-making about strategic priorities and trade-offs

USAID has implemented an integrated *Program Cycle*. The Program Cycle is USAID's operational framework for planning, implementing, assessing, and adapting programs in the countries in which we work. It provides policy and procedures for making strategic programming decisions at the regional or country level to ensure effective use of foreign assistance resources. The guidance integrates learning throughout all Program Cycle components and makes adjustments to reduce planning and reporting burdens where appropriate. Robust monitoring and evaluation practices provide feedback on progress in achieving short- and long-term objectives.

The FY 2018 - 2022 Joint State and USAID Strategic Plan

The FY 2018 -2022 Joint State and USAID Strategic Plan (JSP) is being published concurrent with the FY2019 Budget. The new JSP outlines the priorities of the Administration and reiterates the commitment of the Department and USAID to joint planning to implement foreign policy initiatives and to invest effectively in foreign assistance programs. In addition to State and USAID's own websites, it is available at www.performance.gov.

JSP Goals and Strategic Objectives

<p>Goal 1: Protect America’s Security at Home and Abroad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and their Delivery Systems • Defeat ISIS, al-Qa’ida and other transnational terrorist organizations, and counter state-sponsored, regional, and local terrorist groups that threaten U.S. national security interests. • Counter instability, transnational crime, and violence that threaten U.S. interests by strengthening citizen-responsive governance, security, democracy, and rule of law. • Increase capacity and strengthen resilience of our partners and allies to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by state and non-state actors. • Strengthen U.S. border security and protect U.S. citizens abroad 	<p>Goal 2: Renew America’s Competitive Advantage for Sustained Economic Growth and Job Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote American prosperity by advancing bilateral relationships and leveraging international institutions and agreements to open markets, secure commercial opportunities, and foster investment and innovation to contribute to U.S. job creation. • Promote healthy, educated and productive populations in partner countries to drive inclusive and sustainable development, open new markets and support U.S. prosperity and security objectives. • Advance U.S. economic security by ensuring energy security, combating corruption, and promoting market-oriented economic and governance reforms
<p>Goal 3: Promote American Leadership through Balanced Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition nations from assistance recipients to enduring diplomatic, economic, and security partners. • Engage international fora to further American values and foreign policy goals while seeking more equitable burden sharing. • Increase partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations to mobilize support and resources and shape foreign public opinion. • Project American values and leadership by preventing the spread of disease and providing humanitarian relief. 	<p>Goal 4: Ensure Effectiveness and Accountability to the American Taxpayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of our diplomacy and development investments. • Provide modern and secure infrastructure and operational capabilities to support effective diplomacy and development • Enhance workforce performance, leadership, engagement, and accountability to execute our mission efficiently and effectively. • Strengthen security and safety of workforce and physical assets

Performance Reporting

The strategic objectives of the JSP serve as the primary basis for performance analysis and program decision making within the Department and USAID. In the Spring of 2018 the Department of State and USAID will publish the joint FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and FY 2017 Annual Performance Report (APR) on www.state.gov and www.USAID.gov. The plan and report will include performance goals, performance indicators, and a narrative explanation of progress aligned to the FY 2018- FY 2022 JSP.

The GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 requires that agencies tie their annual performance information to the strategic objectives identified in their strategic plan. The primary method for accomplishing this link is through performance goals, which identify the specific, measurable, and attributable level of performance that the Department and USAID will strive to achieve and to which it can hold the agencies accountable. The performance goals in the JSP will provide measurable progress towards the achievement of the strategic objectives in the Plan and reflect the Department and USAID strategic and management priorities. The majority of the performance goals will be measured annually; the performance goals identified as Agency Priority Goals will have data available on a quarterly basis. Once published, information about the strategic goals and objectives of the new JSP will be located at www.state.gov and www.USAID.gov.

Evaluation

The Department and USAID have made major progress on implementing evaluations as well as streamlined performance metrics that support evidence-based analysis and active use of performance information. These evaluations are used to determine what is working and what is not, which in turn provides evidence for programmatic and budgetary decisions.

The Department updated the evaluation policy to encompass the full spectrum of performance management and evaluation activities including program design, monitoring, evaluation and analysis and learning. The updated policy institutionalized the requirements of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act, signed into law in 2016, and will better incorporate learning into the spectrum of State's current performance management activities. Further information about the Department's Program and Project Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation policy is located at: www.state.gov/documents/organization/276338.pdf

To ensure country programs and strategies are achieving results, USAID established its evaluation policy in 2011 and updated it in October 2016 to simplify implementation of evaluation requirements, increase the breadth of evaluation coverage, and strengthen evaluation dissemination and use. Under this revised policy, high-quality evaluations are completed for some aspect of every project and conducted by independent third parties. Findings must be action-oriented and should identify ways to apply the lessons learned. USAID's evaluation policy demonstrates its commitment to the objectives in the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016. Further information about USAID evaluations is located at www.usaid.gov/evaluation.

Leadership and Modernization Impact Initiative: Moving from Redesign Planning to Action

Executive Summary

Secretary of State Tillerson’s vision is to reaffirm the United States’ position as a world leader for decades to come by modernizing the processes, procedures, and technology of the Department of State (State) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and fostering a culture of continuous improvement, accountability, and strong leadership at every level.

To that end, in early 2017, he began the employee-led “Redesign” project. Through a listening tour and survey, more than 35,000 State and USAID employees submitted ideas and suggestions for agency improvements. After reviewing the survey results, the Secretary brought together a cross-section of rising leaders and experienced professionals to sort these ideas, apply further research, and refine them into proposals for action. This Redesign process identified projects in three focus areas: Information Technology (IT) and Human Resources (HR) modernization, policy formulation and global presence, and operational efficiencies.

Actions to move those projects forward are happening now. As a first step, the Secretary, with support from USAID Administrator Mark Green, agreed to implement seven projects that would immediately benefit the efficiency and effectiveness of organizational operations. While modest in scope, these seven immediate changes will free up employee time and attention to focus on the mission of diplomacy and development. They are described later in this chapter. The implementation of these immediate changes, and the identification of modernization projects in the three areas mentioned above, completed the 2017 Redesign.

As the second step, project teams including experts and decision-makers from relevant bureaus, offices, and work units are advancing modernization in the three focus areas identified in last year’s Redesign, beginning with 16 keystone projects, as detailed further in this chapter.

Secretary Tillerson has most recently launched the Secretary’s Leadership and Modernization Impact Initiative (“Impact Initiative”). A Leadership Coalition of senior, career State and USAID employees scheduled to meet the first week of February 2018 will begin the work of adapting organizational culture to strengthen leadership and develop the strong, diverse talent necessary to advance the mission of diplomacy and development in a changing world.

The Impact Initiative’s keystone modernization projects, described below, will allow employees of State and USAID to use their talents more efficiently and effectively – and with greater job satisfaction without the burden of cumbersome business processes and outdated technology.

Impact also aligns foreign assistance and policy strategies with capabilities and necessary resources to capitalize on the opportunities of a rapidly evolving world, all while providing accountability to the American taxpayer through enhanced efficiency and effectiveness. The Impact Initiative’s modernization projects vary in scope, complexity, and time to implement. Some will require only a few months of structured, open conversation among relevant State and USAID offices to develop new procedures or policies, while others will involve multiple stages of assessment and additional planning before the project teams can finalize an implementation plan with a complete timeline. State and USAID look forward to continued engagement with Congress on these projects.

Resource estimates related to modernization, as appropriate, are included in the fiscal year (FY) 2019 Congressional Budget Justification, Appendix 1.

Modernization Goals

- Strengthening State and USAID future capacity to work on behalf of the American people to advance a secure, free, peaceful, and prosperous world.
- Modernizing processes, technologies and structure, because employees operate in fast-changing environments that are complex and more unpredictable.
- Equipping us to be the U.S. government's leader in foreign policy and development over the next 40 years.
- Using resources most effectively and supporting employees as they address today's diplomatic and development challenges and prepare for future opportunities.

Immediate Changes

Seven immediate changes are complete or underway coming out of the initial Redesign planning phase:

Expanded Opportunities for Eligible Family Members (EFM): State is providing better hiring flexibilities for EFMs at posts abroad, as Foreign Service family members bring a variety of expertise to the workforce and are less costly than Foreign Service positions. In order to capitalize on these skills, the Secretary is increasing the number of Expanded Professional Associates Program (EPAP) positions from 250 to at least 400. State is designing a new portal to identify skill sets and facilitate hiring of these employees.

Cloud-Based Email and Collaboration: State is investing in cloud technologies to allow employees to work more easily from any location, improve cyber security, streamline work processes and eliminate duplication by having everyone on a single system.

Increased Flexibilities for Employees on Medical Evacuations: State and USAID have harmonized the medical evacuations policy to allow temporary telework when employees are medically evacuated from Post.

Streamlined Security Clearance Process: A new cloud-based case management system within State for clearance requests will help reduce the wait time for all Foreign Service, Civil Service and EFM employees. Policies and training related to the security clearance process were also enhanced.

Simplified Permanent Change of Station Travel Process: Currently, USAID employees use five internet portals and State uses six when they're undergoing a permanent change of station. Improvements include streamlining to a single centralized portal.

Improved Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Options and Experience: State and USAID are making many changes to TDY travel such as single log-on, standardized baggage policies, and more, that will simplify how employees get where they need to go for short-term travel.

Integrated USAID and State Global Address List: State and USAID are now reconnected through a common global address list for email.

Keystone Modernization Projects (16)

Over time, the Impact Initiative will strengthen capacity to advance the diplomatic and development missions through sixteen keystone projects covering three areas:

- Modernizing IT and HR Operations;
- Modernizing Global Presence, and Creating and Implementing Policy; and
- Improving Operational Efficiencies.

Keystone Project Area 1: Modernize Information Technology and Human Resources Operations

Workforce Readiness

State and USAID employees view HR as a key problem area that inhibits mission delivery. Through the listening tour and survey, more than 37 percent of employee comments focused on human capital-related issues.

As a result, State and USAID aim to create the workplace and workforce of the future, focused on realigning HR processes to reduce wasted time, focus on core mission activities, and increase productivity. Multiple employment types exist, but do not provide flexibility for how those different types can be used, which creates delays in staffing, a lack of developmental opportunities, and caused positions to be filled with persons who may not have the ideal skill set. There is also a lack of clarity on the skills needed to fulfill certain missions. State and USAID need the ability to be responsive to changing mission dynamics, such as having the ability to deploy staff quickly to a crisis area when a need arises. Incomplete and inaccurate workforce data hampers the ability to effectively analyze staffing profiles and workload. In some cases, workforce planning processes are not optimized and can be improved by using high-quality, enterprise-wide data such as employee location and duty assignments.

The goal is to recruit, hire, and place top talent that complements workforce demands and allows for flexibility in moving personnel around to meet mission needs. Success is defined as a workforce having the right knowledge, skills, and experience to meet current and emerging mission demands, and staff equipped and ready for deployment to meet evolving priorities.

State and USAID are currently assessing their current operational state, with a goal to develop an implementation plan for future workforce readiness in spring 2018. State and USAID are exploring opportunities for cross-agency rotations, details, and other assignments. State is developing a strategy for new career models and a talent framework with a tentative completion date of September 2019. A strategic workforce plan and new civil service hiring pilot program for State are planned for 2020.

Improve Performance Management

Maximizing employee performance is key to retaining, sustaining, and empowering a diverse, effective workforce. Foreign Service, Civil Service, and Locally Employed Staff have different and distinct performance systems, with different focus and uses. Both State and USAID spend a significant number of hours completing performance reviews, which do little to incentivize high performance or address poor performance. Through the listening tour survey, just over half of employees said they are satisfied with recognition for a “job well done,” and less than 40 percent of employees believe steps are taken to deal with poor performers, a position supported by the Federal Employee Viewpoint survey. Many respondents expressed discontent that under-performers are not held accountable, which undermines employee pride in the organization and bureaus, disrupts performers, and lowers employee morale.

Our ideal state is an environment where employees are provided with consistent and frequent feedback on their performance and given opportunities to discuss career development, with flexibilities in place to align the employee and mission needs. State and USAID intend to implement a performance management culture that fosters accountability by enabling frequent, timely, and substantive discussions, including performance review input from multiple sources. These expanded expectations would improve employee performance and accountability through recognition of high performers, provide tools and support to foster performance improvement and success, enable leaders to easily put performance improvement plans in place and expeditiously remove poor performers when warranted. Transforming the performance management process to be equitable and transparent will allow State and USAID to deal quickly with poor performers, thus ensuring accountability, fairness and due process, full safeguards, and timely decisions. State and USAID are currently assessing existing current performance management system and developing implementation plans for an approach during spring 2018. The goal is to design new programs with appropriate tools throughout 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Real-Time Collaboration and Work Anytime, Anywhere

In today's fast-paced world, State and USAID employees operate on a global, 24/7 platform and they require the ability and flexibility to work anytime, anywhere. Employees need the ability to interface directly with posts abroad quickly, which requires that they have top-of-the-line email, video conferencing technology, and bandwidth. Current legacy technology is costly, increases security vulnerabilities, and lowers productivity. Most State and some USAID employees require laptops, effective smartphones, WiFi connectivity at work, and cloud-based collaboration tools needed to conduct business in order to be more efficient when they must work remotely.

State is developing plans to address various information technology challenges. State intends to accelerate WiFi deployments for unclassified data and centralize management of all WiFi networks both domestically and abroad. State will implement a centralized Enterprise Mobile Management Solution and issue user-preferred devices (laptop/tablet/smartphone) for employees to use and retain throughout their tenure, refreshed as necessary. Deploying the latest cloud computing technologies is necessary to ensure secure, stable, and scalable platforms in order to be an agile organization and responsive to changing needs and priorities. Implementing a modern, enterprise-wide, real-time cloud collaboration suite will provide reliable, secure, real-time access from anywhere. Finally, State plans to work toward consolidating legacy systems into a single cloud-based Customer Relationship Management solution to enable data analysis, reduce duplication, and enhance contact management. When developing this capacity, State will reduce costs by outsourcing and leveraging shared services. Developing and deploying a collaboration suite of tools will increase business continuity, improve decision-making, and address constraints on diplomatic effectiveness, allowing personnel to work anytime, anywhere.

Information Technology

With the rapid evolution of IT innovation, appropriate governance is essential to developing an IT platform at State needed to support diplomatic and development professionals. Decentralized risk management and fragmented decision-making have contributed to inefficient and ineffective organization of IT service delivery, as evidenced via the Listening Tour survey. Currently, the State Chief Information Officer (CIO) needs greater visibility into IT spending. The cost of operations and maintenance (O&M) for older technology is increasing (currently 85+ percent of State's IT budget is spent on O&M). Legacy systems also pose additional security risks.

In implementing a multi-pronged strategy to improve governance processes, tools, and infrastructure, State's CIO will be empowered to rapidly transition systems to modern platforms on the cloud where applicable, and use shared services to lower cost and increase security, while embracing and enabling innovation. IT governance process will facilitate a more efficient and effective review and approval of architecture changes to provide users with the new or enhanced capabilities needed to perform work in a timely fashion.

There is a need to determine the ideal overarching enterprise architecture for State. In parallel with defining an agency-wide target architecture, State will properly identify its current architecture, so that accurate modernization roadmaps can be created to facilitate the journey from as-is to the target end state. In the future, State will need to refresh and enforce enterprise architecture standards for technology, security, business, and data elements, which will drive consolidation, cost efficiencies and enhanced end user services. The end result will be the capacity to accurately and efficiently identify all existing components that comprise State's current worldwide technology environment. Through effective, follow-on, CIO-led governance, State will ensure new technology initiatives conform to a Department-wide, cloud relevant architecture that powers the conduct of diplomacy and development assistance.

Improve Enterprise-wide Data Availability

State and USAID require accurate and timely data to best inform the nation's foreign policy decision makers. Both agencies currently face several challenges in using that data to answer key questions related to policy, programming, and operations. These questions are often cross-cutting, affecting many offices and bureaus. In today's environment, answering these questions requires disruptive, manual data calls and tapping into a myriad of data assets to conduct ad hoc analyses and reports. In many cases, these assets are siloed and lack standardization, further hindering analysis and insight – particularly at an enterprise-wide level.

State has been working to improve its enterprise Identity Management system, as outlined by the General Accountability Office and Office of the Inspector General. Specifically, State IT users are not uniquely identified across all IT systems, applications and processes, leading to the need for employees to create and retain multiple user names and passwords to access business systems. Mobile device authentication also remains a challenge.

As part of this keystone project, State will update and implement data standards; incrementally apply such standards to enterprise systems; enhance and streamline existing policy frameworks; harmonize data sets across State and with USAID; and clarify and activate data governance structures to make data more widely available. State plans to implement multi-factor authentication and single sign-on solutions to improve the employee IT experience and improve security. This should lead to improved user productivity and increased data sharing across the enterprise.

Build Capacity and Data Literacy

To accomplish U.S. foreign policy objectives, employees at all levels need access to the very best information to make decisions. While great analytical expertise exists across State and USAID at the office and bureau levels, each organization needs a coordinating mechanism to help prioritize and invest in existing capacities, identify areas of duplication or synergy, and establish standard tools and curricula across the enterprise. At USAID, this coordination will involve enhancing data analytics capacity under the CIO to consolidate and support units across the agency that already invest in research, analysis, reporting, visualization, digital curation, and data literacy. Additionally, the CIO's office will harmonize and enhance access to enterprise-compatible existing platforms, tools, and software packages. State is developing the concept for an Analytics Center of Excellence (COE) to enable an enterprise analytics capacity. This COE would activate existing data management policies and leverage analytics capabilities scattered throughout State. State will build Department-wide analytical tools to allow State and USAID employees at all levels to have nimble data at their fingertips to answer pressing policy and management questions.

Broaden and Enhance Access to Data and Analytics

In an era when data is increasing in volume, velocity, and complexity, it is important to democratize data to ensure access to a wide variety of users. This data is only *accessible* if data sets can be integrated and combined for analytical purposes. To improve this, State and USAID will improve data quality by harmonizing key, high-quality datasets for official reference purposes; prioritizing datasets required to answer critical business questions; investing in data clean-up efforts to improve the breadth and accuracy of reporting; reducing redundant data portals; and creating self-service reporting and visualization engines so staff with varying levels of data literacy can confidently access data, using intuitive, customizable interfaces. Success will be measured by the ability to answer an increased number of key operations, programming, and policy questions nimbly and accurately using a self-service reporting environment, without manual data calls.

Increase Global Awareness of Data Assets

Even where State and USAID have made great strides in improving availability, access, and the capacity to use data, employees often lack awareness of these data assets, tools, and capabilities. Specific tools often exist deep within each organization to help answer questions for specific domains (e.g., conflict and stabilization; global health; public diplomacy; economic development; etc.), but staff are often unaware of tools that could yield even more powerful analysis. This is particularly true in instances where domain-specific data can be combined with enterprise systems or other types of data such as financial, procurement, and geospatial to provide more robust insight and analysis. This effort will focus on training and raising the profile of State and USAID's data ecosystems to develop a culture that prioritizes data-informed decision-making. It will highlight and promote capacities that are already in place; actively seek user feedback on existing gaps and needs; engage personnel through events; and provide representation for State and USAID at key data related events across the interagency and international community. Together, these efforts will help unlock opportunities and empower everyone working with or managing foreign affairs data to have a role in addressing complex data-related challenges.

Keystone Project Area 2: Modernize Global Presence, and Create and Implement Policy

Improve U.S. Government Global Presence Governance

Over twenty U.S. government agencies are present at posts abroad. All agencies with staffs operating under the authority of Chiefs of Mission currently ensure that, in coordination with the State Department, the Chiefs of Missions' approval is sought on any proposed changes in the size, composition, or mandate of such staff elements. This process is one of several processes that exist to evaluate U.S. government agency staffing and the security and resources needed to support the U.S. diplomatic and development presence. While the Integrated Country Strategy processes exist to evaluate policy goals, costs, risks and tradeoffs across all U.S. government agencies abroad, it is seldom used effectively for these purposes.

This keystone project will build upon existing processes mandated by Congress and Executive Orders that were designed to govern the U.S. presence abroad. Evaluation of the U.S. global presence against national interests will empower the U.S. government to make decisions about the most efficient deployment of resources needed to achieve the objectives. State envisions this initiative will allow agencies to improve their coordination on overseas deployments, reducing areas of unnecessary overlap and duplication, while also providing all agencies better visibility on projected future staffing. With access to more comprehensive data, this process will also improve the ability to identify trade-offs across regions and balance them against specific national and policy priorities. State intends to review existing processes and explore ways that the interagency can better coordinate on overseas presence throughout the spring of 2018.

Develop and Implement a National Interest Global Presence Model

To strengthen its ability to lead and coordinate the U.S. government's presence abroad, State is developing a more robust quantitative means to compare the overseas presence (cost and personnel) with broad national interests and policy priorities, in conjunction with USAID. Coupled with the implementation of a new U.S. government-wide Global Presence Governance process and the development of Overseas Post Archetype Options (see separate keystone projects), the project will enhance existing processes and support more data-informed decision-making regarding global deployments under COM authority.

State intends to develop a National Interest Global Presence tool consisting of a consolidated global database and models, including authoritative cost and personnel data by mission, as well as country-level data. The tool will produce broad presence/interest valuations based on particular national interest and policy parameters, and carry out more specific queries and detailed analysis related to diplomatic deployment and specific policy and development interests. The tool is intended to provide value-added quantitative input as one part of an overall decision-making process involving area expertise, policy judgment, and inter-agency consultation. The initial version is expected to launch in FY 2019.

Expand Post Archetype Options

In support of the U.S. Global Presence coordination process, this project will examine various overseas presence models, or "archetypes," for deploying U.S. government resources overseas. Currently, State employs a limited number of archetypes (e.g. embassies, consulates, American Presence Posts) that are not always suited to addressing today's challenges.

This project will conduct an analysis of past, current, and potential future overseas presence configurations to inform a robust “menu” of archetypes. The menu will be informed by current laws, internal consultations, prior reports/reviews, identified best practices, external research, and trends from the National Interest Global Presence software platform. A menu of potential archetypes could be an important resource in determining the most effective configuration to accomplish foreign policy goals. The archetypes will include other ways of doing business beyond the traditional footprint. Consolidating lessons learned and expertise in the form of these new archetypes will lead to deployments that are more agile, cost-effective, and tightly-aligned with foreign policy goals. The menu of archetypes will be developed in 2018 and should begin informing presence decisions in FY 2019.

Improve Efficiency and Results of State and USAID Internal Policy and Decision-Making Processes and Interagency Engagement

Successful diplomacy and development requires collaboration and efficient internal processes that produce strong policy positions, effective implementation plans, and a persuasive voice in interagency processes. To that end, this keystone project aims to help improve the efficiency and results of internal State and USAID policy and decision-making processes. It will help employees reclaim their time from onerous processes to focus on executing the President and Secretary’s agenda for U.S. national security and prosperity. New processes will enable both State and USAID to better align their focus, leading to improved decision making, programs, and implementation.

Additionally, through this keystone project recognizing State’s pre-eminent leadership role over foreign policy, and USAID’s leadership of development, State and USAID will work with the National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget on ways to optimize and synchronize government-wide efforts to achieve outcomes that best serve the American people.

Define and Improve Budget Processes for Foreign Assistance

As part of improving general policy and decision-making processes, another keystone project will focus on improving the government-wide foreign assistance planning and allocation processes. Improving foreign assistance alignment to national security, foreign policy and development strategies will make the most effective use of U.S. taxpayer dollars and to ensure employees allocate the most appropriate balance of time to both planning and execution. As a result of this project, the foreign assistance planning and execution processes should be more clearly understood by and more useful to State and USAID employees. It should also result in a better coordinated, clearer description of policy priorities, aligned to national security, foreign assistance, and development strategies. In addition, this project will seek to update integrated IT systems for formulation and execution to ensure employees have the ability to use their time most effectively.

State and USAID have begun assessing how best to improve the foreign assistance budget process to ensure it is as effective and efficient as possible, and driven by strategy. The recommendations also will ensure that currently disparate foreign assistance-related IT systems interface effectively and efficiently, and will streamline staff workload and processes for coordination so employees have more time to plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate foreign assistance programs.

Keystone Project Area 3: Modernize Operational Efficiencies

Assess Human Resources Service Delivery

Worldwide HR industry and associated service delivery models have rapidly transformed to keep pace with changing business needs in the 21st century. This has introduced challenges to how State and USAID manage the workforce and how customers receive services such as processing HR actions and classifying position descriptions. Currently, State delivers HR Services through a multifaceted operating model, which leads to employees spending their valuable time navigating broken bureaucratic processes and multiple systems trying to solve their HR problems. In addition to the HR Bureau's Office of Shared Services, other bureaus are supported by six other Shared Services providers, which operate independently. Disjointed business processes and other inconsistencies can lead to poor service quality, inefficiencies, and do not always meet customer needs. Via the Listening Tour, State employees voiced the need to "simplify processes, reduce layers of bureaucracy, and ensure that technology infrastructure and data are fit to performance."

Transformative HR requires up-to-date, nimble service delivery. This keystone project seeks to bring more leading industry practices to State's operations and find new and better ways of delivering HR services, while building on the good work of the HR Bureau's Office of Shared Services. This assessment will review how services are currently provided and highlight the pain points of HR processes and generating a set of recommendations to enhance the operating model that will address the root causes of inefficiencies. The assessment will review possibilities of achieving cost avoidance through new service delivery models such as regionalized services, centers of excellence, business partner models, outsourcing, and others.

After operating model recommendations are developed and implemented, State will be in a position to give more time back to employees to focus on their mission. These improvements will create a better, more consistent, more integrated global HR support framework for mission enabling services, and will help State catch up to industry leading practices. This project will align with and support the talent focused projects such as performance management and strategic workforce alignment.

Real Property – Moving to One Real Property Function and Implementing Internal and External Process Improvements

The ever-changing political and environmental dynamics around the world create a need for a secure, agile, and responsive world-class overseas and domestic real property function. In the Listening Tour, State employees cited a lack of responsiveness to extensive backlogs of maintenance and repair, and consistent schedule and cost overruns for capital construction. State provides real property globally from two service providers: the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) and the Bureau of Administration. To reduce redundancy and increase efficiency, flexibility, utilization, accountability and to improve governance, two components of this project will be initiated: (1) an assessment to move toward a unified real property organization versus the two separate providers, and (2) evaluating and implementing internal and external process improvements within the real property portfolio.

This keystone project intends to create a world-class real property organization that focuses on the total cost of ownership and full life-cycle of operations. The initial deliverable will be to assess and analyze real property functions and service requirements, highlight the pain points in these processes, and generate a set of recommendations for unified function within State that could include USAID real property operations abroad.

OBO has already developed recommendations for several actions to address internal and external process improvements to implement. The actions are in focus areas such as business process re-engineering, data standardization, energy and sustainability, lease management, asset management, and space planning. When implemented, the described projects intend to transform the real property function to one that is innovative, data-driven, and reduces total cost of ownership. While the transformative change will take time and resources to implement, when completed they will increase effectiveness and efficiency and customer satisfaction while reducing redundancy across agencies.

Acquisition – Assessing Service Delivery and Expanding Strategic Sourcing Opportunities

Both the Office of Management and Budget and the President’s Management Council advise that best practices in acquisition and strategic sourcing must be institutionalized in federal agencies. While nearly all acquisition services at State are centralized under the Working Capital Fund, some contracts and procurements are managed by other entities both abroad and domestically. The Listening Tour provided feedback from employees regarding a lack of knowledge on how to execute complex acquisitions and inconsistent procurement practices. As a result of the current approach to service delivery, acquisition management varies in terms of service level, quality, and processing times. This keystone project will highlight two areas: (1) an assessment of the acquisition function within State and (2) establishing and expanding additional strategic sourcing opportunities across State and USAID, where possible.

This project intends to bring more leading industry practices to State’s operations and find improved ways of delivering acquisition services. This assessment will review how business is currently done, highlight the pain points of acquisition processes, and generate a set of recommendations for a future operating model that addresses the root causes and not just the symptoms of inefficiencies. The assessment will dive into the nature of the service delivered in terms of the location, infrastructure needed, and possibilities of achieving cost avoidance through new service delivery models, such as regionalized service delivery, outsourcing, centers of excellence, and others. The assessment will also explore award closeout processes and areas for alignment between State and USAID in terms of outsourcing strategies for this function.

The strategic sourcing component aims to reduce spend and improve both supplier relationships and the spend management process. This will begin with an analysis of current spend in two high value areas and will examine spending patterns for non-programmatic materials and services. Within these areas, opportunities for actionable strategic sourcing will be identified, as well as estimated cost savings.

USAID Internal Redesign

Redesign at USAID aims to unleash the power of development, and to make the Agency more effective, efficient, and relevant in the interagency and the environments in which it works and in support of U.S. foreign policy goals, interests, and values. Thus, the Redesign at USAID will focus on mapping the journey to self-reliance, strengthen core capabilities, advance national security, empower people to lead, and respect taxpayer investments. Redesign initiatives address pain points identified by employees in the Listening Tour and the feedback of stakeholders. USAID will adopt whole-of-Agency, data-informed approaches related to USAID's core mission. As an obligation to both taxpayers and aid recipients, USAID will work to ensure assistance is delivered as effectively as possible. Together, internal process and policy reforms will lead to a stronger development agency with 21st century tools to address new and emerging challenges across the globe.

Outcome 1: Journey to Self-Reliance

Each of USAID's programs should promote developing countries' self-reliance to ultimately end their need for assistance. Each country must lead its own development journey and finance and implement solutions to its development challenges. USAID will adopt a whole-of-Agency approach to realign its strategies, policies, and programs to assist partner countries in order to thoughtfully, strategically, and purposefully achieve this goal. Outcome 1 of the USAID Redesign will reorient the Agency's relationship with partner countries by allowing us to clearly define expectations up front, give more clarity and focus to the objectives of assistance, and establish tangible and meaningful goals to which partner countries can aspire.

Strategic Transitions and Redefining Relationships with Host Countries

Today, the Agency has limited systems in place to track and support countries' progress towards self-reliance. USAID seeks to emphasize strategic transitions as a celebration of countries that are increasingly able to address their own development challenges. Establishing a more systematic approach to measuring partner countries' progress towards self-reliance and targeting assistance to support countries along that journey, is core to this vision. To anchor the Agency's efforts in support of the goal of country self-reliance, USAID will develop an Agency Policy Framework and Self-Reliance and Strategic Transitions Guiding Principles that will guide USAID staff as they adapt strategies, programs, operations, and practices to execute upon this new vision effectively.

Reducing the reliance on foreign aid requires partner countries to own and finance their own development. To support this goal, USAID must incentivize recipient countries and strengthen the capacity of their public, private, and non-profit sectors to take over responsibility for their own needs. Programs should be oriented to help create institutions that are effective, accountable, and responsive and can replace aid, as well as to support policy and governance reforms aimed at maximizing the effectiveness of aid. As partner countries progress towards self-reliance, USAID – in consultation with State, other U.S. government stakeholders, and other donors – will work with partner countries to incentivize cost-sharing and economic and governance reforms as prerequisites for continued assistance.

Metrics

USAID will establish objective metrics and benchmarks for tracking a country's trajectory towards self-reliance and readiness to transition strategically to a new development relationship with the U.S. as part of a collaborative process with State and others in the interagency. USAID will seek to establish new systems and processes for using data-informed approaches to identify a partner country's trajectory towards self-reliance; developing and applying programmatic approaches better tailored to support countries on the journey to self-reliance; redefining

relationships with host country partners to emphasize shared responsibility and accountability as they make progress; and adopting innovative legacy approaches and models for continuing a relationship with a country once traditional assistance is no longer necessary. At the same time, these metrics and benchmarks would allow the U.S. government to make data-informed strategic choices on how to allocate resources. The Agency is engaging with a range of internal and external stakeholders to learn and apply lessons from similar approaches, and plans to publicly launch its self-reliance metrics in spring 2018.

Legacy Programs

As USAID reframes its relationships with countries to focus on fostering self-reliance, the Agency must also work with State and other U.S. government agencies to establish the structures and legacy programs to support partner countries as they transition away from traditional bilateral assistance, maintain and build upon development gains, and become long-term economic and strategic partners with the United States. Depending on country capacity and need, legacy programs might seek to expand access to finance, mobilize private capital, deepen trade relationships and access to international markets, elevate partnerships in science, technology, and innovation, and/or increase technical and educational exchanges. These programs would leverage resources from the private sector, development finance institutions, and others in the U.S. government interagency, as appropriate.

Tailoring Programmatic Approach to Foster Self-Reliance: Private Sector Engagement and Domestic Resource Mobilization

USAID will tailor its programmatic approaches towards creating the conditions whereby partner countries can increasingly solve their own development challenges. Working closely with other U.S. government partners, including the Treasury Department's Office of Technical Assistance, and the proposed Development Finance Institution, USAID will elevate and mainstream a range of reforms to improve how it delivers foreign assistance, such as: working with partner countries to develop effective, transparent, and accountable systems for mobilizing domestic resources to invest in their own development; improving engagement with the private sector and promoting solutions driven by private enterprise; and adopting state-of-the-art approaches to local capacity development and systems strengthening. USAID will also develop a Private Sector Engagement policy that will guide and inform the Agency's expanding work with businesses.

Outcome 2: Strengthen Core Capabilities

USAID will further improve its core capabilities, to align the Agency to better achieve the Administrator's goal of promoting self-reliance. Strengthening core capabilities will make USAID more effective and efficient in delivering humanitarian assistance and advancing international development.

Consolidating Humanitarian Assistance

USAID is seeking to consolidate the Office of Food For Peace (FFP) and the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness, and reduce duplication of efforts and strengthen USAID's voice in humanitarian conversations. Consolidation would strengthen capabilities to save lives and livelihoods, reduce hunger and human suffering, and mitigate the impact of disasters. It would also

empower the United States to provide improved (food and non-food) support across the full cycle of a crisis and coherent leadership in the global and U.S. government humanitarian community.

Refocus Program Design to Better Support the Field

USAID will also refocus its expertise in Washington to better support the field in designing programs by improving collaboration among teams that bring together best practices and technical leadership, strengthening inclusive development, catalytic funding, small grants, and other partnership approaches. USAID will take further advantage of its flexible procurement authorities to expand its partner base, engage more local implementers, and employ co-creation to yield better, measured results with less burdensome procurement timelines. USAID will also support the technical expertise and coordination roles necessary to cooperate effectively with a new Development Finance Institution.

Outcome 3: Advance National Security

USAID serves as a critical tool of U.S. national security, and implements programs that directly support the national interest. This outcome includes three components: operating more effectively in non-permissive environments; preventing violent extremism; and collaborating with the Department of Defense (DOD).

Operating in Non-Permissive Environments

USAID's work requires operating in non-permissive environments that are characterized by crime, conflict, natural disasters, and fragility. USAID rarely operates in these spaces alone. Rather, USAID works alongside State, DOD, and others in the U.S. government to protect America, promote prosperity and preserve peace. Through USAID's Redesign, USAID will strengthen and clarify the Agency's roles and operations in difficult environments, while facilitating increased interagency and international cooperation.

USAID will update and expand policies and processes that enable effective operations in these complex contexts. The goal is to ensure high-quality service delivery while mitigating the impact on staff, processes, and programs and ensuring good stewardship of taxpayer investments. USAID will complete strategic guidance in this area to ensure that operations in the field are sufficiently flexible to adapt to changing contexts and produce measurable results using new complexity-aware monitoring and evaluation protocols.

Preventing Violent Extremism

USAID plays an important role in the U.S. government's international efforts to prevent violent extremist recruitment and mobilization to violence. The Agency currently manages programs that specifically address the root causes of violent extremism in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Asia. In addition, USAID works to strengthen partner government and civil society knowledge, skills and abilities to lead their own prevention efforts.

USAID, in close coordination with others in the U.S. government, has led the U.S. government and the donor community to develop tools and approaches to help prevent the conditions that enable violent extremist organization recruitment and radicalization to violence. Today, the United States and its partners face an ever adaptive adversary. ISIS, al-Qaeda and the franchises they inspire will continue to draw oxygen from popular dissatisfaction and disaffection, particularly among a growing global youth cohort. To keep abreast of and

hopefully anticipate these toxic trends, USAID will update and refine the policies, processes and approaches used to prevent violent extremism and will strengthen Agency-wide collaboration and coordination.

Improving Coordination with the Department of Defense

Over the last decade, USAID's partnership with DOD has helped to advance critical national security and foreign policy goals. In addition, USAID has effectively leveraged cooperation to advance key development objectives. Civil-military cooperation has become a defining characteristic of the way USAID does business. To continue and deepen this important collaboration, USAID is reviewing engagement with DOD as a key outcome of the Redesign effort. Through this activity, USAID will assess and determine the best ways to coordinate with and engage DOD in order to best meet national security and foreign policy goals.

Outcome 4: Empower People to Lead

USAID's largest and most valuable asset are its personnel who possess the knowledge, skills, and experience that are essential to the success of the mission and all aspects of the Redesign. USAID and its partners want a human capital ecosystem that leverages and supports them throughout their employment, that enables a return on investment, and that supports workforce mobility and agility. A system that enables the right talent, in the right place, at the right time, for the right duration, is critical. Today, USAID operates in an antiquated system that does not adequately support the recruitment, management, retention and, where necessary, removal of personnel for a modern, 21st century workforce. USAID needs a nimble system, policy and structure to attract, recruit, retain and release staff. Managers must operate in a system that meets employee and mission needs today and in the future. A future human capital ecosystem will embody a state-of-the-art approach to acquire, manage, deploy, and transition talent seamlessly.

Management of Human Capital

The foundation for the new ecosystem is strategic workforce planning, supported by robust analytics. The GAO in 2003, 2008, and 2010, along with USAID employees, recommended that USAID develop a comprehensive workforce planning system to better identify staffing needs and requirements. USAID seeks to hire the right talent and deploy it to the right place, at the right time, and for the right duration. A new performance management system will incorporate ongoing feedback around real-time goals and objectives, deployed through a state-of-the-art employee portal that is accessible anytime from any place, and enables accountability and performance transparency for managers and employees. A redesigned assignment system, delivered through the same employee portal will provide the up-to-date customer assignment information, and it allows USAID to maximize staff distribution around the world. Success will be measured through improved employee and manager satisfaction, as well as by reductions in the time necessary to fill jobs, especially in locations that are harder to fill.

Workforce Flexibility and Mobility

USAID requires a talented, mobile, and global workforce that anticipates, shapes, and addresses global challenges and opportunities, saving lives and advancing development priorities. USAID uses dozens of different employment categories to meet staffing needs. Each category comes with limitations and funding restrictions. These differing limitations impede USAID's ability to quickly deploy the right talent, to meet mission needs. Streamlining the use of employment categories will decrease cost and administration inefficiencies, while increasing workforce equity, transparency, and morale. USAID is reviewing the value of Demonstration Project

Authority from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management to streamline its employment categories and modernize USAID's HC processes.

Knowledge Management

Knowledge management is the process of creating, sharing, using and managing the knowledge of an organization to expand the use of innovation, share lessons learned, and support continuous learning to improve performance. Knowledge and information are too often siloed in various parts of the Agency and not easy to find. USAID will streamline and apply best practices on USAID's knowledge management policies, systems and processes so employees across the Agency can more easily create, share, find, and use relevant knowledge and information to improve operations and results.

Streamline Coordinators

In conjunction with HC efforts, USAID conducted a review of the ten non-statutory, non-mandatory Agency coordinators. The current cohort of Agency coordinators shows overlap and inefficiencies, as some positions are outdated, others could be efficiently integrated with existing staff, and some are superseded by new functions and requirements. As a result of a consultative review with affected bureau managers, USAID will propose a rationalized system, to align duties with positions, reduce overlap and inefficiencies, and empower designated Agency coordinators to fully execute their duties.

Of the non-statutory, non-mandatory coordinators, USAID is proposing to categorize these positions by retaining some coordinator positions, combining others with an existing, qualified USAID employee or eliminating others because the duties are no longer required, are already being effectively managed by other employees, and/or whose functions do not require a coordinator title to be effective. In all these cases, associated subject matter expertise and staff would be retained, albeit in a different role.

Reviewing Human Resource (HR) Functions

To meet strategic workforce planning needs, USAID will refocus its internal HR operations on the long-term, strategic workforce planning and talent management needs of the Agency. To achieve this, USAID is exploring options for delivery of its HR operations, including outsourcing this work to a shared service provider (SSP). The use of an SSP could enable economies of scale, reduce costs, and realize savings and increased efficiencies through shared technology and practices. USAID plans to submit a business plan to the Administrator in CY 2018 that lists the options, including retaining this work in-house, outsourcing to an SSP, and consolidating some work with State.

Creating a Culture of Accountability and Learning

USAID maintains a leadership development program that comprises a full continuum of emerging leader skills through executive level competencies by encouraging consistent and constructive feedback between supervisors and direct reports and continuous learning through increased opportunities for coaching and mentoring. Through Redesign, a need to strengthen the role of accountability and learning in USAID's culture and training was identified. To accomplish this, USAID is developing a community of stakeholders to build a new leadership

philosophy that incorporates these efforts. The Agency will expand its current leadership development program to be more inclusive and provide better training to USAID's diverse workforce at all levels of the organization, regardless of technical, managerial, or operational expertise.

Outcome 5: Respecting the Taxpayer's Investments

USAID will maximize how each and every dollar of the taxpayer's money is spent by developing systems and processes that allow structuring USAID's presence domestically and abroad in the most efficient way possible.

Resolving the Agency Audit Backlog

USAID is committed to resolving the backlog of OIG and GAO audits. During FY 2017, the Agency closed 217 audit recommendations, with management efficiencies and planned recoveries that totaled more than \$24.3 million in monetary savings for the Agency. In FY 2018 and beyond, Administrator Green is committed to doing even more by having the Agency as a whole address outstanding audit recommendations, with a goal that USAID will have zero overdue open audit recommendations, beyond the timelines prescribed in the OMB circular and Agency guidance. Addressing the recommendations from GAO and the OIG will serve as a tool for strengthening programs and operations going forward by building effective controls to use limited resources more efficiently, realize the intended benefits, and more quickly achieve goals.

Optimized Operational Platforms

USAID is seeking to optimize program effectiveness and operational footprint by optimizing its overseas presence. To achieve this vision, USAID is examining the strategic allocation of U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) staff by using the following critical factors: foreign policy priorities; host government and regional institutional capacity and commitment; skill sets of Foreign Service Nationals; country needs and security; requirements for accountability; oversight of programs; and opportunities for high-level technical expertise which may effectively influence host countries to achieve their development goals.

USAID proposes to build upon work done by regional bureaus and examine and assess the most efficient and effective utilization of bilateral, regional, or Washington-based platforms for enhancing USAID's agility for managing for transformative results.

Effective Partnership and Procurement Reform

USAID is committed to reviewing its core business processes by changing the way awards are made. To create the conditions to end the need for foreign assistance, the principles of locally-led development and long-term sustainability must be a central approach to programming. USAID has made modest progress in reform over the past few years. To empower the staff and partners to carry out the Agency's vision for self-reliance, USAID will seek to put forward a series of interconnected and interdependent reforms to program design and procurement processes aimed at: enabling more effective co-creation, innovative financing, and partnerships with a diverse array of actors; catalyzing, de-risking, and building the evidence-case to incentivize local public- and private-sector investments; and simplifying and streamlining processes and creating an agile and flexible Agency that can adapt to changes on the ground to improve assistance effectiveness. The Agency is in the process of forming a cross-Agency working group, as well as a number of regional roundtables in the field, to put together a series of proposed actionable procurement reforms and will present those recommendations to the Administrator in late 2018.

Crosscutting Agency Proposals

The FY 2019 budget also proposes multi-agency crosscutting reforms to improve the effectiveness of international affairs agencies and to streamline the panoply of international affairs agencies operating today. These proposals include the creation of a new Development Finance Institution (DFI) to better mobilize private sector investment towards national security and development goals, and a consolidation of small grants assistance into USAID.

Development Finance Institution

The FY 2019 President's Budget includes a proposal to consolidate development finance agencies and functions, such as USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), into a single Development Finance Institution (DFI) with more modern and effective tools and reforms to protect taxpayer dollar. The new DFI will work collaborative within the U.S. government to advance national security and development goals, while also supporting U.S. companies and jobs. The DFI will be a standalone agency, but closely integrated with foreign policy and development policy through a variety of mechanisms.

Small Grants

The budget proposes consolidating small grants functions and assistance aimed at reaching the type of communities that are currently reached by the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) and the U.S. African Development Foundation (ADF) into USAID in FY 2019. Through the consolidation, USAID will capitalize on the existing expertise, capacity, relationships, and tools that ADF and IAF provide, including their regional and market segment emphases, in order to reinforce U.S. government bilateral development efforts. In return, USAID will offer these programs a platform that will better integrate them with USAID's existing global development programs, more cohesively serve U.S. foreign policy objectives, and increase organizational efficiencies through reducing duplication and overhead. The consolidation will also serve to elevate the small grants function at USAID as a development tool.

The budget anticipates that IAF will be merged primarily into USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, and that ADF will be merged primarily into USAID's Bureau for Africa, based on the foundations' regional expertise and emphases. Additionally, some central and transferrable small grants skills and expertise will reside centrally at USAID, to be leveraged for other regions. In support of this consolidation proposal, the Budget requests new funding for small grant-making and select personnel at USAID through the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) and USAID Operating Expense (OE) accounts, respectively. The President's Budget also requests funds to cover one-time termination costs at IAF and ADF.

**FY 2019 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
PROGRAMS**

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Department of State Summary of Appropriations- Enduring

\$ in thousands	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ^{1/}	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Administration of Foreign Affairs	8,156,465	8,023,601	6,871,935	7,295,909	423,974
State Programs	6,237,857	6,118,022	5,298,786	5,336,879	38,093
Diplomatic Programs ^{2/}	6,225,257	6,105,508	5,283,786	5,244,109	-39,677
Ongoing Operations	4,325,778	4,218,928	3,903,034	3,872,107	-30,927
Worldwide Security Protection	1,899,479	1,886,580	1,380,752	1,372,002	-8,750
Capital Investment Fund	12,600	12,514	15,000	92,770	77,770
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,117,859	1,110,268	1,142,200	1,657,543	515,343
Ongoing Operations	752,935	747,822	754,459	738,006	-16,453
Worldwide Security Upgrades	364,924	362,446	387,741	919,537	531,796
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	800,749	795,311	430,949	301,487	-129,462
Office of Inspector General	87,069	86,478	72,562	74,100	1,538
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	634,143	629,837	285,000	159,000	-126,000
Representation Allowances	8,030	7,975	7,000	7,000	0
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,344	30,138	30,890	25,890	-5,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	7,900	7,846	7,885	7,885	0
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,291	1,300	1,300	0
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,963	31,746	26,312	26,312	0
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	158,900	158,900	158,900	158,900	0
International Organizations	1,815,770	1,803,538	1,169,081	1,134,423	-34,658
Contributions to International Organizations	1,262,966	1,254,389	900,195	899,045	-1,150
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities ^{3/}	552,804	549,149	268,886	235,378	-33,508
International Commissions (Function 300)	127,294	126,429	118,703	117,305	-1,398
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	48,134	47,807	44,748	45,173	425
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	29,400	29,200	27,900	26,042	-1,858
International Fisheries Commissions	37,502	37,247	33,871	33,906	35
American Sections	12,258	12,175	12,184	12,184	0
International Joint Commission	7,552	7,501	7,504	7,504	0
International Boundary Commission	2,304	2,288	2,290	2,290	0
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,402	2,386	2,390	2,390	0
Related Programs	205,389	204,145	104,606	68,461	-36,145
The Asia Foundation	17,000	16,885	0	0	0
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	155	121	140	185	45
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	156	348	158	190	32
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	58	47	65	68	3
East-West Center	16,700	16,587	0	0	0
National Endowment for Democracy	170,000	168,846	103,500	67,275	-36,225
International Chancery Center	1,320	1,311	743	743	0
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	10,304,918	10,157,713	8,264,325	8,616,098	351,773

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2018 (P.L. 115-56).

2/ FY 2017 Actual reflects the following transfers from Diplomatic Programs: \$79 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities; and \$1.1 million transferred to the International Litigation Fund.

3/ FY 2017 Actual includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic Programs.

Department of State Summary of Appropriations- Overseas Contingency Operations

\$ in millions	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Administration of Foreign Affairs	5,413,397	5,413,397	3,044,071	2,636,728	-407,343
Diplomatic Programs	3,462,786	3,462,786	2,975,971	2,869,828	-106,143
Ongoing Operations	720,387	720,387	599,849	543,706	-56,143
Worldwide Security Protection	2,742,399	2,742,399	2,376,122	2,326,122	-50,000
Worldwide Security Protection (Rescission)	-	-	-	-301,200	-301,200
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,893,211	1,893,211	-	-	0
Ongoing Operations	36,711	36,711	-	-	0
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,856,500	1,856,500	-	-	0
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	57,400	57,400	68,100	68,100	0
Office of Inspector General	57,400	57,400	68,100	68,100	0
International Organizations	1,450,900	1,450,900	1,023,464	1,056,730	33,266
Contributions to International Organizations	96,240	96,240	96,240	96,000	-240
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,354,660	1,354,660	927,224	960,730	33,506
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	6,864,297	6,864,297	4,067,535	3,693,458	-374,077

Diplomatic Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2018 Estimate ^{2/}	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Diplomatic Programs	9,688,043	9,568,294	8,259,757	7,812,737	-447,020
Enduring	6,225,257	6,105,508	5,283,786	5,244,109	-39,677
Ongoing Operations	4,325,778	4,218,928	3,903,034	3,872,107	-30,927
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	492,817	534,239	452,047	481,733	29,686
Worldwide Security Protection	1,899,479	1,886,580	1,380,752	1,372,002	-8,750
Overseas Contingency Operations	3,462,786	3,462,786	2,975,971	2,568,628	-407,343
Ongoing Operations	720,387	720,387	599,849	543,706	-56,143
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	83,339	83,339	83,339	83,339	-
Worldwide Security Protection	2,742,399	2,742,399	2,376,122	2,326,122	-50,000
Worldwide Security Protection Rescission	-	-	-	-301,200	-301,200

^{1/}FY 2017 Actual (Enduring) reflects the following transfers from Diplomatic Programs: \$79 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities; and \$1.1 million transferred to the International Litigation Fund.

^{2/} The FY 2018 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2018 (P.L. 115-56).

The Department will complete transition of Consular and Border Security Programs into a standalone Treasury account by the end of FY 2018, and therefore proposes renaming the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account to Diplomatic Programs (DP) for FY 2019.

The DP appropriation is fundamental to sustaining operations at the Department of State. This account provides funding for the core people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations worldwide. These activities span 38 bureaus and offices, 190 countries, and 275 diplomatic posts. This appropriation receives both Enduring funds for ongoing diplomatic operations and programs and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to meet the extraordinary costs of diplomatic operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other High Threat/High Risk posts, as well as defeating the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and other terrorist organizations.

The DP appropriation has three major programmatic allocations: Program Operations, Public Diplomacy (PD), and Worldwide Security Protection (WSP); and four categories: Human Resources, Overseas Programs, Diplomatic Policy and Support, and Security Programs. Program Operations and Public Diplomacy are referred to collectively as “Ongoing Operations.”

The FY 2019 DP Request, including Enduring and OCO resources, totals \$7.8 billion a -\$447 million reduction below the FY 2018 Request including a cancellation of \$301.2 million from FY 2017 WSP OCO balances. Excluding the rescission, the FY 2019 request for new funding is -\$146 million (-1.8 percent) below the FY 2018 Request.

The following chapter summarizes how these resources meet the American people’s expectations for

accountability and effectiveness.

Diplomatic Programs – Enduring

The Department's FY 2019 Request for DP Ongoing Operations is \$3.9 billion and includes \$3.4 billion for Program Operations and \$481 million for PD. The request is -\$31 million below the FY 2018 Request of \$3.9 billion, and includes -\$57 million to absorb current-services adjustments, such as overseas and domestic price inflation, base adjustments, GSA rent and Locally Employed (LE) staff wage increases.

The Department requests \$96.2 million in Human Capital and Data Analytics Initiatives, integrating a comprehensive approach to talent management, effectively restructuring the workforce, and optimize delivery of Human Resources services to State managers and employees. Specific initiatives include increasing the Expanded Professional Associates Program (EPAP) from 200 to 400, Redesign implementation, and cyber recruitment incentive pay.

As the Department continues the Secretary's Strategic Hiring Plan to achieve the personnel reductions through FY 2018, a reduction of -\$14.5 million annualizes the attrition of -1,227 DP funded positions in the FY 2018 Request. In FY 2017 the Department implemented a process to more accurately track American Salaries costs, which identified a \$39.5 million realignment from Program Operations to PD to more accurately reflect actual salary costs for PD personnel.

DP – Category Details

Human Resources: \$2,564.0 million

Resources requested in this category will be directed toward salaries for domestic and overseas American employees (including employees engaged in Public Diplomacy and Worldwide Security Protection programs). This category also includes funding for the Foreign Service Institute, the Department's platform for providing cost-effective in-house training to Department employees and workers throughout the federal government. This category also includes the Bureau of Human Resources, which recruits and manages a diverse, talented workforce equipped to effectively carry out the Department's goals and priorities domestically and worldwide.

The Department's workforce serves the American public by achieving objectives for worldwide security and diplomatic engagement. In FY 2019, Departmental human resources priorities include:

- **Human Capital and Data Analytics Initiatives: \$96.2 million.**
The request will provide funding for the implementation of the Secretary's impacts initiatives including EPAPs, Redesign, cyber recruitment incentive pay, leadership and management initiatives, strategic sourcing and a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) portal. The EPAPs will be increased from 200 to 400 in an effort to capitalize on the professional skills of eligible family members. Cyber recruitment pay incentives will allow the Department to remain competitive in the recruitment, retention, and hiring of IT personnel. To drive down contracting costs, the Department will implement strategic sourcing to better utilize existing contract vehicles.

Overseas Programs: \$1,050.2 million

The Department's overseas programs link America to the rest of the world by relaying on-the-ground political and economic intelligence back to the United States, and by representing our national interests at both the personal and governmental levels. Embassies and consulates protect our homeland and the promise of American opportunity by regulating the flow of tourists, investors, and students who seek to enter the United States. Overseas missions also provide critical support to American businesses and citizens abroad.

This category includes the regional bureaus (African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, and Western Hemisphere Affairs), the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations, the Bureau of International Organization Affairs which supports U.S. participation in the United Nations, as well as the Bureau of Medical Services. Additionally, resources in this category cover the cost of the Departmental employees' travel on assignment, and liabilities resulting from the separation of LE staff.

The FY 2019 Request for Overseas Programs includes the following new priorities:

- **Global Engagement Center Disinformation Programs: \$20 million.**
The Global Engagement Center manages the Department's countering state disinformation (CSD) program. Planned CSD activities include: coordinating U.S. government efforts in specific sub-regions; enhancing the capacity of local actors to build resilience against disinformation, including thwarting attacks on their IT systems; providing attribution of adversarial disinformation; and convening anti-disinformation practitioners, journalists, and other influencers to exchange best practices, build networks, and generate support for U.S. efforts against disinformation.

The FY 2019 Request includes several program realignments between DP categories:

- **Regional Information Technology Consolidation: -\$4.5 million**
The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR) has a Regional Information Management Center (RIMC) that provides IT support to many posts internal and external to EUR. To consolidate IT services within the Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM), EUR is realigning \$4.5 million to IRM within *Diplomatic Policy and Support*.
- **Major Events and Conferences: -\$13.0 million**
The Office of Major Events and Conferences (MECS) which plans major conferences for the Department, including the Counter-ISIL ministerial, was budgeted within the Office of International Conferences (OIC) for FY 2018. To more effectively align resources and functions within the Department, MECS is being realigned to the Office of the Chief of Protocol (CPR) within *Diplomatic Policy and Support*.
- **Public Diplomacy IT funding: net \$0 change**
To more effectively utilize PD-managed IT resources that enable cross pollination between Program and PD activities, \$8.5 million of PD IT funding for Contacts Relationship Management (CRM) and website development is realigned from the International Information Programs (IIP) PD allocation to a new IIP Overseas Programs allocation.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$705.0 million

Resources in the Diplomatic Policy and Support category sustain the Department's essential strategic and managerial functions. The Departmental components funded under this category are the bureaus and offices of Administration; Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Economic and Business Affairs; Energy Resources; Information Resource Management; Intelligence and Research; International Security and Nonproliferation; the Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Population and International Migration; Public Affairs; the Secretary of State; the Under-Secretary for Management; and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

In FY 2019, the Department's key priorities in the Diplomatic Policy and Support category include:

- **Bureau of the Comptroller for Global Financial Services: \$5.0 million**

The Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) provides effective and efficient corporate financial management services, programs, and systems that support the achievement of our foreign policy goals and mission. This increase normalizes funding in the base for activities such as the Department's MetroCheck program and the annual audit.

- **Office of the Secretary: \$10.0 million**

The Office of the Secretary (S) provides support to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, all of the Undersecretaries except the Undersecretary for Management, and many of the Special Envoys and Representatives. This increase will normalize funding in S to include IT and communications support for the Department's leadership, as well as the Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL. S is also realigning \$0.5 million for secure voice and video communications to IRM as a part of IT centralization.

Security Programs: \$924.8 million, of which \$904 million is for Worldwide Security Protection programs

These resources support the Department's security programs and policies. This request includes the Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions (OFM), and the Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) sub-account. WSP funding supports the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), the Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions (OFM), and seventeen additional bureaus, including seven regional bureaus and ten functional bureaus.

The WSP Enduring request of \$1.4 billion, including \$468 million for salaries in the Human Resources Category, supports a safe and secure environment for the conduct of American diplomacy domestically as well as overseas. DS is principally responsible for security programs located at over 275 overseas posts and 125 domestic offices, to include a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic posts, residences, and domestic offices. DS provides protective services for the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, U.S. diplomatic personnel abroad, and foreign dignitaries visiting the United States. The Bureau is also responsible for background investigations, extensive information security, cybersecurity, technical security, and facility protection, to include countermeasures, emergency action plans, and network security. In addition to DS, WSP funding supports security and emergency response programs in ten functional bureaus and the Department's seven regional bureaus. These functions include overseas security staff support and travel, operational medicine, IT security accreditation and deployment, continuity of operations and exercise planning, and security and crisis management training.

Overseas Contingency Operations: \$2,568.6 million

Diplomatic Programs OCO funding supports operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other High Threat/High Risk posts in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs and the Bureau of African Affairs. Funding also supports the Global Engagement Center's messaging programs for countering violent extremism. The FY 2019 request maintains operations in Mogadishu, Somalia at the Alternate Residence Compound (ARC) II facility.

The WSP OCO Request for \$2.3 billion will sustain ongoing DS operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other High Threat/High Risk posts, as well as support the Office of Operational Medicine. The WSP OCO Request includes a \$50.0 million reduction for operational efficiencies and increased carryover balances.

Accountability for fiscal spending, with a key focus on transparency, will remain a top priority for State.

This includes measures carefully revisiting previous assumptions for contingency funding for our security presence. As part of this effort, the FY 2019 request proposes to cancel \$301.2 million from the FY 2017 Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L 114-254) (SAAA). This cancellation reflects revised spending estimates since the enactment of the SAAA, and will not impact the safety of U.S. personnel or DS operations in support of State and USAID's efforts to defeat ISIS and other terrorist organizations.

STATE PROGRAMS
Diplomatic Programs - Enduring

\$\$ in Thousands

Funding Categories	FY 2017 Actual 1/	FY 2018 Estimate 2/	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Increase / Decrease 3/
Total, Diplomatic Programs	6,225,257	6,105,508	5,283,786	5,244,109	(39,677)
Human Resources	2,688,558	2,616,412	2,503,807	2,564,024	60,217
American Salaries, Central Account	2,533,434	2,449,439	2,349,024	2,325,043	(23,981)
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	134,613	165,183	128,952	164,585	35,633
<i>WSP - American Salaries (non-add)</i>	463,417	476,879	476,879	468,129	(8,750)
Foreign Service Institute	54,164	61,576	58,168	52,507	(5,661)
Human Resources	100,960	105,397	96,615	90,234	(6,381)
Human Capital Data Analytics Initiative	-	-	-	96,240	96,240
Overseas Programs	1,311,045	1,268,792	1,131,257	1,050,207	(81,050)
African Affairs	110,698	93,645	86,597	80,877	(5,720)
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	6,250	6,208	-	-	-
Conflict Stabilization Operations	7,648	8,262	7,023	6,559	(464)
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	152,141	141,716	119,819	111,905	(7,914)
European and Eurasian Affairs	297,790	288,997	260,581	239,166	(21,415)
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	-	-	2,762	2,580	(182)
International Conferences	4,443	4,413	16,108	2,708	(13,400)
International Information Programs	-	-	-	8,500	8,500
International Organization Affairs	24,343	25,122	23,043	21,007	(2,036)
Medical Services	18,917	19,557	15,957	14,903	(1,054)
Near Eastern Affairs	48,304	41,987	27,859	26,019	(1,840)
Post Assignment Travel	62,197	61,775	73,926	69,043	(4,883)
South and Central Asian Affairs	68,409	64,387	51,269	43,213	(8,056)
Western Hemisphere Affairs	151,701	143,667	123,218	115,079	(8,139)
Public Diplomacy	358,204	369,056	323,095	308,648	(14,447)
Diplomatic Policy and Support	768,160	788,795	722,392	705,031	(17,361)
Administration (including GSA Rent)	312,720	314,400	296,593	277,003	(19,590)
<i>GSA Rent (non-add)</i>	170,110	169,612	179,521	160,936	(18,585)
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	14,155	14,810	13,228	12,114	(1,114)
Budget and Planning	9,798	10,144	5,275	4,927	(348)
Chief of Protocol	2,764	3,081	2,463	14,543	12,080
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	80,920	82,440	72,410	72,297	(113)
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	17,717	18,508	13,397	12,512	(885)
Economic and Business Affairs	8,454	9,418	7,003	6,540	(463)
Energy Resources	3,697	3,984	3,259	3,044	(215)
Information Resource Management	169,546	171,342	163,523	157,425	(6,098)
Intelligence and Research	17,548	19,365	21,568	20,143	(1,425)
International Security and Nonproliferation	16,836	18,017	14,601	13,877	(724)
Legal Advisor	12,532	14,987	12,285	11,474	(811)
Legislative Affairs	2,047	2,376	1,973	1,843	(130)

Funding Categories - Enduring	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2019	Increase /
	Actual 1/	Estimate 2/	Request	Request	Decrease 3/
Management	4,156	4,450	4,530	4,129	(401)
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific	17,522	18,494	13,304	12,425	(879)
Political-Military Affairs	9,815	11,319	9,194	8,587	(607)
Population & International Migration	620	616	605	565	(40)
Public Affairs	12,731	13,861	13,737	12,830	(907)
Trafficking in Persons	5,165	5,410	6,221	5,810	(411)
Office of the Secretary	49,417	51,773	47,223	52,943	5,720
Security Programs	1,457,494	1,431,509	926,330	924,847	(1,483)
Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	9,421	9,879	8,571	8,005	(566)
Office of Foreign Missions	12,011	11,929	13,886	12,969	(917)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,436,062	1,409,701	903,873	903,873	-

Diplomatic Programs - Overseas Contingency Operations

\$\$ in Thousands

Funding Categories OCO	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2019	Increase /
	Actual 1/	Estimate 2/	Request	Request	Decrease 3/
Total, Diplomatic Programs	3,462,786	3,462,786	2,975,971	2,568,628	(407,343)
Human Resources	550	550	-	-	-
Foreign Service Institute	550	550	-	-	-
Overseas Programs	713,758	713,758	599,849	543,706	(56,143)
Near Eastern Affairs	278,093	278,093	238,292	190,992	(47,300)
South and Central Asian Affairs	162,435	162,435	127,627	127,627	-
African Affairs	114,346	114,346	91,346	104,219	12,873
European and Eurasian Affairs	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	-
Conflict Stabilization Operations	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Global Engagement Center	31,971	63,942	31,971	31,971	-
Medical Services	15,716	15,716	15,716	7,000	(8,716)
Post Assignment Travel	43,690	43,690	42,390	29,390	(13,000)
Public Diplomacy	51,368	19,397	51,368	51,368	-
Diplomatic Policy and Support	6,079	6,079	-	-	-
Administration	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Energy Resources	259	259	-	-	-
Office of the Secretary	3,820	3,820	-	-	-
Security Programs	2,742,399	2,742,399	2,376,122	2,024,922	(351,200)
Worldwide Security Protection - Afghanistan	672,064	672,064	712,746	712,746	-
Worldwide Security Protection - Pakistan	31,561	31,561	37,724	37,724	-
Worldwide Security Protection - Iraq	966,216	966,216	842,308	842,308	-
Worldwide Security Protection - Other	1,072,558	1,072,558	783,344	733,344	(50,000)
Worldwide Security Protection - Cancellation	-	-	-	(301,200)	(301,200)

1/FY 2017 Actual (Enduring) reflects the following transfers from Diplomatic Programs: \$79 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities; and \$1.1 million transferred to the International Litigation Fund.

2/ The FY 2018 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2018 (P.L. 115-56).

3/ Increase/Decrease numbers reflect comparisons from FY 2019 Request to FY 2018 Request.

Highlights of Budget Changes - Enduring

(\$s in Thousands)

	DP Program Operations	DP PD	DP Ongoing Operations (Program Operations & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection	DP Total
FY 2018 Estimate 1/	3,684,689	534,239	4,218,928	1,886,580	6,105,508
FY 2018 Request	3,450,987	452,047	3,903,034	1,380,752	5,283,786
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	(39,505)	39,505	-	-	-
Baseline Adjustment - Operational Level Adjustment	(39,505)	39,505	-	-	-
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	-	-	-	-	-
American Pay Increase	-	-	-	-	-
Locally Employed Staff Wage Increase	16,910	6,836	23,746	5,594	29,340
Locally Employed Staff Step Increases	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Price Inflation	12,179	2,657	14,836	9,520	24,356
Domestic Inflation	13,814	972	14,786	8,846	23,632
Absorption of Current Services	(46,363)	(10,465)	(56,828)	(24,904)	(81,732)
GSA Rents	3,460	-	3,460	944	4,404
Total, Built-in Changes	(39,505)	39,505	-	-	-
Total, Current Services	3,411,482	491,552	3,903,034	1,380,752	5,283,786
Program Changes					
Human Resources	82,387	-	82,387	-	82,387
Overseas Programs	(72,588)	(18,319)	(90,907)	-	(90,907)
Diplomatic Policy and Support	(20,847)	-	(20,847)	-	(20,847)
Security Programs	(1,560)	-	(1,560)	(8,750)	(10,310)
Total, Program Changes	(12,608)	(18,319)	(30,927)	(8,750)	(39,677)
Total	3,398,874	473,233	3,872,107	1,372,002	5,244,109

Highlights of Budget Changes - Overseas Contingency Operations

(\$s in Thousands)

	DP Program Operations	DP PD	DP Ongoing Operations (Program Operations & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection	DP Total
FY 2018 Estimate 1/	637,048	83,339	720,387	2,742,399	3,462,786
FY 2018 Request	516,510	83,339	599,849	2,376,122	2,975,971
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Built-in Changes	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Current Services	516,510	83,339	599,849	2,376,122	2,975,971
Program Changes					
Program Changes	(56,143)	-	(56,143)	(50,000)	(106,143)
Total	460,367	83,339	543,706	2,326,122	2,869,828

1/ The FY 2018 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2018 (P.L. 115-56).

IT Central Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Capital Investment Fund	12,600	12,514	15,000	92,770	77,770
Expedited Passport Fees	258,300	278,760	278,760	260,040	-18,720
Total IT Central Fund	270,900	291,274	293,760	352,810	59,050

The IT Central Fund (ITCF) enables efficient procurement and management of information technology and related capital investments. The fund is comprised of an annual appropriation and revenues from Expedited Passport Fees (EPF). The Department’s FY 2019 request for the ITCF is a total of \$352.8 million, including a \$92.8 million request for the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) and \$260 million in anticipated EPF collections. The ITCF request will sustain the Department’s existing IT platform while also prioritizing IT improvements targeted in the Department’s Impact Initiative plan. This request includes \$150 million for the Impact Initiative that will increase IT mobility, implement a modern enterprise-wide cloud collaboration suite, create a more integrated IT service platform, modernize legacy infrastructure and applications, and deploy enterprise identity management.

The FY 2019 Request ensures the protection of the Department’s sensitive national and economic security interests. The Department’s IT environment delivers crucial services to domestic and foreign offices around the world and engages citizens of all nations. To deliver a secure and productive work environment, as well as communications that promote American interests and ideals regardless of location, the Department will utilize enterprise-wide shared services, cloud computing, mobile technology and a robust secure infrastructure. The Department capitalizes on secure mobile technologies, social media, knowledge management tools, enterprise system monitoring, configuration management solutions, and the integration of core IT systems to provide better information analysis and a more productive and secure work environment. The infrastructure supports other U.S. Government agencies operating overseas through an environmentally sustainable, cost-efficient, integrated platform that promotes interagency collaboration.

Resource Activities
(\$ in thousands)

ITCF Activities	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Goal One: Innovative Diplomacy	29,384	22,101	20,112	-1,989
BNET Online	-	-	700	700
Centralized Data Collection and Integration System (CDCIS)	7,200	-	-	0
Data Analytics Center of Excellence			8,320	8,320
Enterprise Data Warehouse	2,182	2,500	2,500	0
Freedoms of Information Document Management System (FREEDOMS)	12,600	5,562	-	-5,562
State Archiving System (SAS)	4,784	5,447	-	-5,447
Worldwide Messaging Application (WMA)	2,618	8,592	8,592	0
Goal Two: Global IT Infrastructure	130,097	128,610	180,800	52,190
Architecture Services	22,850	26,180		-26,180
Cloud Computing	-	2,106	-	-2,106
Department of State Sharepoint Services	2,706	3,100	1,943	-1,157
Email Operations	6,895	7,900	-	-7,900
Enterprise Application Integration (EAI)	2,247	-	-	0
Enterprise Network Management (ENM)	5,966	13,667	-	-13,667
Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC)	21,340	31,328	24,450	-6,878
Foreign Affairs Network (FAN) ^{1/}			7,305	7,305
Foreign Post Telephone (FPT)	2,880	1,039	1,039	0
Global IT Modernization (GITM)	41,251	23,966	22,858	-1,108
Global Wi-Fi Expansion			40,190	40,190
Legacy Modernization			44,690	44,690
Mobile Computing and Remote Access (MRA)	12,070	5,699	-	-5,699
Mobile Device Management			1,200	1,200
Network Modernization Infrastructure Upgrades	11,892	13,625	13,625	0
Real-time Collaboration			14,000	14,000
State Enterprise Identity Credential and Access Management			9,500	9,500
Goal Three: IT Business Management	111,419	143,049	151,898	8,849
A Bureau IT Management Services Modernization	-	-	2,200	2,200
Budget System Modernization (BSM)	2,927	10,876	6,156	-4,720
Central Resource Management System (CRMS)	1,838	1,263	-	-1,263
Contact and Event Management			20,000	20,000
eGov Lines of Business (LoB)	916	1,135	652	-483
Electronic Health Record System	1,135	8,000	-	-8000.0
Enterprise License and Maintenance	33,031	48,943	43,264	-5679.0
ePerformance Modernization	-	-	1,800	1800.0
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	-		2,300	2300.0
Foreign Interagency Network Database (FIND)	-	-	2,395	2395.0
FSI Corporate Systems	873	1,000	-	-1000.0
FSI Instructional Support	2,618	4,705	4,705	0.0
FSI Learning Infrastructure	1,746	-	-	0.0
Global e-Travel Program (GET)	2,531	2,797	2,400	-397.0
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	21,248	16,380	16,380	0.0
Global Workforce Analysis and Planning (GWAP)	1,484	1,292	1,292	0.0
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	25,253	17,146	17,146	0.0
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)	7,628	5,027	5,027	0.0
IT Capital Planning Support	1,833	12,062	2,500	-9562.0
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	5,158	5,831	5,831	0.0
Maximo Asset Management Software	-	-	1,030	1030.0
myServices	1,200	6,592	6,120	-472.0
Systems Modernization Planning and Redesign			8,000	8000.0
Web Management	-	-	2,700	2700.0
Total IT Central Fund	270,900	293,760	352,810	59,050

1/ Beginning in FY 2019, FAN activity is reported separately from Architecture Services investment.

Consular and Border Security Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Revised	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Consular and Border Security Programs	3,480,655	3,818,365	4,374,585	3,849,877	-524,708

The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) supports U.S. national security objectives by protecting the interests of U.S. citizens overseas, strengthening border security, and facilitating legitimate travel to the United States. CA provides routine and emergency services to U.S. citizens overseas, adjudicates U.S. passport and visa applications, and undertakes fraud prevention and detection efforts. Together with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Intelligence Community, the Department of the Treasury, and the Law Enforcement Community, the Department has built a layered visa and border security screening system that rests on training, technological advances, biometric innovations, and expanded data sharing.

Revenue from Department-retained consular fees and surcharges funds CBSP activities. The fees and surcharges collected and retained for consular services include: Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) surcharges, Passport Security surcharges, Immigrant Visa (IV) Security surcharges, Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery fees, Fraud Prevention and Detection (H&L) fees, and Affidavit of Support (AoS) Review fees. Each consular fee or surcharge is used to fund CBSP programs and activities consistent with the applicable statutory authority.

Due to new decreased revenue forecasts, the spending plans for FY 2018 have been revised downward from the FY2018 Request. Decreased spending is anticipated within the Bureau of Consular Affairs, partner bureaus, and other support activities.

The following summarizes projected obligations for Consular and Border Security Programs in FY 2019, including increases/decreases from the FY 2018 Request.

BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS: \$2,668,530,000

Consular Systems and Technology: \$497,717,000

The Office of Consular Systems and Technology (CA/CST) develops, deploys, and supports mission-critical Information Technology (IT) systems and infrastructure for consular operations at domestic offices and overseas posts. The FY 2019 Request of \$497.7 million will fund the following: IT production systems that are critical to CA's ability to perform operations and maintenance of existing consular systems that support homeland security initiatives; modernization programs which will result in enhanced passport and visa-related capabilities the digitization of both internal and external processes and forms, and increased security measures to protect customer data; and infrastructure operations and maintenance which involves maintaining infrastructure and technical services needed to support CA's systems. The increase of \$59.7 million above the FY 2018 Request is due to higher maintenance costs extending the life of legacy systems, critical infrastructure data center refreshes, and building disaster recovery capabilities.

Domestic Executive Support: \$35,430,000

Domestic Executive Support includes \$35.4 million in CA leadership and support operations. This amount will maintain core activities and programs, as well as new initiatives to increase operational efficiency,

provide necessary staffing, improve customer service, and promote management best practices. The decrease of -\$6.8 million from the FY 2018 Request is largely due to a reduction in contract service costs and a decrease in support costs related to the CA Domestic Facilities Planning Board.

Fraud Prevention Programs: \$5,768,000

The Office of Fraud Prevention Programs (CA/FPP) strengthens the integrity of the consular process by building skills, developing techniques, and increasing data-sharing to enable consular personnel to detect fraud domestically and overseas. The FY 2019 Request of \$5.8 million funds the overall operations required for CA to enhance U.S. border protection and security through fraud prevention work. The decrease of -\$0.5 million from the FY 2018 Request is due to reductions in travel, fraud prevention workshops and purchases of equipment for the Counterfeit Deterrence Laboratory.

Visa Processing: \$248,397,000

The Visa Services Directorate (VO) administers the visa portion of the U.S. immigration system, supporting overseas posts in visa adjudication. VO considers visa adjudications to be national security decisions and works with other agencies to screen all applicants efficiently and accurately for security threats and other potential ineligibilities. The FY 2019 Request of \$248.4 million supports the reduced costs of adjudication for immigrant visas (IVs) and non-immigrant visas (NIVs), FBI fingerprint checks, screening workloads, and other support costs. This includes funding for the Affidavit of Support Program (AoS) and the Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery Program, as these two fees support overall VO services in the adjudicating and processing of visa requests. The decrease of -\$73.6 million from the FY 2018 Request reflects reduced NIV demand and corresponding reductions to the FBI Fingerprint Checks reimbursements, purchase of visa products and consumables and overall costs for general visa operations.

Passport Directorate: \$924,480,000

The Passport Services Directorate (PPT) adjudicates U.S. citizenship and nationality, determines entitlement, and issues U.S. passport documents to eligible U.S. citizens and nationals. These efforts help facilitate legitimate U.S. travel, trade, and tourism by providing secure travel documents to those eligible, thereby strengthening U.S. borders and national security. The FY 2019 Request of \$924.5 million reflects a decrease of \$98.3 million from the FY 2018 Request and includes funding for supplies and overhead costs for the production of U.S. travel documents, and supports the rollout of the Next Generation Passport (NGP) book, which are demand-driven expenses.

American Citizens Services: \$17,467,000

The Directorate of Overseas Citizens Services (OCS) is responsible for the protection and safety of U.S. citizens traveling and residing abroad, and provides emergency and nonemergency services to U.S. citizens. The FY 2019 Request of \$17.5 million allows OCS to meet its protection and safety responsibilities for U.S. citizens residing and traveling abroad, including consular crisis management, protection of children, crime victim assistance, welfare and whereabouts of citizens, voter assistance, and emergency information programs, and emergency support to imprisoned and destitute citizens. This increase of \$1.3 million from the FY 2018 Request is attributable to market research contract cost increases.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: \$938,037,000

Overseas consular posts provide the full range of consular services to U.S. citizens abroad and to foreign citizens who want to visit, do business in, or immigrate to the United States. The Request of \$938.0 million maintains core programs that are coordinated and administered in Washington, D.C., but support worldwide consular operations. Funding decreases of -\$353.1 million from the FY 2018 Request are attributable to revised calculation methods for overseas funding requirements and changing consular workload.

FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund: \$1,234,000

The Foreign Service National (FSN) Separation Liability Trust Fund covers the accrued separation pay of foreign national employees who voluntarily resign, retire, die in service, or lose their jobs due to reduction-in-force. The FY 2019 Request of \$1.2 million allows CA to make necessary contributions to the FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund for consular-related Foreign National staff.

CBSP SUPPORT/DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARTNERS: \$536,535,000

Bureau of Administration: \$54,269,000

The Bureau of Administration (A) supports CA by operating and maintaining facilities at the National Visa Center (NVC) and National Passport Center (NPC) in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the Kentucky Consular Center (KCC), the Charleston Regional Center (RCO), and SA-17, and CA's headquarters building in Washington, D.C. The Bureau also offers technical expertise and assistance for incoming mail threat detection, ergonomic assessments of office environments, indoor air quality assessments, and other environmental health and safety programs at all CA-occupied facilities throughout the United States. The FY 2019 Request of \$54.3 million includes contract cost adjustments. This request is a \$1.0 million increase from the FY 2018 Request.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security: \$66,174,000

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) coordinates and facilitates investigations involving U.S. and foreign travel documents. Investigations include fraudulent issuance, acquisition, and use of U.S. passports, and visa fraud cases including fraudulent issuance, procurement, counterfeiting, and forgery of U.S. visas. The FY 2019 Request of \$66.2 million reflects a -\$0.5 million decrease from the FY 2018 Request and realigns funding from Passport Services to fund security equipment at various passport facilities, and to realign funding from Visa Services to fund renovations at Kentucky Consular Center. It also supports domestic and overseas DS operations that combat fraud and human trafficking, and supports uniformed protection officers assigned to domestic CA facilities.

Foreign Service Institute: \$25,921,000

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) provides training in consular work, language studies, professional development, leadership, information technology, and security. The Request of \$25.9 million consists of a -\$1.7 million reduction from the FY 2018 Request for Consular and Professional Training due to increased distance learning and a reduction in IT training costs

Bureau of Information Resource Management: \$60,686,000

The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) provides systems technology and backbone support for critical visa and passport systems. The FY 2019 Request of \$60.7 million reflects a \$0.4 million increase from the FY 2018 Request and supports all consular domestic and overseas IT initiatives such as Network Services, Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC) Hosting Services, Global IT Modernization (GITM) Program, SharePoint, and SMART. The increase is due to contract cost adjustments.

Office of the Legal Adviser: \$329,000

The Office of the Legal Adviser (L) provides legal advice and services to Department of State bureaus and officials on consular-related matters, such as interagency efforts and international negotiations, benefits and services to U.S. citizens abroad, international children's issues, international judicial assistance, and the performance of other consular functions by U.S. consular officers or U.S. protecting powers abroad.

Bureau of Overseas Building Operations: \$264,421,000

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) directs the worldwide overseas building program for the Department of State. OBO supports the overseas consular facilities, including office space (functional

leases) and housing space (residential leases) for consular personnel, CA's share of new embassy and consulate capital construction projects through the Capital Security Cost-Sharing Program (CSCS), and as necessary, targeted facility infrastructure improvement projects for consular sections overseas. The FY 2019 CBSP Request of \$264.4 million, transferred to OBO's ESCM appropriation, is a \$0.4 million decrease from the FY 2018 President's Request and results from reduced funding needed for functional leases and non-recurrence of targeted facility improvement projects. The decrease is offset by a \$31.5 million increase for CA's share of CSCS.

Repatriation Loans: \$789,000

The CBSP funds the administrative costs for the Repatriation Loans program, which assists destitute U.S. citizens abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States.

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): \$1,044,000

The Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) provides financial services in support of ongoing consular-related activities, including vouchering, payroll processing, accounts payable, receivables, and refund processing.

Confidential Investigations: \$500,000

Confidential Investigations conducts certain law enforcement activities related to visa and passport fraud. The FY 2019 CBSP Request of \$0.5 million funds the Office of Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services.

Post Assignment Travel: \$47,907,000

Post Assignment Travel (PAT) for overseas consular personnel includes training, travel, and change of station costs, including the shipment of personal effects and baggage. PAT is crucial for staffing worldwide missions with the trained Foreign Service staff needed to meet visa demand overseas. The FY 2019 Request of \$47.9 million is a reduction of \$0.8 million and refines cost calculations for overseas travel.

Bureau of Human Resources: \$14,203,000

The Bureau of Human Resources (HR) provides onboarding and administrative support for domestic and overseas consular employees, to support the staff increases needed to address consular workload changes. The FY 2019 Request of \$14.2 million reflects a \$1.6 million increase from the FY 2018 Request and funds a new dedicated CA Limited Non-Career Appointments (LNA) subunit in HR related to gateway online testing and other support costs to facilitate the expeditious vetting of Consular Fellow candidates to fill consular staffing gaps overseas.

Bureau of Medical Services: \$292,000

The Bureau of Medical Services (MED) safeguards and promotes the health and well-being of America's diplomatic community worldwide. It provides medical clearances for employees filling consular positions, including Foreign Service Officers, LNAs, and Appointment Eligible Family Members (AEFMs).

CBSP STAFF / AMERICAN SALARIES: \$644,812,000

Human resources are the most vital component of CBSP-funded programs and activities. The Department devotes a significant amount of effort and resources towards increasing efficiency and capacity in the visa and passport processes, ensuring adequate staffing levels both domestically and overseas. CBSP-funded payroll includes 4,914 funded positions in CA and in Department partner bureaus that receive CBSP funding.

Working Capital Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Working Capital Fund	1,377,526	1,510,491	1,508,828	1,552,932	44,104

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) operates under the legal authority of 22 U.S.C. 2684 and does not receive direct appropriations. The WCF is a collection of 13 service centers that provide administrative, procurement and information technology support as well as aviation services, medical services, post assignment travel, special issuance passport services, and services to the foreign diplomatic community. Funding is generated in the WCF from the sale of goods and services to the Department, other Federal agencies, and non-Federal sources. The fees collected from customers are used to pay for the acquisition of assets needed to ensure the continuous operation of the various WCF activities. The WCF encourages economies of scale and more consistent business practices and customer services, which in turn control costs and avoid duplication.

During FY 2019, the WCF estimates an overall increase of \$42.4 million, or 2.8 percent above the FY 2018 Estimate. The significant increases within the WCF are mostly attributable to new customer orders captured in the Mobile Remote Access cost center part of the Information Technology Service Center, increased ICASS billing cost in the Aviation Service Center, and anticipated increases to Post Assignment Travel.

The table below includes FY 2018 and FY 2019 estimated obligations for the 13 service centers.

Service Center (\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2019 Request	FY2019 Request vs FY 2018 Estimate
Global Publishing Solutions	23,222	23,705	23,411	-294
Freight Forwarding	298,835	302,907	304,849	1,942
Information Technology Service Operations	128,028	141,088	159,510	18,422
Procurement Shared Services	14,543	13,933	14,067	134
Library	139,547	158,966	153,975	-4,991
Admin Expenses	3,145	3,126	3,126	-
Office of Foreign Missions	2,694	2,725	2,778	53
Human Resources - Post Assignment Travel	13,913	26,293	25,513	-780
Office of Medical Services	326,203	348,335	355,175	6,840
Information Technology Desktop	34,919	50,000	50,000	-
Aviation	66,353	59,777	60,100	323
Special Issuance Passports	308,794	350,816	370,503	19,687
Total	17,330	28,820	29,925	1,105
	1,377,526	1,510,491	1,552,932	42,441

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	3,011,070	3,003,479	1,142,200	1,657,543	515,343
Enduring	1,117,859	1,110,268	1,142,200	1,657,543	515,343
Ongoing Operations	752,935	747,822	754,459	738,006	-16,453
Worldwide Security Upgrades	364,924	362,446	387,741	919,537	531,796
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,893,211	1,893,211	-	-	-
Ongoing Operations	36,711	36,711	-	-	-
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,856,500	1,856,500	-	-	-

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation, is responsible for providing U.S. diplomatic and consular missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities that represent the U.S. Government to the host nation and support the Department's staff in their work to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives. These facilities represent the best of American planning, design, engineering, construction, and facility management.

The work supported by this request is vital, as more than 86,000 U.S. Government employees from more than 30 agencies at over 275 locations depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. Following the September 2012 attacks on several U.S. embassies and the subsequent recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB), the Department has undertaken a worldwide review of its overall security posture to identify and implement additional measures to bolster the security of all facilities and personnel where necessary. The FY 2019 Request maintains funding for the Department of State's share of the \$2.2 billion Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs to construct and maintain new, secure facilities consistent with the recommendations of the ARB.

The FY 2019 Request is \$1.7 billion and 919 positions. This includes \$919.5 million to continue the Worldwide Security Upgrades Program, including the Department's share of the Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs; \$79.0 million for the Repair and Construction Program; and \$659.0 million to support operating elements. Due to design and construction timeframes that span fiscal years, to include ongoing site security and project supervision activities, having access to a multi-year account allows OBO to complete critical overseas projects without interruption and to periodically realign projects' cost savings towards emerging priorities.

Worldwide Security Upgrades: \$919,537,000

- Capital Security Cost Sharing and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs: \$869,537,000

This program includes funding for the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) and Maintenance Cost Sharing (MCS) Programs that, when combined with funds contributed by other agencies and consular fee revenues, will provide \$2.2 billion for the planning, design, and construction of NEC/NCCs and maintenance of existing shared diplomatic facilities. Other agencies with overseas staff under Chief of

Mission authority will also contribute \$1.2 billion and consular fee revenues will contribute \$155.9 million towards State's share. The construction of a U.S. Embassy facility in Jerusalem will be among the Department's highest priority for capital security investments in FY 2018 and FY 2019.

- Compound Security Program: \$50,000,000

The Compound Security Program funds physical security upgrades to existing overseas diplomatic facilities. Upgrades include comprehensive security upgrade projects, minor post-managed projects, major and minor forced entry/ballistic resistant (FE/BR) door and window repair and replacement projects, chemical/biological mail screening facility projects, and security upgrades for soft targets. It provides for one major physical security upgrade project in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia; two large FE/BR Maintenance and Repair projects, emergency replacement of approximately ten existing vehicle barriers upon failure, and a small number of minor physical security upgrade projects and upgrades to soft targets.

Repair and Construction: \$78,971,000

The Minor Construction and Improvement Program, formerly titled "Repair and Improvement Program," funds repairs and upgrades at all Department facilities and is a core component of the OBO maintenance program. As problems at overseas facilities around the world are identified, they are compiled, evaluated, and prioritized within the Buildings Management Integrated Systems (BMIS) database. This prioritized listing of global issues is used as the basis for allocating limited repair resources to ensure that the most essential facility problems with the greatest impact are addressed first. These projects are not included as part of the MCS Program. The FY 2019 Request will address approximately 10 percent of the currently identified repairs and improvements necessary at the Department's overseas facilities.

Operations: \$659,035,000

The ESCM request further supports OBO's operating elements; real property management, including administration of the Department's worldwide leases; and other vital ongoing activities. These activities include repair and construction, program development and support, and construction and security management.

The Department has begun to reshape its workforce and will reduce staffing levels through attrition and targeted buyouts. Anticipated adjustments to authorized positions are reflected in the request as a decrease in salary accounts, consistent with the Department's overall methodology for calculating future position levels.

Office of Inspector General

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Office of Inspector General	144,469	143,878	140,662	142,200	1,538
OIG - Enduring	87,069	86,478	72,562	74,100	1,538
OIG - OCO	2,500	2,500	13,200	13,200	-
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction- OCO	54,900	54,900	54,900	54,900	-

The Office of Inspector General’s (OIG) oversight obligations are broad and comprehensive, involving oversight of the Department of State, Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) and partial oversight of Department of State managed foreign assistance resources. In total, OIG is responsible for oversight of approximately \$70 billion of governmental resources.

OIG focuses its activities on fulfilling statutory mandates by identifying vulnerabilities and major management challenges, while providing constructive recommendations that help agencies mitigate risk and improve their programs and operations.

From FY 2014 through December 2017, OIG published 499 reports, which included audits of annual financial statements, procurement activities, and funds management; inspections of Department and BBG operations and facilities across the globe; and management alerts and management assistance reports addressing vulnerabilities requiring agency leadership’s prompt action. During this same period, OIG has identified more than \$1.3 billion in questioned costs and taxpayer funds that could be put to better use. This amount includes the results of criminal, civil, and administrative investigations, which led to more than \$100 million in monetary results, including fines, restitution, and recoveries. While representing significant savings to the American taxpayer, these financial results do not fully measure OIG’s most significant impact—its efforts to improve the safety of U.S. personnel and facilities and to strengthen the integrity of the programs, operations, and resources.

To support its FY 2019 activities, OIG requests a total of \$87.3 million. OIG’s request provides \$250,000 for its mandatory contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE). The \$1.5 million increase provides additional resources that correspond to the growth of oversight activities. The FY 2019 request does not include a request for additional positions.

The FY 2019 Request for Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) operations is \$54.9 million within OCO. This level maintains current positions, while allowing SIGAR to continue to apply both established and innovative methods to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse under the extremely difficult and dangerous conditions in Afghanistan.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	634,143	629,837	285,000	159,000	-126,000

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designs and implements educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs that create and sustain the connections with other countries necessary to advance United States foreign policy and national security goals. ECA programs cultivate ties among current and future global leaders, benefiting American communities, building mutual understanding and enduring networks, and promoting U.S. values. ECA combines its long-standing tools for managing exchange programs with innovative practices and new technology that expand audience reach and impact. The Bureau continually evaluates its programs for effectiveness in meeting foreign policy goals, while engaging exchange alumni and private sector partners in order to get the best return on investment for U.S. taxpayers in a dynamic global setting.

Funding requested through the Educational and Cultural Exchanges Programs (ECE) appropriation will streamline programs that deliver direct and tangible benefits to American citizens, American national security, and the American economy. ECA programs are closely integrated into regional post and bureau strategies as a policy tool for leveraging U.S. influence with foreign governments and future leaders.

The FY 2019 ECE Request is \$159 million, which targets resources towards more narrowly focused foreign policy priorities while avoiding duplication of exchanges within the private sector. ECA continually improves upon the cost-effectiveness of its exchange models, which has resulted in virtual exchanges, alumni engagement, and rapid-response programs to respond flexibly to U.S. Government foreign policy priorities, reach new audiences, and stay ahead of a dynamic global environment.

Academic Programs: \$82.9 million

ECA will maintain support to Fulbright and other academic programs at a FY 2019 Request level of \$70.1 million, reaching countries where Fulbright bilateral agreements are of highest priority to the United States, and where the program provides the greatest benefit to U.S. interests. On average, Fulbright bilateral agreements provide a 50/50 cost-sharing split between the U.S. Government and foreign governments, especially in highly industrialized economies in Western Europe and parts of Asia. Additionally, ECA will retain impactful programs such as the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship and the Critical Language Scholarship (CLS) programs, designed to encourage American students of modest means to pursue area studies in countries critical to U.S. national interests and economic competitiveness. ECE support for Education USA advising centers and promotion of the English language will help reinforce foreign student interest in U.S. higher education and study opportunities in the United States.

Professional and Cultural Exchanges: \$51.1 million

ECA will continue to support International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) projects at a FY 2019 Request level of \$27.5 million by prioritizing communities and focusing resources on the Administration's key foreign policy priorities. ECA will maintain its core high school exchanges programs in fewer countries, including the Kennedy-Lugar Youth Exchange and Study (YES), Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) and Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchanges (CBYX) and will continue to fund professional fellow exchanges, cultural exchanges, and sports diplomacy programs in critical locations to address our highest-priority national security goals.

Young Leaders Initiatives: \$2.8 million

The FY 2019 Request of \$2.8 million for regional youth leadership programs will focus on leveraging existing relationships with the next generation of leaders that these successful programs have fostered. Emphasis will be on empowering and bolstering new participants through academic coursework, leadership training, professional development, mentoring, networking, and follow-on support.

Program and Performance: \$418,000

With a FY 2019 Request level of \$418,000, ECA will continue to streamline and consolidate cross-cutting program management activities, such as alumni engagement and program evaluation, while continuing to track program impact and outcomes. The Under-Secretary for Public Diplomacy places a high priority on program assessment within the full range of public diplomacy program activities.

Exchanges Support: \$21.8 million

Exchanges support provides funding for ECA's operational budget, workforce and other recurring overhead expenses. With a FY 2019 Request of \$21.8 million, ECA will seek further personnel reductions commensurate with lower program levels, with staffing reductions managed through attrition, buyouts, and reassignments within the Department.

Representation Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Representation Expenses	8,030	7,975	7,000	7,000	-

Funds from the Representation Expenses account reimburse Foreign Service personnel for entertainment of a protocol nature, primarily hosting foreign counterparts that contribute to the achievement of embassy objectives, as aligned with overall State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan and the White House’s National Security Strategic objectives.

In FY 2019, the central feature of representational activities will continue to be the promotion of American security and prosperity by expanding relations with foreign officials and key representatives of the private sector overseas that can objectively contribute towards this goal. Accordingly, program funding will support outreach activities of a protocol nature that contribute to strengthening relationships with business and labor leaders, consistent with the strategic goal to “Renew America’s Competitive Advantage for Sustained Economic Growth and Job Creation”, as outlined in the Joint Strategic Plan. In addition, the account will support targeted engagement that will contribute to ensure America’s security at home and abroad. Representation Expenses enable Department personnel to observe host country protocols and major events, such as the installation or inauguration of national leaders, recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens and observe national holidays and major cultural traditional events that enable the Department to provide for the proper representation of the US and its interests.

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,344	30,138	30,890	25,890	-5,000

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security administers two programs for the extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries (under certain circumstances) throughout the United States. These programs are the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials in New York, and the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials elsewhere in the United States. This work is done under the authority of the Foreign Missions Act (22 USC 4314).

The Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) program is essential to the protection of foreign missions and their personnel within the United States, as stipulated in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations.

The PFMO program was created to monetarily compensate, in part, U.S. law enforcement agencies at the municipal, state, and federal levels, along with qualified security professionals, for extraordinary services provided for the protection of foreign missions and officials. Payment may be made for extraordinary protective services as set forth in the Foreign Missions Act, specifically 22 U.S.C. § 4314. Prior to payment, the Department must validate and certify each expense as proper and accurate. As funding remains available, claims are paid deliberately and promptly.

The FY 2019 Request is \$25.9 million. Additionally, the Department assumes continuation of the authority to pay down arrears using expired, unobligated balances transferred from the Diplomatic Programs account, first provided in Section 7034(j) of P.L. 113-76.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	7,900	7,846	7,885	7,885	-

As authorized by section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2671), the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation is a no-year appropriation used to meet unforeseen emergencies in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of U.S. Government personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives. The EDCS appropriation is also used for the payment of rewards for information related to international terrorism, narcotics related activities, transnational organized crime, and war crimes as authorized by Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C 2708), as amended. Funds appropriated for these purposes are authorized to remain available until expended. Funding for the payment of rewards will, as needed, be drawn from transfers of Diplomatic Programs expired unobligated balances pursuant to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Div.J, P.L. 110-161).

The EDCS appropriation provides the Department with the means to respond to emergencies that threaten the U.S. overseas interests, such as providing urgent medical and travel expenses related to natural disasters or terrorist incidents, official visits of foreign dignitaries, travel of Presidential delegations, domestic representation expenses, and other authorized activities that further foreign policy objectives. The EDCS appropriation also funds certain engagements by senior Administration officials, such as the U.S. hosting of international conferences and participation in other diplomatic forums. These include participation in the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS) General Assembly, the G-20 Summit, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, and the Ministers of the Global Coalition of the Defeat of ISIS Conference.

The Rewards category of EDCS covers the Department’s Rewards Program which consists of four separate components – Rewards for Justice (RFJ), Narcotics Rewards, Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Rewards, and War Crimes Rewards. The program is a valuable asset and has been instrumental in bringing to justice international terrorists, notorious narcotics traffickers, and war criminals sought by the UN International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

The Department’s FY 2019 Request is \$7.9 million to support activities related to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials, of which \$500,000 is to support activities related to other highly-sensitive matters.

Buying Power Maintenance Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2696). The BPMA is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates as well as overseas wage and price requirements. Funds may be transferred from this account to other accounts under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” to maintain planned levels of activity. The FY 2017 end of year balance was held at \$53.1 million.

The FY 2019 Request does not include direct appropriated funding for the BPMA. As in previous years, the Department will continue to use BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, as well as overseas inflation adjustments and locally employed staff wage increases.

Repatriation Loans Program Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	-

The FY 2019 Repatriation Loans Program Account Request is \$1.3 million, which reflects no change from the FY 2018 Request. These funds will allow the Department of State to subsidize the Repatriation Loans Program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990. The FY 2019 subsidy rate is 40.45 percent and the requested amount, enables a loan level of approximately \$3.2 million. Permissive transfer authority of up to \$1 million from EDCS would, if exercised, enable another \$2.5 million in loan authority.

The FY 2019 subsidy rate was lowered to better reflect improved loan repayment rates by American Citizens. Administrative costs for Repatriation Loans are requested in the Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) chapter.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,963	31,746	26,312	26,312	-

Created in 1979 as a nonprofit corporation pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) provides a critical role in managing the extraordinarily broad and complex unofficial relationship between the United States and the authorities in Taiwan. The relationship is crucial for the maintenance of close security, economic, and people-to-people ties with the people of Taiwan. These relations significantly benefit the American economy and people, and are an essential element of U.S. efforts in Asia. Taiwan is the United States' tenth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade in goods and services estimated to be \$87 billion annually.

The Department's FY 2019 Request is \$26.3 million and supports AIT's core operations in the New Office Compound scheduled for completion and occupancy in the fourth quarter of FY 2018. AIT will continue to meet cost savings measures by lengthening maintenance services, gain efficiencies through operational measures and limit core travel and training.

Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Contributions to International Organizations	1,359,206	1,350,629	996,435	995,045	-1,390
Enduring	1,262,966	1,254,389	900,195	899,045	-1,150
Overseas Contingency Operations	96,240	96,240	96,240	96,000	-240

The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is the source of funding for annual U.S. assessed contributions to 45 international organizations, including the United Nations, organizations in the United Nations System such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Civil Aviation Organization, and other international organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the World Trade Organization.

The CIO request for the UN, UN-affiliated agencies, and other international organizations, continues to set the expectation that these organizations rein in costs, enhance their accountability and transparency, and improve efficiency and effectiveness, and that the funding burden be shared more equitably among members.

As stated in the National Security Strategy and Joint Strategic Plan, international organizations offer opportunities to build and lead coalitions that advance shared interests and articulate American vision. The Administration is committed to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations as a means of countering actions by countries that do not share U.S. national security interests and values. By combining resources and expertise provided by nations from every part of the world, international organizations undertake coordinated efforts that may serve as effective alternatives to acting unilaterally or bilaterally, especially in the areas of providing humanitarian assistance, eradicating disease, setting food and transportation safety standards, and reaching agreement to impose sanctions on rogue states and actors. International organizations facilitate collective action by the world community to combat violent extremism; limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons; achieve balanced and sustainable economic growth; and forge solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and climate change.

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly every Federal agency relies on international organizations to help advance foreign and domestic objectives. Countless U.S. businesses and citizens depend on international organizations to reduce barriers to trade, improve border and port security, obtain international patent and trademark protection, set standards for aviation and maritime security, maintain the world's telecommunications networks, harmonize international law in the areas of child custody, support, and international adoption, and disseminate information about the supply and demand of vital commodities such as cotton and coffee.

The FY 2019 OCO request will support the costs of United Nations special political missions including in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Somalia.

Detailed Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Assessment	FY 2018 Request ⁴	FY 2019 Request ⁴	Change from FY 2018 Request
United Nations Regular Budget	593,267	609,987	441,689	442,946	1,257
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	4,131	5,511	0	0	0
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	1,460	0	0	0	0
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	7,375	7,375	4,794	4,794	0
Food and Agriculture Organization	109,868	115,168	57,584	57,523	-61
International Atomic Energy Agency	101,095	108,897	108,897	111,359	2,462
International Civil Aviation Organization	16,622	16,254	16,254	16,809	555
International Labor Organization	82,643	85,376	42,688	42,515	-174
International Maritime Organization	1,071	1,130	1,130	1,178	48
International Telecommunication Union	9,715	10,191	10,191	10,203	12
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	0	0	0	0	0
Universal Postal Union	2,224	2,242	2,242	2,309	67
World Health Organization	111,402	112,898	56,449	58,176	1,727
World Intellectual Property Organization	790	1,163	1,163	1,168	5
World Meteorological Organization	14,768	14,980	14,980	14,415	-565
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,056,431	1,091,172	758,061	763,393	5,333
Organization of American States	50,373	50,589	41,989	41,944	-45
Pan American Health Organization	64,286	65,286	32,643	32,643	0
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	17,435	17,426	4,357	4,356	-1
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	324	0
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	132,418	133,625	79,312	79,267	-46
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ¹	70,042	73,813	*	*	*
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	53,504	66,856	66,856	70,177	3,321
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	939	1,001	1,001	1,001	0
The Pacific Community	1,280	1,426	1,426	1,282	-144
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	981	1,007	1,007	1,006	-1
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	17	17	17	17	0
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	126,763	144,120	70,307	73,483	3,176
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	20,271	21,509	21,509	21,509	0
World Trade Organization	21,922	22,506	22,506	22,823	317
Customs Cooperation Council	3,523	4,484	4,484	4,484	0
Hague Conference on Private International Law	243	272	272	280	8

Activities	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Assessment	FY 2018 Request ⁴	FY 2019 Request ⁴	Change from FY 2018 Request
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,721	1,965	1,965	1,980	15
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	65	68	68	68	0
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,228	1,358	1,358	1,322	-36
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	954	975	975	975	0
International Coffee Organization	426	449	449	0	-449
International Copper Study Group	32	31	31	32	1
International Cotton Advisory Committee	276	244	244	244	0
International Grains Council	426	448	448	448	0
International Hydrographic Organization	114	121	121	121	0
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	150	152	152	152	0
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	33	35	35	35	0
International Organization of Legal Metrology	112	134	134	134	0
International Renewable Energy Agency	4,348	4,722	4,722	4,722	0
International Seed Testing Association	12	16	16	16	0
International Tropical Timber Organization	287	279	279	279	0
International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources	499	519	519	519	0
International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants	275	275	275	275	0
World Organization for Animal Health	194	247	247	247	0
Bureau of International Expositions	80	108	108	108	0
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	57,191	60,917	60,917	60,773	-144
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	27,616	27,838	27,838	18,129	-9,709
Requirement for UNAMI and USMIL for July - Dec 2015 ²	(18,015)				
Bureau of International Expositions Arrears	120				
Total Overall Contributions	1,382,524	1,457,672	996,435	995,045	-1,390
Appropriated Funds and Request					
Enduring Contributions to International Organizations	1,262,966	1,254,389	900,195	899,045	-1,150
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds ³	96,240	96,240	96,240	96,000	-240
Total Appropriated Funds and Request	1,359,206	1,350,629	996,435	995,045	-1,390
Funds Remaining at Year-End to Buy Down Requirements					
Deferred CY 2016 Assessments in FY 2017	13,582				
Deferred CY 2017 Assessments in FY 2018	-16,118				
of which amounts may be withheld for the U.S.					

Activities	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Assessment	FY 2018 Request ⁴	FY 2019 Request ⁴	Change from FY 2018 Request
share of:					
the Human Rights Council in CY 2016 (estimate)	7,565				
the Strategic Heritage Plan for CY 2016	7,180				
Funds Withheld Due to Section 7048(a) – WIPO	171				
Estimated Balance		-107,043			

1/Support for OECD to be determined.

2/The UN General Assembly included the requirement for the U.S. share of costs for the UN special political missions in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and Libya (UNSMIL) in the FY 2018 and FY 2019 UN Regular Budget.

3/ FY 2019 CIO OCO supports the U.S. share of the costs of Special Political Missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, and Somalia.

4/FY 2018 and FY 2019 Requests represent estimated contributions.

5/Estimates are based on end of December 2017 exchange rates.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,907,464	1,903,809	1,196,110	1,196,108	-2
Enduring	552,804	549,149	268,886	235,378	-33,508
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,354,660	1,354,660	927,224	960,730	33,506

^{1/}FY 2017 Actual includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic Programs.

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

The FY 2019 Request of \$1.2 billion reflects the Administration's commitment to seek reduced costs by reevaluating the mandates, design, and implementation of peacekeeping missions and sharing the funding burden more fairly among UN members. Peacekeeping operations include:

- UNDOF (Golan Heights) is expected to more fully return to the area of separation and to its force authorization ceiling of 1,250 troops. The mission will continue to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and Syria according to the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement in a highly volatile environment. Equipment modernization and additional technology will likely be necessary in FY 2019 to provide adequate force protection for the troops as they continue to return to their positions within the area of separation.
- UNIFIL (Lebanon) is anticipated to continue to maintain security and stability in southern Lebanon along the border with Israel, despite the conflict in Syria, which has had a destabilizing effect on the region.
- UNFICYP (Cyprus) will continue to support a bi-zonal, bi-communal, federal solution to the Cyprus problem by monitoring the ceasefire between the parties to ensure stability while UN-facilitated, Cypriot-led settlement talks continue.
- MINUJUSTH (Haiti) will continue to provide back-up support to the Haitian National Police, strengthen and train mid- and senior-level Haitian National Police to develop the capabilities required to maintain security in Haiti.
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan) will continue to focus on its strategic priorities, which include protection of civilians; support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; support for political/peace processes; and local mediation. The mission will eventually focus on an exit strategy tied to the achievement of political and security benchmarks.
- UNSOS (Somalia) will continue to provide logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), as well as to certain Somali National Army units in their fight against Al-Shabaab militants. As their capacity improves, it is expected that Somali forces will assume greater security responsibility, eventually resulting in

decreased AMISOM troop strength and lower costs for AMISOM and UNSOS. UNSOS costs will continue to include the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment as well as enablers.

- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo) will continue to focus on its core tasks, including the protection of civilians who are threatened by the increase in armed group activity in the central and eastern, parts of the country, and on providing support to the political process. MONUSCO will continue monitoring and reporting on human rights violations.
- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan) will continue to maintain security in the disputed Abyei area between Sudan and South Sudan. UNISFA may be adapted in light of the lack of progress by Sudan and South Sudan in resolving the final status of Abyei and establishing interim institutions, and permitting the full operationalization of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM).
- UNMISS (South Sudan) will continue to focus on the core tasks of protecting civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights abuses, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and supporting agreement to a political solution to the conflict.
- MINURSO (Western Sahara) will continue to monitor the ceasefire in Western Sahara and assist the parties in achieving a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution that will provide for self-determination for the people of the Western Sahara. MINURSO may achieve slight efficiencies in civilian staffing as well as a slight reduction in the force.
- MINUSMA (Mali) will continue to play a key role in supporting the implementation of the peace agreement, particularly security aspects, as well as in ceasefire monitoring, political reconciliation, and stabilization.
- MINUSCA (Central African Republic) will continue to carry out its mandate, including protection of civilians amid continued threats of large-scale violence, support for government efforts to extend state authority, and support for improvements in the rule of law and the administration of justice. It will support security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration efforts.
- UNMIK (Kosovo) will continue to promote security, stability, and respect for human rights, through engagement with all communities in Kosovo, leadership in Pristina and Belgrade, and regional and international actors.

Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds will continue to support costs associated with IO Bureau oversight of and travel to UN peacekeeping missions at least once a year to review the effectiveness and budgets of the missions.

For FY 2019, the Department requests that funds be appropriated in the CIPA account as “two-year funds” due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping U.S. fiscal years.

Detailed Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2017 Actual⁴	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request⁵	FY 2019 Request⁵	Change from FY 2018 Request
Activities					
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	13,949	16,339	9,378	5,298	-4,080
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	24,599	17,445	10,012	11,134	1,122
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	146,109	146,143	83,877	84,248	370
UN Mission Referendum West Sahara (MINURSO)	18,445	15,734	9,030	8,453	-578
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	7,132	1,780	1,022	0	-1,022
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	11,464	11,467	6,581	6,150	-432
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	61,351	33,283	19,102	0	-19,102
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	5,378	0	0	0	0
UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH, transition from MINUSTAH)	100,844	27,232	15,630	33,204	17,574
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	286,100	294,102	168,797	115,992	-52,805
UN Support Office to AMISOM (UNSOS) ¹	0	176,099	101,070	79,090	-21,980
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	440,568	345,494	198,293	210,223	11,930
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)	9,544	9,776	5,611	6,244	633
UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)	131,839	80,697	46,315	47,339	1,024
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	503,120	324,057	185,989	220,707	34,718
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	318,767	317,098	181,995	211,003	29,008
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	268,518	267,113	153,307	156,923	3,616
Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support	100	100	100	100	0
Subtotal, Activities	2,347,827	2,083,959	1,196,110	1,196,108	-2
Adjustments to Assessments²					
UN Auto-Application of Credits to Reduce Amounts Payable	-120,659	0	0	0	0
UN Auto-Application of Credits in Excess of the Appropriations Cap	-655	0	0	0	0
UN Application of Additional Credits in Excess of the Appropriations Cap	-1,928	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Assessments after Adjustments	2,224,585	2,083,959	1,196,110	1,196,108	-2
Adjustments to Contributions					
Contributions Not Payable Due to the Appropriations Cap	-274,600	-251,707	0	0	0
Subtotal, Contributions after Adjustments	1,949,985	1,832,252	1,196,110	1,196,108	-2

Activities	FY 2017 Actual ⁴	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request ⁵	FY 2019 Request ⁵	Change from FY 2018 Request
Appropriated Funds					
Enduring Contributions	552,904	549,149	268,886	235,378	-33,508
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds ³	1,354,660	1,354,660	927,224	960,730	33,506
Total Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities	1,907,564	1,903,809	1,196,110	1,196,108	-2
Transfer to D&CP - Mission Monitoring/Effectiveness Support	-100	-100	-100	-100	0
Prior-Year Carryforward Funds					
FY 2016 Carryforward into FY 2017	337,323	0	0	0	0
FY 2017 Carryforward into FY 2018	0	294,802	294,802	0	-294,802
Total Appropriated and Carryforward Funds	2,244,787	2,198,511	1,490,812	1,196,008	-294,804
Estimated Funds Remaining from FY 2017 Operating Plan	294,802				

1/The UN Security Council in its resolution 2245 (2015) renamed the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) as the UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS). For FY 2017, Congress provided authority to pay assessed expenses for Somalia in the Peacekeeping Operations account.

2/In FY 2017, the UN applied available credits to pay FY 2016 cap-related peacekeeping assessments in the amount of \$64.2 million (excludes UNSOS) and \$1.9 million in FY 2017 to pay cap-related assessments for UNISFA.

3/FY 2018 OCO Missions may include, but not be limited to: UNDOF, UNIFIL, ICTY, UNOCI, UNAMID, UNSOS, MONUSCO, MICT, UNISFA, UNMISS, and MINUSMA. FY 2019 OCO Missions may include but not be limited to: UNDOF, UNIFIL, ICTY, UNMIL, UNOCI, UNAMID, MINURSO, MONUSCO, MICT, UNISFA, UNMISS, MINUSMA, and MINUSCA.

4/Includes assessments that will be paid with FY 2017 funds in FY 2018 based on UN's 2017/2018 Peacekeeping Budget adopted in June 2017. Rates assessed include UN peacekeeping rates for US in CY 2016 at 28.5738 percent, CY 2017 at 28.4691 percent, and CY 2018 at 28.4344 percent.

5/FY 2018 and FY 2019 Request represents estimated contributions and are pending negotiations on reducing overall UN peacekeeping budget levels or U.S. assessed contributions.

International Boundary and Water Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
International Boundary and Water Commission	77,534	77,007	72,648	71,215	-1,433
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	48,134	47,807	44,748	45,173	425
IBWC - Construction	29,400	29,200	27,900	26,042	-1,858

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a binational commission that was established to implement boundary and water treaties and international agreements concluded between the United States and Mexico. The IBWC consists of a United States Section (USIBWC) and a Mexican Section (MXIBWC), each of which is independently funded and administered by its respective country. The USIBWC is headquartered in El Paso, Texas and receives foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Department of State. In addition, the U.S. Section has a diplomatic liaison located in the Office of Mexican Affairs at the Department of State in Washington DC and twelve field offices, which are strategically located along the United States and Mexico border for operations and maintenance of both domestic and international works authorized under treaty.

The FY 2019 Request for Salaries and Expenses (S&E) is \$45.2 million. This appropriation funds the operations and maintenance of headquarters in El Paso, Texas, as well as field offices along the border. These activities afford protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities. The appropriation also preserves the clear demarcation of the international border and addresses binational sanitation issues through wastewater treatment. The appropriation also supports administrative and engineering activities.

The FY 2019 Request for IBWC Construction is \$26.0 million, including funding for the Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation. This funding provides the engineering and design of deficient levee segments at Fabens and Fort Hancock, Texas, as well as the design and construction of two levee improvements.

American Sections

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
American Sections	12,258	12,175	12,184	12,184	-
International Joint Commission	7,552	7,501	7,504	7,504	-
International Boundary Commission	2,304	2,288	2,290	2,290	-
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,402	2,386	2,390	2,390	-

International Joint Commission (IJC)

The Request provides \$7.5 million for the International Joint Commission. This funding will support the activities of the U.S. Section staff in Washington, DC, and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada.

The IJC was established by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations in the boundary region. Under the treaty, the IJC reviews uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows on the other side, provides advice to the governments and conducts studies on critical issues of mutual concern, and assesses progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes.

The IJC's model for preventing and resolving disputes is scientifically based, inclusive, and open to public input. Currently, 17 active boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, assist the Commission with expert advice on both science and policy issues.

International Boundary Commission (IBC)

The Request provides \$2.3 million for the International Boundary Commission. This funding supports the primary mission of the IBC to maintain an effective (accurately delineated and marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. Maintaining such a boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing borders, thus limiting the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

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

Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC)

The Request provides \$2.3 million for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, a binational institution created in 1993. The funding will continue the BECC's work, as part of the North American Development Bank (NADB), to improve health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects. The BECC, as a standing subsidiary component of the NADB, continues to focus its efforts on assisting border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects that meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the North American Development Bank or other institutions. These certifications help ensure that projects are technically feasible, affordable, and provide environmental and health benefits. The Department does not intend to request funding for the BECC after FY 2019.

International Fisheries Commissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
International Fisheries Commissions	37,502	37,247	33,871	33,906	35

The FY 2019 Request provides \$33.9 million for the International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) to fund the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, and international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives. These levels also include travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners, and compensation payments to non-government employees for the days worked as U.S. Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Commission.

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

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

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

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,750	1,750	1,750	0
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	24,795	21,040	21,040	0
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,160	4,200	4,395	195
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,685	3,450	3,255	-195
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	3,112	3,431	3,466	35
Arctic Council	108	125	125	0
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)	61	62	62	0
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	110	125	125	0
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	140	140	140	0
Int'l Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	290	290	290	0
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	250	255	225	-30
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	200	200	200	0
International Shark Conservation Program	100	100	100	0
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	174	178	178	0
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	44	45	45	0
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	180	180	155	-25
North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFC)	0	100	100	0
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	125	131	131	0
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	230	250	240	-10
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO)	0	100	100	0
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	1,100	1,150	1,250	100

The Asia Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
The Asia Foundation	17,000	16,885	-	-	-

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that advances U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. Working through its network of 18 permanent offices in Asia, TAF has been well-recognized for solving local and regional problems in cooperation with Asian partners. TAF has local credibility, a nuanced understanding of the issues facing each country, and relationships with host governments, local NGOs, and the private sector. TAF operates throughout Asia, including in countries of particular importance to the United States such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, and China. TAF's field offices and country representatives provide expertise to identify trends and needs on the ground, deliver programs, and rapidly respond to urgent priorities. TAF mobilizes as opportunities arise for immediate impact, makes strategic grants, and implements longer term programs in support of U.S. foreign policy objectives.

TAF often is able to engage in situations and locations in which the U.S. Government is not able to work directly. TAF partners with U.S. embassies, especially in countries where staff movement is constrained by the local security context. Building on its longstanding history in the region, TAF is seen as a neutral actor supporting conflict resolution, mediation, and monitoring of peace processes, particularly in conflict areas, such as in southern Thailand, Mindanao in the Philippines, Burma, and Afghanistan. TAF programs also advance religious and ethnic tolerance in the region, including in Indonesia and Malaysia, and promote human rights across the region.

Continuing the path of the FY 2018 President's budget request, the FY 2019 Request does not include a dedicated appropriation for several independent organizations, including TAF, as part of the Administration's plans to move the United States toward greater fiscal responsibility and to redefine the proper role of the Federal Government. TAF will continue to compete for other Federal funding, as well as leveraging fundraising from non-Federal sources, as it has done in the past.

East-West Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
East-West Center	16,700	16,587	-	-	-

The East-West Center (EWC) is a Congressionally-authorized non-governmental organization dedicated to educational and policy engagement on substantive issues between the United States and the Asia Pacific region. The EWC’s high level connections to the Pacific islands and their leaders enables it to undertake activities that connect people and institutions beyond governments, strengthening regional leadership capacity for future generations through cooperative educational and leadership training, helping interpret Asia for Americans and vice versa. The EWC’s collaborative activities build sustainable capacity, promote international understanding, strengthen American values, and counter radicalization in strategic locations.

The EWC counters the influence of other regional and global actors that may not align to U.S. interests, and encourages collaboration through its unique expertise and longstanding relationships with individuals and institutions in both the public and private sectors, including its many alumni in senior leadership positions. The EWC designs programs to empower the current and next generation of leaders through activities that support U.S. interests.

Continuing the path of the FY 2018 President’s budget request, the FY 2019 Request does not include a dedicated appropriation for several independent organizations, including the EWC, as part of the Administration’s plans to move the United States towards greater fiscal responsibility and to redefine the proper role of the Federal Government. Under these circumstances, the EWC will look to prioritize longstanding activities and program support. The EWC will seek alternative funding sources, to include continuing to compete for Federal funding and fundraising from non-Federal sources.

National Endowment for Democracy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
National Endowment for Democracy	170,000	168,846	103,500	67,275	-36,225

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a private, non-profit foundation with the single mission of advancing democracy in the world through arms-length, day-to-day diplomatic activities. NED is dedicated to fostering the growth of a wide range of democratic institutions abroad, including political parties, trade unions, free markets and business organizations. NED seeks to strengthen civil society by supporting human rights, independent media, and the application of the rule of law. The National Endowment for Democracy Act (P.L.98-164) passed in 1983, authorizes the Endowment to receive U.S. government funding as a private non-profit organization. NED has a structure that encompasses the vital political, labor, and economic dimensions of democracy.

NED's independent, bipartisan Board of Directors approves all NED grants, which are relatively small in dollar amount and total over 1,700 per year. The Endowment's grants program is bolstered by the International Forum for Democratic Studies, a democracy research center that publishes the Journal of Democracy and administers the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program; the World Movement for Democracy, a global hub for democracy networking and solidarity; and the Center for International Media Assistance, which studies and makes recommendations on strengthening media assistance abroad.

The FY 2019 Request is \$67.3 million which will enable NED to continue to focus grant making on smaller organizations and providing grants in priority countries and regions. The FY 2019 Request proposes a realignment of \$36.2 million in democracy funding from NED to the broader Democracy, Human Rights and Governance allocation within the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) account. The realignment of democracy funds supports the Administration's decision to not include dedicated appropriated funds for 501(c)(3) organizations. NED grantees that are 501(c)(3) organizations and eligible to compete for USG funding will be encouraged to compete for federal funding directly from USAID's Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG) Office and the Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL).

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)	155	121	140	185	45

The FY 2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-199) created the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund (Trust Fund) to support the operations of the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (the Hollings Center). Funds in the Trust Fund are invested only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. The net interest and earnings from such investments are credited to the Trust Fund and are also made available, subject to annual appropriation, for operations of the Hollings Center.

The Hollings Center was created to focus on opening, fostering and reinforcing networks and connections between the United States and the predominantly Muslim world, particularly in the post-9/11 environment. Its mission is to promote dialogue between the United States and the nations with predominantly Muslim populations in order to open channels of communication, expand people-to-people contacts, generate new thinking on important international issues, and identify solutions. Some of the recent dialogues that the Hollings Center has convened include: Food Security, Middle Eastern involvement in Africa, Countering Violent Extremism (Challenging Extremist Ideology, Propaganda, and Messaging), Corporate Social Responsibility in Islam, Addressing the Middle East Water Challenge, and Bridging the Disconnect between Education and the Economy.

The Hollings Center anticipates an overall operating budget of \$775,000 in FY 2019 to support workshops, academic programs, and grants for ongoing research, professional development, and exchanges. Of this, \$635,000 would be funded out of the trust fund principal, with \$140,000 in FY 2018 interest earnings. Fundraising efforts by the Hollings Center would support additional programming.

The FY 2019 Request reflects \$185,000 in projected interest earned for the Hollings Center in FY 2019 that would be utilized in FY 2020.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	156	348	158	190	32

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEFP) was created in 1953 to honor President Eisenhower. The EEFP brings outstanding professionals who are emerging leaders in their countries to the United States and sends American counterparts abroad, each with a tailored individualized program. EEFP identifies, empowers, and links emerging leaders from around the world and incorporates them into its Global Network, helping them achieve consequential outcomes having an impact across sectors and borders, as well as in their home communities. EEFP provides a transformational experience leading to a lifetime engagement in a global network, where dialogue and collaboration can help make the world more prosperous, just, and peaceful.

EEFP will continue to provide first-hand exposure for learning and networking opportunities for mid-career international and U.S. leaders in preparation for increasingly senior positions in government, business, and non-governmental organizations, and expose them to best practices in building democratic institutions and free markets to advance peace through increased international dialogue, understanding, and collaboration that result from the fellowship and from an active global leadership network. The EEFP network has included, over its lifetime, three heads of State, 135 foreign cabinet ministers, 321 CEOs of corporations, 160 NGO presidents and 58 university presidents – among many other men and women making a significant difference in their communities and countries. The Fellowship is a lifelong commitment to actively participating in a global community of dynamic change agents with incredible potential to change the world.

The FY 2019 Request of \$190,000 will be expended after funds are earned. The \$32,000 increase projected for FY 2019 is driven by growth of interest income as a result of a projected increase in interest rates. The Eisenhower Fellowships organization will continue to seek private sector development efforts to maintain an appropriate number of fellowships.

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	58	47	65	68	3

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) funds participation in exchanges by highly qualified Israeli-Arab students pursuing degree studies at U.S. higher education institutions. IASP participants enhance their educational and professional competencies, contribute to society and culture in the United States by sharing their experiences with Americans, and increase skills to advance underserved communities in Israel at risk of political violence and extremist ideology, thereby promoting greater regional and global security. One of the program’s key strengths is its outreach to under-served audiences, including women, with participants selected from diverse ethnic, religious, and geographic sectors.

This program was authorized by Section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). Established in 1992, the IASP consists of a permanent endowment of \$4,978,500 with funds made available under Section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1990 (as amended by Section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1991). IASP funds are invested only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. Interest from such investments is credited to the Fund and made available subject to an annual appropriation to carry out the scholarship program.

The FY 2019 Request of \$68,000 reflects the estimated interest earned in FY 2019. Due to the low amount of interest earned by this trust fund in recent years, the Department plans to allow the interest and earnings to accumulate over time before awarding any new scholarships through the Fund. Depending upon future investment proceeds, the Department expects to use the accumulated investment earnings to fund at least one to two awards.

International Chancery Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
International Chancery Center	1,320	1,311	743	743	-

The International Chancery Center (ICC), authorized by the International Center Act in 1968, is a diplomatic enclave located on a 47 acre lot in northwest DC, near the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street. According to the Act, *“The Secretary of State is authorized to sell or lease to foreign governments...property owned by the United States, in order to facilitate the conduct of foreign relations by the Department of State...through the creation of a more propitious atmosphere for the establishment of foreign government and international organization offices and other facilities.”*

The FY 2019 Request of \$743,000 and supports annual routine security costs and maintenance of the ICC.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	158,900	158,900	158,900	158,900	-

This appropriation provides mandatory funding to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF) and serves as one of several sources of income, including portions from the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The FSRDF is comprised of two separate retirement systems, the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) and the Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS). This fund was established to provide pension payments to all eligible retired and disabled members, former spouses, and survivors of the Foreign Service enrolled in either of the two systems. It is maintained through multiple sources of income that include: contributions by employees, agency contributions, special government contributions, interest on investments, and voluntary contributions. The FY 2019 Request is \$158.9 million, which is equal to prior levels for the agency contribution.

A separate payment into the FSRDF, supplemental to this appropriation, is authorized under the Foreign Service Act of 1980, including Section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (which authorizes additional funding necessary to fulfill payments for future benefits that consist of the following: new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, and/or increased salaries); Section 822 (which authorizes a supplemental payment to finance unfunded liability attributable to military service payments and interest accruals); and Section 857 (which authorizes an employer contribution into the FSPS based on an amortization of an annual valuation). This amount of this separate payment is equal to the balance of annual costs to the Fund in excess of current employee and employer contributions. As a mandatory program, these resources are not included in the total summary of funds for discretionary appropriations.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Broadcasting Board of Governors	786,608	685,154	685,154	661,133	-24,021
International Broadcasting Operations	772,108	680,363	680,363	656,342	-24,021
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9,700	4,791	4,791	4,791	-
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,800	-	-	-	-

The BBG FY 2019 request of \$661.1 million provides \$656.3 million for International Broadcasting Operations (IBO) and \$4.8 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI). The BBG uses IBO funds to operate its media organizations, along with related program delivery and support activities. The \$4.8 million in BCI funding will maintain the worldwide transmission network of the BBG, including the security requirements of facilities, maintenance, repairs, and improvements to existing systems.

The BBG is an independent federal agency responsible for all U.S. non-military international media. BBG media networks include two federal entities: the Voice of America (VOA) and the Office of Cuba Broadcasting. The BBG’s networks also include three BBG-sponsored grantee organizations: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia, and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks.

The BBG mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. BBG radio, television, internet, digital, and mobile programs reach more than 278 million people each week in 61 languages. By delivering accurate and timely news and information, the BBG is a leading channel for information about the United States, its people, society, government, and policies. The BBG creates access to news and information and supports freedom of expression to foster the development of democratic values in transitioning and closed societies. Nurturing democratic values and countering disinformation that threatens peace, stability, and freedom is a national security imperative.

While continuing the BBG’s evolution toward more aggressive use of digital media and television, the BBG budget focuses on supporting foreign policy priorities, such as countering disinformation by state-controlled media and terrorist organizations. To counter Russian disinformation, BBG will continue to build the 24/7 Russian-language digital network Current Time, which is a joint programming effort involving RFE/RL and VOA. For the Middle East and North Africa, areas susceptible to extremist recruitment, BBG will launch an innovative campaign to reach and engage the social media savvy generation, including a daily newscast designed to appeal to younger content-seekers and leveraging emerging digital media platforms and applications (i.e., “apps”). In addition, the BBG will continue the enhancements to its Korean-language programming that began in FY 2017.

The request looks to make efficient use of funds by prioritizing key language services, while maintaining and investing in high priority areas which support foreign policy objectives. The agency will also fund research to measure and better assess its impact on consumers of BBG media.

United States Institute of Peace

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
United States Institute of Peace	39,384	39,127	19,117	20,000	883
United States Institute of Peace	39,384	39,127	19,117	20,000	883

¹ Totals include a \$1.5 million transfer of Economic Support Fund OCO balances.

Created by Congress in 1984, the U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, nonpartisan institution charged with increasing the nation's capacity to prevent, mitigate, and help resolve international conflict without violence.

Given USIP's status as an independent nonprofit organization outside the Federal Government, the FY 2019 Budget proposes to reduce Federal funding for USIP. The request for USIP provides \$20 million to support USIP's core operations and maintenance funding in FY 2019. The Budget assumes that USIP would need to compete for more program funding through interagency agreements with other Federal agencies, including the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, and Department of Defense, rather than rely on its direct appropriation as its primary funding source.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2017 - FY 2019
(\$000)

	FY 2017 OCO - Security Assistance AA Actual ¹	FY 2017 Actual Enduring ²	FY 2017 Actual OCO ²	FY 2017 Actual Total	FY 2018 Request Enduring	FY 2018 Request OCO	FY 2018 Request Total	FY 2019 Request Enduring	FY 2019 Request OCO	FY 2019 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	2,590,689	25,947,336	11,023,714	39,561,739	19,099,512	7,949,929	27,049,441	18,871,794	8,323,874	27,195,668	82,151
U.S Agency for International Development	32,500	1,447,194	153,580	1,633,274	1,272,777	139,055	1,411,832	1,238,220	139,100	1,377,320	(34,512)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	5,000	1,204,609	153,580	1,363,189	1,045,797	136,555	1,182,352	978,320	136,600	1,114,920	(67,432)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	25,000	174,985	-	199,985	157,980	-	157,980	190,900	-	190,900	32,920
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses ³	2,500	67,600	-	70,100	69,000	2,500	71,500	69,000	2,500	71,500	-
Bilateral Economic Assistance	2,153,889	14,784,816	8,377,787	25,316,492	10,154,470	6,619,684	16,774,154	9,967,882	6,842,674	16,810,556	36,402
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	-	8,757,450	-	8,757,450	6,480,500	-	6,480,500	6,302,601	-	6,302,601	(177,899)
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁴	-	[3,087,450]	-	[3,087,450]	[1,505,500]	-	[1,505,500]	[1,927,500]	-	[1,927,500]	[422,000]
Global Health Programs - State	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[4,975,000]	-	[4,975,000]	[4,375,101]	-	[4,375,101]	[-599,899]
Development Assistance (DA)	-	2,995,465	-	2,995,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ³	616,100	498,483	3,011,703	4,126,286	690,259	1,817,941	2,508,200	776,788	1,780,624	2,557,412	49,212
Transition Initiatives (TI)	50,234	35,600	37,000	122,834	30,000	62,043	92,043	25,000	62,043	87,043	(5,000)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	-	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	[60,000]	-	[60,000]	[-]	-	[-]	[-60,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	-	10,000	-	10,000	9,120	-	9,120	-	-	-	(9,120)
Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF)	-	-	-	-	2,229,350	2,708,800	4,938,150	2,101,905	2,961,220	5,063,125	124,975
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Institution (DFI)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-56,000]	[-]	[-56,000]	[-56,000]
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{5, 6}	1,030,555	1,034,761	2,607,742	4,673,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy Fund	-	210,500	-	210,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AECA) ^{7, 8}	157,000	302,755	515,144	974,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ⁶	300,000	919,802	2,146,198	3,366,000	715,241	2,030,900	2,746,141	761,588	2,038,787	2,800,375	54,234
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	-	10,000	40,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	-	1,367,500	-	1,367,500	1,211,118	-	1,211,118	1,204,305	-	1,204,305	(6,813)
Peace Corps	-	410,000	-	410,000	398,221	-	398,221	396,200	-	396,200	(2,021)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	-	905,000	-	905,000	800,000	-	800,000	800,000	-	800,000	-
Inter-American Foundation	-	22,500	-	22,500	4,565	-	4,565	3,482	-	3,482	(1,083)
U.S. African Development Foundation	-	30,000	-	30,000	8,332	-	8,332	4,623	-	4,623	(3,709)
Department of Treasury	-	30,000	-	30,000	25,455	-	25,455	30,000	-	30,000	4,545
International Affairs Technical Assistance	-	30,000	-	30,000	25,455	-	25,455	30,000	-	30,000	4,545
International Security Assistance	404,300	6,410,389	2,492,347	9,307,036	5,901,489	1,191,190	7,092,679	5,961,956	1,342,100	7,304,056	211,377
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{7, 8}	26,300	878,547	350,812	1,255,659	695,550	196,250	891,800	663,900	216,450	880,350	(11,450)
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	128,000	500,696	341,754	970,450	312,766	365,840	678,606	305,836	384,470	690,306	11,700
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	50,000	135,041	473,973	659,014	122,300	179,100	301,400	120,220	171,180	291,400	(10,000)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	-	110,300	-	110,300	100,160	-	100,160	95,000	-	95,000	(5,160)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	200,000	4,785,805	1,325,808	6,311,613	4,670,713	450,000	5,120,713	4,777,000	570,000	5,347,000	226,287
Multilateral Assistance	-	2,077,077	-	2,077,077	1,480,498	-	1,480,498	1,416,422	-	1,416,422	(64,076)
International Organizations and Programs ⁴	-	306,500	-	306,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	-	1,770,577	-	1,770,577	1,480,498	-	1,480,498	1,416,422	-	1,416,422	(64,076)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	5,963	-	5,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association (IDA)	-	1,197,128	-	1,197,128	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	1,097,010	-	1,097,010	-
African Development Bank	-	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	32,417	-	32,417	(1)
African Development Fund (AIDF)	-	214,332	-	214,332	171,300	-	171,300	171,300	-	171,300	-
Asian Development Fund	-	99,233	-	99,233	47,395	-	47,395	47,395	-	47,395	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	21,940	-	21,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	-	146,563	-	146,563	102,375	-	102,375	68,300	-	68,300	(34,075)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	(30,000)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	23,000	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2017 - FY 2019
(\$000)

	FY 2017 OCO - Security Assistance AA Actual ¹	FY 2017 Actual Enduring ²	FY 2017 Actual OCO ²	FY 2017 Actual Total	FY 2018 Request Enduring	FY 2018 Request OCO	FY 2018 Request Total	FY 2019 Request Enduring	FY 2019 Request OCO	FY 2019 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Export & Investment Assistance	-	(169,640)	-	(169,640)	(946,295)	-	(946,295)	(946,991)	-	(946,991)	(696)
Export-Import Bank including rescissions	-	7,360	-	7,360	(652,200)	-	(652,200)	(633,096)	-	(633,096)	19,104
Development Finance Institution (DFI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(326,000)	-	(326,000)	(326,000)
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Institution (DFI)	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[56,000]	[-]	[56,000]	[56,000]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-	(252,000)	-	(252,000)	(306,200)	-	(306,200)	-	-	-	306,200
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	-	75,000	-	75,000	12,105	-	12,105	12,105	-	12,105	-
Related International Affairs Accounts	-	94,402	-	94,402	90,024	-	90,024	90,024	-	90,024	-
International Trade Commission	-	92,028	-	92,028	87,615	-	87,615	87,615	-	87,615	-
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	-	2,374	-	2,374	2,409	-	2,409	2,409	-	2,409	-
Department of Agriculture	-	1,801,626	300,000	2,101,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.L. 480, Title II ³	-	1,600,000	300,000	1,900,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	-	201,626	-	201,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescissions											
Foreign Assistance	-	(6,000)	-	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ⁹	-	(6,000)	-	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L. 114-254)

2/ Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31).

3/ The FY 2017 International Disaster Assistance account OCO, P.L. 480 account OCO and USAID Operating Expenses account OCO reflects the transfer of \$301.5 million from the International Disaster Assistance account to the P.L. 480 account (\$300 million) and the USAID Operating Expenses account (\$1.5 million).

4/ The FY 2017 Global Health-USAID account and International Organizations & Programs account reflects the transfer of \$32.5 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

5/ The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund OCO and United States Institute of Peace OCO reflects the transfer of \$1.5 million from the Economic Support Fund to the United States Institute of Peace.

6/ The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund enduring and Migration and Refugee Assistance enduring reflects the transfer of \$7 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

7/ The FY 2017 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account enduring and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account enduring reflects the transfer of \$11.117 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account.

8/ The FY 2017 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account OCO and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account OCO reflects the transfer of \$61.448 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account.

9/ \$6 million rescission of prior year funds (P.L. 115-31).

USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
USAID Operating Expenses	1,363,189	1,355,009	1,182,352	1,114,920	-67,432
Enduring	1,204,609	1,196,429	1,045,797	978,320	-67,477
Overseas Contingency Operations	153,580	153,580	136,555	136,600	45
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2017 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$1.5 million from the International Disaster Assistance account.

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) global engagement is essential to defending U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. The FY 2019 USAID Operating Expenses (OE) \$1,114.9 million request will support a U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) workforce focused on advancing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs and ensuring prudent stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars. It also includes funding to support the absorption of select staff from the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) and U.S. African Development Foundation (ADF) into USAID as part of the FY 2019 Budget’s proposal to consolidate small grants functions and assistance into USAID.

For FY 2019, the \$978 million USAID OE enduring request will fund the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. The OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology (IT).

FY 2019 funds also will cover salaries and operational costs for the enduring programs in the Frontline States of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. An additional \$136.6 million is requested in OE Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding for extraordinary costs of operations for the Frontline States of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

Below is a summary of the FY 2019 enduring and OCO requests, including \$168.1 million in other funding sources USAID expects to have available in FY 2019.

- **Overseas Operations (\$702.0 million):** The request includes funding for all USDH salaries and benefits for Foreign Service Officers serving overseas and the costs associated with securing and maintaining mission operations, such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services. The request includes OCO funding for the extraordinary costs of Frontline State operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.
- **Washington Operations (\$313.8 million):** Funding covers USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services. This amount includes \$7.2 million for the absorption of approximately 40 FTEs from IAF and ADF to consolidate small-grants functions.
- **Central Support (\$267.2 million):** The request includes funding for IT, office space, and other mandatory services.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
USAID Capital Investment Fund	199,985	198,797	157,980	190,900	32,920
Enduring	174,985	173,797	157,980	190,900	32,920
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	25,000	25,000	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$190.9 million will support capital investments in information technology (IT) and facility construction. The USAID Operating Expense (OE) account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure.

- **Facility Construction (\$165.2 million):** The request, combined with anticipated CIF carryover of \$21.3 million from the FY 2018 appropriation, will support USAID’s full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program, which is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds. The total estimated CSCS bill is \$186.5 million.
- **Information Technology (\$25.7 million):** The IT request will align resources to address USAID’s IT Strategic Planning Goals and multiple Presidential/Office of Management and Budget mandates including: Cloud First, Cyber Security, Presidential Executive Order on Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure, Open Data Policy, and OMB Circular A-130, Managing Information as a Strategic Resource. These investments align with required Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) actions and will contribute toward overall FISMA compliance. In addition, the request enables USAID to strengthen mission systems for the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act, Digital Accountability and Transparency Act, and government records mandates.

USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	70,100	69,641	71,500	71,500	-
Enduring	67,600	67,141	69,000	69,000	-
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	2,500	-	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

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

The FY 2019 request of \$71.5 million for both enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) will enable OIG to continue to execute core oversight functions. This is equivalent to the FY 2018 Budget request, which is a 2 percent increase over current enacted levels and a more significant increase when compared to proposed reductions in USAID’s programs relative to current enacted levels. Further, the FY 2019 Budget should serve to streamline the future oversight burden on OIG by proposing to consolidate IAF and ADF into USAID. The Budget also consolidates OPIC and USAID’s Development Credit Authority into a new Development Finance Institution, with a specific \$2 million allocation for oversight activities, which may become available to the USAID OIG.

The OIG request will fund OIG execution of statutorily mandated requirements and allow OIG to undertake some discretionary oversight of high-risk activities and high-profile initiatives across a range of U.S. foreign assistance efforts. OIG will use OCO funds to prioritize its oversight of OCO programs and activities in coordination with the State and Defense Department OIGs. This oversight will include a focus on humanitarian aid and assistance programs linked to the U.S. government’s efforts to defeat ISIS, which continues to be a major focus of audit and investigative activities.

The requested level also allows the OIG to continue consolidating overseas offices into hubs, which would yield program efficiencies by eliminating overhead and reducing the costs of maintaining personnel in high-cost posts. It will ensure stability in leadership and continuity of expertise for ongoing OIG work, allow for more flexibility in assigning staff, encourage more team interaction, and promote collaboration and knowledge exchange by concentrating a critical mass of staff in each individual office with a mix of both experienced and more junior staff.

OIG will continue to seek out and act on opportunities for greater internal efficiency. The FY 2019 request also provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

OIG expects to continue to provide substantial benefits for the U.S. government and for taxpayers in executing its mandate, building upon audit and investigative work that netted more than \$317 million in questioned costs, savings, recoveries, and funds to be put to better use in FY 2017.

**Comments from
Ann Calvaresi Barr
Inspector General
U.S. Agency for International Development
on the FY 2019 Proposed Funding Level**

Under the provisions of section 6(f)(3)(E) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, the Inspector General has provided the following comments regarding the FY 2019 funding level proposed for her office:

The amount provided in the FY 2019 President's Budget request is not sufficient for OIG to continue to provide needed audit oversight and support ongoing investigative casework. To sustain oversight activities and properly execute the duties of the office, OIG submitted an initial budget request of \$75.5 million, or \$4 million more than is included in the President's Budget.

OIG's access to other sources of funding, such as funding associated with supplemental appropriations, has declined with the result that if it is provided funding at the levels in the President's Budget request, OIG would need to reduce spending by almost 7 percent. These reductions would, in turn, require OIG to implement significant operational and staff cuts. As a result, OIG would be unable to provide ongoing and planned effective oversight identified in its original request. OIG would not have sufficient resources to provide adequate oversight, for example, of overseas contingency and humanitarian assistance operations, including ongoing investigative priorities or maintain an independent information technology infrastructure. Limitations on OIG resources will, in turn, have the effect of reducing accountability and exposing foreign assistance programs and activities to greater risks of waste, fraud, and abuse. Finally, funding at this level is very likely to reduce our sustained returns on investment to the Federal Government. Of note, our investigative recoveries and savings in FY 2017 amounted to approximately two times the cost of our operating budget, that is in addition to the many programmatic efficiencies and corrective actions taken as a result of our audit recommendations.

Global Health Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Global Health Programs	8,757,450	8,665,699	6,480,500	6,302,601	-177,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,087,450	3,034,204	1,505,500	1,927,500	422,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,670,000	5,631,495	4,975,000	4,375,101	-599,899

1/ The FY 2017 level reflects the transfer of \$32.5 million from the International Organizations and Programs account.

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The Global Health Programs (GHP) account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The FY 2019 GHP request supports programs to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, prevent child and maternal deaths, and combat infectious disease threats. Investments in global health substantially 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. With the FY 2019 GHP request, the United States will continue to challenge the global community to devote resources and political commitment to building healthier, stronger, and more self-sufficient nations in the developing world. U.S. investments in global health leverage other donor, private sector, and host country resources towards addressing shared challenges.

A total of \$6,302.6 million is requested for GHP under two sub-accounts: \$4,375.1 million in GHP-State for HIV/AIDS programs and \$1,927.5 million in GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs. The Budget also proposes to use \$72.5 million of remaining emergency funding appropriated in FY 2015 for the Ebola response (Public Law 113-325) for Global Health Security programs. An evidence-based approach guides all programs to ensure effectiveness and accountability to U.S. taxpayers. All activities will be consistent with the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance plan – the Administration’s expanded Mexico City Policy – to ensure that no U.S. global health funding supports abortion or any organization that provides it.

Controlling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic (\$4,375.1 million in FY 2019 GHP-State)

- Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs (\$3,282.0 million in GHP-State):** In FY 2019, the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will continue to work in close collaboration and in partnership with host country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), faith-based institutions, the private sector, and other stakeholders to combat the AIDS epidemic. PEPFAR works to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting investments through data-driven decision-making that strategically focuses U.S. resources on geographic areas and populations where the initiative can achieve the most impact.

These resources will support PEPFAR core programs by focusing resources to advance the U.S. government’s impact strategy to achieve HIV/AIDS epidemic control by 2020 in a select group of countries with high HIV/AIDS burden. PEPFAR will continue to push this key U.S. objective through a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, including: prevention of mother-to-child transmission; maintaining all current patients on antiretroviral treatment (ART); provision of

condoms and voluntary medical male circumcision; and support for orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR will continue efforts to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic through holistic services for families, including neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as young children, adolescent girls, and other vulnerable populations. Funding will bolster international health systems, including human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

- **International Partnerships (\$925.1 million in GHP-State):** FY 2019 resources will support the final year of the U.S. pledge to the Global Fund's Fifth Replenishment, for a total U.S. contribution of nearly \$3.9 billion, matching other donor contributions for this period at a rate of one U.S. dollar for every two from other donors.
- **Oversight and Management (\$168.0 million in GHP-State):** The FY 2019 request will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agencies, including Department of State, USAID, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Peace Corps, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S. Department of Treasury in support of PEPFAR implementation.

Preventing Child and Maternal Deaths (\$1,674.1 million in GHP-USAID): 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. The U.S. government selects partner countries based on burden of disease, vulnerability, need, and country commitment to improving health outcomes.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$619.6 million):** The request will fund programs that work with country and global partners to increase the use of proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen delivery systems to accelerate the reduction of maternal, newborn, and child mortality, targeted to those most in need. The request includes a contribution of \$250.0 million for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. The United States will address essential newborn care, prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease and pneumonia, immunization, and support for polio eradication. Resources will support efforts to combat maternal mortality with preventive and life-saving interventions and simultaneously build health systems' capability.
- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$302.0 million):** Funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information as well as other RH care and priority health services. FP and RH are essential interventions for the health of women and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will continue to include support for a broad array of evidence-based family planning interventions that will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also mobilize demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication and improved access to information; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

- **Nutrition (\$78.5 million):** Undernutrition contributes to almost half the deaths of children under five and a severely malnourished child is 15 times more likely to die from infectious diseases compared to a well-nourished child. Focusing on evidence-based approaches to nutrition during the first 1,000 days – from the start of a woman’s pregnancy to a child’s second birthday – supports long-term health, cognitive development, physical growth, and school and work performance later in life. Activities will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; and delivery of nutrition services.
- **Malaria (\$674.0 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. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), between 2000 and 2015 more than 6.8 million malaria deaths were averted through donor and country efforts worldwide, primarily among children under five in sub-Saharan Africa. In PMI focus countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 2010 and 2015, malaria mortality decreased by 30 percent, with 12 countries achieving 20-40 percent reductions and malaria incidence decreasing by 20 percent.

Through PMI, the United States will continue malaria prevention and control activities and strengthen delivery platforms in up to 27 African countries, address multidrug-resistant malaria in Southeast Asia, and support malaria control and elimination efforts in Latin America. PMI will support host country national malaria control programs, work with the Global Fund, and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. Funding will accelerate malaria elimination efforts in relevant countries and support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticides, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Combating Infectious Disease Threats (\$253.4 million in FY 2019 GHP-USAID and \$72.5 million in repurposed Ebola supplemental funds): Based on experience from the H1N1, Zika, and Ebola outbreaks, infectious diseases can present significant threats to both regional and international health security. Public health surveillance and response systems are critical to ensuring health security at national and global levels by minimizing the impact of infectious disease outbreaks and epidemics. U.S. government efforts will focus on combating tuberculosis (TB), neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), pandemic influenza, Ebola, and other emerging threats.

- **Tuberculosis (\$178.4 million):** TB is the most lethal infectious disease in the world, killing three people every minute. Globally, 1.7 million people die annually from TB, and there are 10 million new cases each year. Disease transmission is facilitated by global travel, which can lead to the rapid dissemination of pathogens throughout the world. It is an increased danger to people with compromised immune systems due to HIV, diabetes, or other conditions. There are also more than 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB each year - the leading antimicrobial-resistant killer. If left unchecked, MDR and extensively-drug resistant TB (XDR-TB) could erase decades of progress in global TB control, much of it achieved with U.S. leadership.

In partnership with private and public donors, the United States will support interventions that prevent, detect, and cure TB, MDR-TB and XDR-TB. U.S. assistance will strengthen human resources to support the delivery of health services, such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS); private sector partnerships; and expanded diagnosis, treatment, and infection control measures. U.S. assistance leverages domestic resources in high burden countries and the Global Fund’s TB resources to support evidence-based approaches outlined in five year national strategic TB plans. The United States supports a competitive market for quality assured MDR-TB second-line

drugs, including through an innovative Global Drug Facility. The United States also leverages U.S. private sector resources in high burden TB and MDR-TB countries by ensuring access to American-manufactured technologies.

- **Neglected Tropical Diseases (\$75.0 million):** More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases that cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. With FY 2019 funding, the United States will scale-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs – schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. U.S. supported programs use an integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that targets affected communities and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. This funding is critical to address NTDs and continue strong partnerships with pharmaceutical companies, as the vast majority of drugs in the NTD program are donated, with a value of more than \$3.5 billion annually. The United States will work closely with global partners to support community and school-based mass drug delivery; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. Assistance will prioritize sustained and expanded scale-up of NTD treatments in high burden countries.
- **Global Health Security (\$72.5 million in repurposed Ebola supplemental funds):** The FY 2019 request proposes to use \$72.5 million of remaining supplemental funding appropriated in FY 2015 for the Ebola response to support the Global Health Security Agenda. These funds will enable the U.S. government, in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders, to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks in an effort to prevent them from becoming global emergencies or even pandemics. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals. Assistance will strengthen the systems and capacities across the animal and human health sectors needed to identify and address zoonotic diseases at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory capability to detect and characterize infectious disease threats; improve risk communication programs; and strengthen the detection, surveillance, and control of anti-microbial resistant pathogens.

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
International Disaster Assistance	4,126,286	4,122,901	2,508,200	2,557,412	49,212
Enduring	498,483	495,098	690,259	776,788	86,529
Overseas Contingency Operations	3,011,703	3,011,703	1,817,941	1,780,624	-37,317
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	616,100	616,100	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2017 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$300 million to the P.L 480 Title II account and \$1.5 million to the USAID Operating Expenses account.

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$2,557.4 million will provide humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies around the world, which will be used along with carryover to address emergency humanitarian needs. Overall, across the humanitarian accounts an estimated total of over \$14 billion will be available in FY 2018 and FY 2019 combined to address needs. IDA-funded programs have proven efficient and flexible, promoting stability in the immediate aftermath of a crisis or disaster. With IDA funds, the United States leads international efforts to save lives, reduce suffering, provide emergency food assistance, and mitigate and prepare for disasters and other emergencies. In FY 2019, the U.S. government will urge other donors, including non-traditional donors, to increase funding for humanitarian assistance and lessen the burden on the United States to respond. The United States will also continue to challenge international and non-governmental relief organizations to become more efficient and effective in order to maximize the benefit to recipients of assistance.

The FY 2019 Budget request eliminates the Food for Peace Title II account and focuses solely on the use of IDA to provide emergency food assistance. IDA resources in FY 2019, which have been used in concert with Title II grants to provide emergency food assistance since 2010, will continue to support food assistance interventions such as the local and regional procurement of agricultural commodities, procurement of U.S. commodities, cash transfers, food vouchers and complementary activities that support the relief, recovery and resilience of populations affected by food crises. In addition to addressing other vulnerable populations, IDA-funded activities, both enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), are supporting emergency food assistance provided to refugees.

ENDURING

The enduring request for IDA of \$776.8 million is comprised of \$279.6 million for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and \$497.2 million for the USAID Office of Food for Peace. These funds will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly, including through the provision of emergency food assistance, and also support disaster risk reduction programs, with a focus on areas where OCO has not generally been used to date.

To implement the requirements of P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID uses approximately \$1.8 million annually to cover certain recurring and non-recurring costs for providing disaster preparedness assistance in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. These investments lessen the overall cost of disaster response and include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based regionally to coordinate with government officials in both countries, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The FY 2019 IDA-Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$1,780.6 million will provide for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, with a focus on crises at the forefront of U.S. national security interests, such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan, complementing other U.S. foreign assistance resources. The request includes \$723.7 million for OFDA to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, civil strife and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. It also includes \$1,056.9 million for USAID's Office of Food for Peace to respond to food security crises with a range of interventions.

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Transition Initiatives	122,834	122,592	92,043	87,043	-5,000
Enduring	35,600	35,358	30,000	25,000	-5,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	37,000	37,000	62,043	62,043	-
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	50,234	50,234	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 request of \$87.0 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. The request includes \$25.0 million for enduring funding that would be used in areas where Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding has not generally been used to date.

TI funding will support catalytic programs managed by USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) that target political crises, prevent and mitigate conflict, and address stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding targets priority countries where USAID/OTI acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly, often where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

Examples of assistance include activities that address the underlying causes of instability and radicalization, support key transitional processes such as elections and constitutional assemblies, promote government responsiveness to local needs, support civic participation, raise awareness of national issues through media programs, and foster conflict resolution.

Economic Support and Development Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Total	4,673,058	4,660,072	4,938,150	5,063,125	124,975
Enduring	1,034,761	1,021,775	2,229,350	2,101,905	-127,445
Overseas Contingency Operations	3,638,297	3,638,297	2,708,800	2,961,220	252,420
Economic Support and Development Fund	-	-	4,938,150	5,063,125	
Enduring	-	-	2,229,350	2,101,905	
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	-	2,708,800	2,961,220	
Economic Support Fund	4,673,058	4,660,072	-	-	
Enduring	1,034,761	1,021,775	-	-	
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,607,742	2,607,742	-	-	
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	1,030,555	1,030,555	-	-	

1/ The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund enduring level reflects the transfer of \$7 million to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

2/ The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund OCO level reflects the transfer of \$1.5 million to the United States Institute of Peace.

3/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 Budget provides economic and development assistance through a consolidated account – the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) – that replaces the Economic Support Fund (ESF), Development Assistance (DA), Democracy Fund (DF), and Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) accounts. By streamlining accounts and prioritizing the most effective uses of foreign assistance, the ESDF account will enable the Department of State and USAID to better assess, prioritize, and target development-related activities in the context of broader U.S. strategic objectives and partnerships, ESDF funding will support those countries and programs that are most critical to U.S. national security and strategic objectives. Also, support for a limited number of organizations important to U.S. strategic objectives that was previously funded via the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will be provided through ESDF.

The FY 2019 ESDF Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request is \$5,063.1 million, which represents a \$3.7 billion dollar decrease from the comparable FY 2017 level, which includes ESF, DA, DF, and AEECA.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Economic and Development Programs	8,781,357	8,744,619	4,938,150	5,063,125	124,975
Economic Support and Development Fund	-	-	4,938,150	5,063,125	124,975
Economic Support Fund	4,673,058	4,660,072	-	-	-
Development Assistance	2,995,465	2,975,123	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia*	902,334	900,353	-	-	-
Democracy Fund	210,500	209,071	-	-	-

* Excludes INCLE mandatory transfer.

This Budget request prioritizes and focuses foreign assistance in regions and on programs that advance U.S. national security and protect the American people, promote U.S. prosperity and economic opportunities, and advance American interests and values around the world, while also continuing to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability to the U.S. taxpayer. Programs will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs. This request addresses U.S. priorities through a range of activities, including those that counter terrorism and violent extremist ideology, with specific focus on the fight to defeat ISIS and other terrorist organizations; support U.S. allies and partners to defend shared national security interests; combat illegal trafficking of persons and wildlife; address causes of irregular migration to the United States by focusing on issues such as poor governance, corruption, poverty, weak institutions, and human rights concerns; increase the role of the private sector in the global economy; and promote American prosperity through investments that improve expanding markets for U.S. exports, help create a level playing field for U.S. businesses, and support more stable, resilient, and democratic societies that are self-reliant and capable of leading their own development journeys.

By being more focused than in previous years, this ESDF request ensures that economic and development assistance remains a critical element of implementing the National Security Strategy and addressing the myriad problems that lead to instability, violent extremism, and humanitarian crises throughout the world.

Africa (\$727.2 million - \$332.7 million Enduring, and \$394.5 million OCO): Although Sub-Saharan Africa has seen economic gains in several countries, the region continues to suffer from state fragility, poor governance, and corruption that enables the free movement of transnational criminal and terrorist networks. This request will assist African governments and civil society to provide for the security of their territories and the delivery of public services to key vulnerable populations. It will support priority countries' efforts to combat drivers of violent extremism and the threats posed by non-state actors and terrorist groups. Additionally, the resources will improve public service delivery and foster environments that enhance economic opportunities. Investments in food security will increase African resilience and improve opportunities for economic investment, while reducing state fragility. The request will further provide important bilateral assistance for Malawi and Zimbabwe that will improve the rule of law, reform economic policies to generate inclusive growth, and develop institutions that are accountable and responsive to citizens. Highlights include:

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$60.0 million OCO):** Assistance will aim to reduce the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)'s vulnerability to instability and fragility and will support the country's long-term transition to peace, entrench democratic norms, and increase economic growth. ESDF-supported programs will be implemented in coordination with civil society partners

to improve the government of DRC's responsiveness to citizen demands and will work with the government of DRC at the local, provincial, and national levels to improve the ability of institutions to deliver core services to Congolese citizens, including education, voter support, and legal services. In particular, activities will be concentrated in regions that have been subject to decades of violence and instability and will seek to establish peace, bring about reconciliation, provide social protection, and improve the capacity of local governing institutions to mitigate the effects of decades of political violence. Additionally, assistance will be used to increase household food availability and access to income through increased agriculture and livestock productivity that reduces food insecurity, and to improve Congolese access to education services.

- **Ethiopia (\$60.1 million Enduring):** Assistance will help achieve broad-based economic growth and development while improving health and education outcomes throughout the country. To achieve these objectives, activities will provide Ethiopians increased access to cleaner water and adequate sanitation; support better quality education; improve food security; and advance prospects for better livelihoods for Ethiopians, especially youth and refugee populations that Ethiopia hosts. Assistance will support the efforts of the government of Ethiopia to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. In addition, funding will support efforts to improve the rule of law, respect for human rights, and good governance by building accountable institutions, promoting transparency, and preventing and better-managing conflict to ensure long-term investments and development gains are sustained.
- **Kenya (\$72.5 million OCO):** Funding will target the most important issues constraining Kenya's stability and growth, including insecurity, economic inclusion, governance challenges, and access to clean water and sanitation. Additionally, funds will support efforts to counter violent extremism and defeat al-Shabaab and ISIS incursions in the region, mitigate conflict, counter wildlife crime, promote governance reforms, and enhance economic opportunities for rural households to access markets. The request will leverage private sector investments and the participation of civil society organizations to ensure that Kenya's most vulnerable citizens, especially women and youth, have access to civic and economic opportunities. Funding will also support soft skills and literacy components of youth workforce development activities to position a new generation of young job seekers to participate and thrive in the economy. Additionally, assistance will aim to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Funding will also promote entrepreneurship and improve the investment climate, which will create opportunities for U.S. businesses while creating a more dynamic workforce.
- **Nigeria (\$56.0 million OCO):** Assistance will support key development sectors in Nigeria to promote stability and economic growth in Africa's most populous country and second largest economy. As part of the effort to counter the conditions that gave rise to Boko Haram and the Islamic State in West Africa (BH/ISIS-WA) in Nigeria and other parts of the Lake Chad Basin, assistance will address the drivers of conflict by seeking to strengthen democratic governance, broaden economic growth by introducing methods that increase agricultural sector productivity and efficiency, and expand the provision of basic services to Nigerians at the state and local levels. Assistance to Nigeria will promote stability, including in newly accessible areas impacted by the BH/ISIS-WA insurgency, as security conditions allow. In northeast Nigeria, interventions will support the revival of public administration; engage internally displaced persons in productive agricultural skills training and extension services; and support recovery and reconciliation of communities greatly affected by the crisis. Democratic governance activities will improve the ability of Nigeria's electoral management institution to manage, coordinate, and oversee the electoral process; assist civic groups to promote electoral reform recommendations; and provide technical assistance to major political parties on developing internal rules and procedures.

- Somalia (\$58.0 million OCO):** Funding to Somalia will support the consolidation of representative governing institutions; advance critical state-building processes to ungoverned areas; and support accountability and oversight of government resources to reduce corruption, grow economic and employment opportunities, particularly for youth, and extend the delivery of basic services to more communities throughout Somalia. The requested FY 2019 funds will be used to promote civilian-led programming that is a critical complement to U.S. counterterrorism and security sector efforts in order to undermine progress by the al-Qaeda affiliated extremist insurgency, al-Shabaab. Programming will help ensure that security gains made by the 22,000 troops of the African Union Mission to Somalia and the Somali National Army to oust al-Shabaab and Islamic State militants are sustainable by reinforcing the credibility, and legitimacy of Somali governance. Greater stability provides an unprecedented opportunity to advance Somalia's economic recovery fueled by the country's vibrant private sector; to build the capacity of the Somali government to sustainably manage its revenue and resources, including natural resources, and to accelerate Somalia's transition from a failed state to a credible partner in a region of strategic importance to U.S. national security interests.
- Zimbabwe (\$15.0 million Enduring):** The FY 2019 request will expand efforts to improve governance by supporting a democratic, peaceful, and productive transition in Zimbabwe. U.S. assistance to Zimbabwe will focus on promoting good governance and respect for human rights. Assistance to civil society and parliamentary committees will empower Zimbabweans to advocate for alignment of Zimbabwe's laws with its 2013 Constitution and increase their participation in governance. U.S. assistance will protect human rights and promote a safe environment for Zimbabweans to engage in political processes. In the area of democracy, rights and governance, assistance will support consensus-building activities aimed at promoting community-level peace and reconciliation, and critical democratic reforms essential for credible electoral processes. This includes ensuring civil society participation in the national dialogue, strengthening democratic institutions, building the capacity of independent media, and protecting human rights defenders. Assistance will also promote food security activities to accelerate and sustain inclusive economic growth, and reduce rural poverty by helping smallholder farmers to improve agricultural productivity, gain access to credit, and improve household incomes.
- USAID Africa Regional (\$71.1 million Enduring):** USAID's Bureau for Africa will provide technical leadership to improve the development programs of USAID in Africa. Programs funded by USAID Africa Regional will provide support for economic growth opportunities throughout Africa that enable a more robust investment climate and improve security and stability in the region, which will increase opportunities for U.S. businesses. Assistance will fund Power Africa's work towards 2020 targets identified under the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 by supporting new power generation and access to electricity, leveraging private and public sector commitments made to Power Africa. Assistance will also build strong relationships between the United States and Africa through a professional development network that cultivates influential young African leaders to become effective and responsible future African leaders who advocate for peace, security, and good governance in their countries.

Finally, in support of a crosscutting agency reorganization proposal, the request for USAID Africa Regional also includes \$20 million for small grants to poor and remote communities that was previously supported through the U.S. African Development Foundation (ADF). Please see the Redesign to Impact narrative for additional information.

East Asia and Pacific (\$204.0 million - \$121.3 million Enduring, \$82.7 million OCO): The request sustains American leadership to address China's growing ambitions in the Asia-Pacific; upholds a

regional order respectful of sovereignty and independence; promotes American prosperity by fostering inclusive growth and adherence to fair and high-standard trade principles; and stabilizes the region to combat transnational crime and violent extremists, including ISIS and other terrorist groups. Highlights include:

- **Burma (\$40.0 million Enduring):** The request supports the strengthening of democratic institutions and fosters stability by supporting the peace process to end ethnic conflict. This funding will provide crisis assistance and recovery programs for refugee returnees and internally displaced persons and improve the lives of the people of Burma through economic growth programs.
- **Philippines (\$55.0 million - \$4.2 million Enduring, \$50.8 million OCO):** Funding will aim to counter the spread of violent extremism by improving citizen trust and participation in local government and enhancing their ability to deliver services that meet citizen needs. Programs will expand economic opportunities, such as livelihood training for at-risk youth in conflict-affected Mindanao, an area specifically targeted by ISIS for recruitment. Assistance will also promote inclusive economic growth to ensure the country is more self-reliant and remains a strong trading partner. Funding for the Pacific Islands (the Enduring funding) will bolster the region's security and improve disaster preparedness.
- **Vietnam (\$27.5 million Enduring):** U.S. assistance will continue to level the economic playing field by reducing barriers to trade and link Vietnamese businesses to global value chains, benefiting U.S. businesses through reduced costs to import and export and increased exports as Vietnam's middle class grows. Assistance will also address war legacies, including dioxin remediation, improve the well-being of the disabled, and promote innovative energy solutions to meet Vietnam's increasing energy demands, creating openings for U.S. technology.
- **State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$32.0 million Enduring):** The request supports strategic priorities in the region and leverages partnerships with key regional multilateral fora such as: the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum; the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF); and the East Asia Summit (EAS) to support the training of officials in matters ranging from cybersecurity to best practices in adoption of standards for imported goods.

Europe and Eurasia (\$306.6 million - \$70.6 million Enduring, \$236.0 million OCO): The FY 2019 ESDF request for Europe and Eurasia will help partners build their resilience against Russian malign influence, including by supporting their integration into Western institutions, and in strengthening European cohesion. Foreign assistance programs will focus on: increasing media literacy and access to independent unbiased information; strengthening energy security and economic resilience through energy diversification and improved access to Western markets; building local capacity to advance the rule of law, fight corruption, and strengthen governance; and activating strong and engaged local societies, which can monitor and demand reform, foster reconciliation, and counter drivers of violent extremism. These efforts will facilitate stable, prosperous and friendly states that enhance U.S. security and boost U.S. economic opportunities. Highlights include:

- **Georgia (\$25.0 million OCO):** FY 2019 resources will support Georgia's resilience against Russian aggression by facilitating progress toward a peaceful, unified country; strengthening the rule of law and democratic institutions; and promoting Georgia's cohesion with Europe and foster a strong diplomatic and economic partner that can advance U.S. interests. Programs will also promote necessary reforms to foster economic growth, strengthen education, and improve private-sector competitiveness and agricultural productivity to provide a transparent and reliable business

environment attractive to U.S. firms.

- **Kosovo (\$24.0 million Enduring):** ESDF resources will promote full implementation of international agreements to normalize Kosovo-Serbia relations and advance Kosovo's Euro-Atlantic integration, securing peace and stability to the region and bolstering resilience to external pressure. Programs will strengthen rule of law and reduce barriers to economic growth and private-sector activity; increase energy security; counter corruption; and improve the transparency and accountability of government institutions.
- **Ukraine (\$145.0 million OCO):** FY 2019 ESDF funding will support Ukraine's fight against corruption; help make Ukraine more resilient to energy coercion through diversification and by linking it to Western markets and systems; bolster civil society, strengthen independent media, and support the state broadcasting company to counter Russian disinformation aimed at undermining Ukraine's democracy; create a business climate that is attractive to foreign investment and that incentivizes private sector-led economic growth, including in the agriculture sector; stabilize the financial sector; advance key reforms, including in the justice system and health care sector; and counter trafficking in persons.
- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$53.0 million OCO):** FY 2019 regional funding will address common, region-wide vulnerabilities that require cross-border solutions, and in so doing, amplify the effectiveness of limited U.S. foreign assistance resources. Programs will work to address key challenges related to Russian malign influence throughout the region. This includes: continuing to support entrepreneurship and innovation as a vehicle for sustainable economic growth and increased trade with Western markets; strengthening regional energy security by promoting regulatory reform that facilitates regional integration and attracts investments in key energy infrastructure that will diversify the sources, routes, and types of fuel available; strengthening the capacity of partner governments to prevent, detect, and respond to cyber threats; strengthening institutions that underpin democratic governance, including independent media and civil society; and strengthening the rule of law through support for greater transparency and accountability in the justice sector.

Near East (\$1,714.4 million - \$249.6 million Enduring, \$1,464.8 million OCO): United States assistance is a critical tool to advance U.S. national security objectives in the Middle East and North Africa region. Our assistance reinforces the legitimacy of responsible partners, stabilizes areas where terrorism is a threat, supports religious minorities, and encourages the development of economies that attract private investment and grow as markets for U.S. goods and services. By investing in areas such as education and inclusive governance, U.S. assistance builds a bulwark against violent extremist actors and ideologies. These programs meet long-standing commitments and support core U.S. national security interests, including the President's priorities of defeating ISIS, supporting Israeli-Palestinian peace, and countering Iran's destabilizing influence in the region. Highlights include:

- **Egypt (\$75.0 million OCO):** Economic assistance programs in Egypt will further private sector-led growth, by assisting the government to implement its economic reforms agenda; support the growth of SMEs; and strengthen the Egyptian workforce. Economic assistance programs will also promote stability by supporting a healthy, better-educated workforce; improving governance and rule of law; and enabling better basic service delivery.
- **Iraq (\$150.0 million OCO):** ESDF funds will support the Administration's strategy to sustain gains made against ISIS and ultimately lead to its defeat. Funds will support stabilization and recovery in areas liberated from ISIS; reinforce Iraq's own economic and fiscal reforms; strengthen governance and government responsiveness; and promote reconciliation, accountability, and human rights. Funds will also continue to support Iraqi minorities most affected by ISIS.

- **Jordan (\$910.8 million OCO):** The United States-Jordanian bilateral relationship is a linchpin of our foreign policy in the Middle East. In support of our critical strategic partnership, assistance will bolster Jordanian efforts to advance the Kingdom's political and economic reforms while simultaneously mitigating the impact of regional crises, including the strain on Jordan's budget of hosting Syrian refugees. In combination with funding requested in other accounts, this allocation supports a \$1,275.0 million total request for bilateral assistance to Jordan.
- **Lebanon (\$85.0 million OCO):** United States assistance promotes stability in Lebanon by supporting access to basic services such as education, clean water, and sanitation; leveraging private investments to encourage new businesses and economic productivity; and supporting microenterprises and microfinance institutions to improve livelihoods in rural areas. Activities will also support, strengthen, and promote an active civil society that advocates for citizens' interests, government accountability and responsiveness to citizen's needs, and reforms that promote a democratic society.
- **Libya (\$27.0 million OCO):** Assistance will support Libya's political transition following presidential and parliamentary elections planned for 2018 and efforts to build a legitimate, accountable, and effective national government to prevent conflict and support political stability. Funds will also support stabilization efforts, including economic development and countering violent extremism activities, to foster institution building, spur economic recovery, and counter threats from and deny safe haven to ISIS and other terrorist organizations.
- **Syria (\$130.0 million OCO):** Assistance will help stabilize areas not controlled by the regime or violent extremists and provide critical stabilization support to areas newly liberated from ISIS. These funds will help sustain gains made against ISIS, create the conditions for the return of displaced populations, and act as a bulwark against violent extremism. This assistance includes restoring the provision of essential services, restarting local economies, developing the capacity of local councils to provide inclusive and transparent governance, supporting civilian security and local education, providing critical support for civil society, and providing support to multilateral relief and recovery efforts.

South and Central Asia (\$859.6 million - \$121.4 million Enduring, \$738.2 million OCO): The FY 2019 request for South and Central Asia (SCA) includes funding that aligns with and supports the President's South Asia Strategy and other core national security objectives across South and Central Asia. Resources across the region will support democratic and economic reforms, counter violent extremism, promote regional trade and energy integration, and continue to open new and expand existing opportunities for U.S. businesses. Highlights include:

- **Afghanistan (\$500.0 million OCO):** FY 2019 civilian assistance programs will help promote private-sector growth, increase citizens' trust in their government, and advance shared priorities in justice, health, and education, with an emphasis on opportunities for women and girls. FY 2019 resources will support academic and professional exchanges to help build Afghanistan's cadre of future leaders.
- **Bangladesh (\$80.9 million Enduring):** FY 2019 ESDF resources will support civil society and other democratic institutions under pressure; improve the rule of law and human rights; promote credible elections; and counter violent extremism. Programs will expand economic opportunities; enhance agricultural productivity and crop diversity; and improve basic education, nutrition, natural resource management, and resilience to natural disasters.
- **Pakistan (\$200.0 million OCO):** FY 2019 ESDF resources will help reduce opportunities for violent

extremism in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region; strengthen societal resilience to violent extremism; and expand private sector-led inclusive economic growth, including pursuing private-public partnerships with both U.S. and Pakistani firms. Assistance will support the Government of Pakistan's efforts to provide improved access to and quality services for its citizens, implement political and economic reforms, and foster a more inclusive and tolerant environment. FY 2019 resources will also continue to support academic and professional development.

- **Central Asia Regional (\$16.7 million OCO):** ESDF funding in FY 2019 will include support for C5+1 regional initiatives focused on trade and energy, as well as programs to address security concerns within the region and with Afghanistan. Funding will also support activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's field missions and programs in Central Asia.

Western Hemisphere (\$515.9 million Enduring): The FY 2019 ESDF request will address the impact of transnational criminal organizations and the underlying causes of illegal immigration, as well as support markets for U.S. businesses. Programs will improve citizen security, expand effective and accountable governance, strengthen judicial institutions, protect human rights, promote private sector investment, and reduce poverty. By developing opportunities for legal income, expanding small farmers' access to markets, and engaging at-risk youth in employment and education, ESDF programs will help provide alternatives to growing coca, gang membership, and other criminal behavior, and will establish conditions that encourage people to remain in their communities rather than migrate to the United States. Funding continues an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention while bolstering state presence and strengthening the rule of law in a comprehensive effort to shut down illicit pathways to U.S. borders.

Finally, in support of a crosscutting agency reorganization proposal, the request includes \$20 million for small grants to poor and remote communities that was previously supported through the Inter-American Foundation (IAF). Please see the Redesign to Impact narrative for additional information.

Highlights include:

- **U.S. Strategy for Central America (\$270.6 million Enduring):** Assistance will support the objectives of the U.S. Strategy for Central America to secure U.S. borders, deter illegal immigration and trafficking, create stable and secure partners, and enhance opportunities for U.S. businesses. To increase prosperity, activities will improve the business and investment climate; expand access to markets and financial services; build a skilled workforce; and promote education alternatives for at-risk youth. In support of good governance, activities will improve accountability; enhance anti-corruption efforts; facilitate decentralization; strengthen revenue generation and tax collection; and improve the juvenile justice system. Building upon successful models, programs will support an integrated approach to violence prevention targeting high-violence and high-migration communities.
- **Colombia (\$100.0 million Enduring):** To reduce the flow of illicit drugs into the United States and in support of Colombia's efforts to implement a sustainable and inclusive peace accord, assistance will help reduce the power and influence of illegal armed groups, build a culture of legality, expand state presence in former conflict areas, and improve the conditions necessary for licit rural economic growth—an important counterpart to U.S. eradication and interdiction programs. Programming will target areas of Colombia most affected by the conflict. Activities will expand access to justice and human rights, strengthen local government capabilities to provide public services, foster reconciliation among those affected by the conflict, build civil society capacity, and increase rural economic development.
- **Cuba (\$10.0 million Enduring) and Venezuela (\$9.0 million Enduring):** Assistance will support

efforts in both Cuba and Venezuela to promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms.

- **Haiti (\$39.0 million Enduring):** Assistance will help reduce out-migration from Haiti by fighting poverty, promoting good governance, increasing economic opportunity, improving food security and nutrition, fighting infectious disease, strengthening primary healthcare services, and advancing transparent and accountable government institutions.
- **Mexico (\$20.3 million Enduring):** Assistance will address impunity and corruption in Mexico that have created a safe haven for organized crime and fueled the spread of violence. At a national level, assistance will help strengthen national institutions, spread the rule of law, promote the protection of human rights, and support reforms under the national anti-corruption and accusatorial criminal justice systems. At a community level, activities will improve access to justice and victims' services, improve the capacity of civil society organizations, and work with communities to make them more effective in combating the scourge of crime and violence.
- **Peru (\$20.0 million Enduring):** Assistance will help to reduce the flow of illicit drugs into the United States by supporting the Peruvian government's three-pronged efforts to combat the illicit drug trade through eradication, interdiction, and alternative development (AD) programs. AD programs funded by ESDF support licit, economically-viable alternatives to growing coca, complement security assistance, and help sustain reductions in coca cultivation in targeted areas. Activities help lift small farmers out of poverty, strengthen value chains for licit crops such as cacao and coffee through private sector alliances, and enhance the capacity of public service institutions in key areas of the Peruvian Amazon region.
- **Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (\$20.0 million Enduring):** Assistance will focus on crime prevention activities in targeted communities, such as expanding economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth; supporting justice sector reform, including improvements in juvenile justice; and reducing corruption in the public and private sectors.

Cross-Cutting Sectors and Global Programs: Across the regions described above, as well as through a targeted set of global programs that are implemented worldwide, the FY 2019 ESDF request supports a number of development sectors important for meeting political, economic, development, and security needs. Highlights include:

- **Democracy Programs (\$1,234.9 million - \$530.3 million Enduring, \$704.6 million OCO):** Strengthening democracy, human rights, and governance is critical for defending national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence. DRG programming will help to 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. Funds requested for USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance will build the capacity of local organizations and governments to preserve and expand democratic principles; to respond to political transitions and crises; and to build respect for human rights, promote gender equality, and empower women and girls. Funds requested for the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor will address pressing democracy and governance needs globally, including the advancement of religious freedom, human rights, free press, and internet freedom.
- **Food Security (\$518.0 million - \$326.8 million Enduring, \$191.2 million OCO):** Funds will support implementation of the Global Food Security Strategy through food security programs that promote economic growth in the agriculture sector, a well-nourished population, and resilience to

chronic vulnerability to shocks and stresses. Assistance advances U.S. national security objectives of creating more stable, resilient, and economically vibrant societies. Priorities include the twelve target countries, and resilience work focused on reducing communities' chronic vulnerability to shocks, including a \$40.0 million Resilience Challenge Fund to leverage private sector investment, recipient country, and other donor funding. The Budget proposes that a quarter of the funding for longer-term food security programs will be used to improve the resilience of vulnerable populations, including addressing root causes of food crises, to help prevent recurrent food crises and reduce future humanitarian needs.

- **Economic Growth (excluding Food Security) (\$1,687.9 million - \$682.7 million Enduring, \$1,005.2 million OCO):** Economic Growth is essential for developing countries to achieve greater self-reliance and generate the public resources governments need to invest in education, health, rural roads, and other infrastructure. The FY 2019 request promotes greater and more efficient domestic resource mobilization to enable governments to carry out their core responsibilities more effectively; streamlines trade practices to increase trade flow and market access; encourages the adoption of policies and practices that allow the private sector to play the lead role in economic development; supports inclusive market strategies that help poor families contribute to and benefit from economic growth; and targets innovative approaches to expand access to financial markets. This request also includes \$56 million for development finance-related, USAID programming and/or transfers to the Development Finance Institution (DFI).
- **Education (\$511.9 million - \$161.6 million Enduring, \$305.3 million OCO):** This request supports USAID's work to address the global learning crisis and ensure that pathways to self-reliance arise from educational opportunities. The request will support education programs and investments that focus on the strategic goals of: advancing learning outcomes and improving early grade reading; providing young people with relevant skills to gain employment; increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict-affected areas; and assisting higher education institutions to support development progress across sectors. To achieve results in these areas, programs will build on previous investments and address learning across the education spectrum, including basic education, higher education, and workforce development.
- **Gender (\$374.3 million - \$145.8 million Enduring, \$228.5 million OCO):** As part of the Administration's support for the empowerment of women, the FY 2019 foreign assistance budget request supports gender equality and the advancement of the status of women and girls with a specific focus on women's economic empowerment. USAID and the State Department address gender inequality through multiple lines of efforts, including USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) National Action Plan, and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Globally. Programs will promote women's leadership and economic empowerment, prevent and respond to GBV, and pursue specific objectives related to WPS and women's inclusion in peace-building processes. Funding will also support operating units in integrating gender equality into their strategies, project design, and monitoring and evaluation activities.
- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$65.9 million Enduring):** Funds will support countries to phase out ozone depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol, which will help protect U.S. citizens from skin cancer and cataracts, and support global market-leading U.S. companies by promoting global adoption of advanced air conditioning and refrigeration technology. Funds will also be used to meet the annual commitment to Pacific Island partners, which secures access for U.S. vessels to some of the most lucrative fishing grounds in the world, supporting economic opportunities for Americans.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,366,000	3,359,754	2,746,141	2,800,375	54,234
Enduring	919,802	913,556	715,241	761,588	46,347
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,146,198	2,146,198	2,030,900	2,038,787	7,887
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	300,000	300,000	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2017 Enduring level reflects the transfer of \$7 million from the Economic Support Fund account.

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)'s humanitarian programs, the U.S. government seeks to protect and assist the world's most vulnerable people including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. PRM-funded activities contribute to regional stability and support U.S. strategic foreign policy objectives, support refugees as close to their home countries as possible, and enable them to return safely to and help rebuild their home communities. PRM works with American communities to welcome refugees to the United States, and promotes best practices and strong support for international humanitarian operations worldwide. In partnership with the world's leading international and nongovernmental 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 helping to mitigate and resolve conflict displacement in Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen, and elsewhere. Humanitarian assistance, coupled with diplomacy, forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to stabilize volatile situations and by strengthening bilateral relationships with key refugee-hosting countries, such as Kenya, Turkey, Jordan, Ethiopia, and Bangladesh, as well as supporting and maintaining host countries' political will to provide protection and asylum to hundreds of thousands of refugees.

MRA-funded programs meet basic needs such as water and sanitation, nutrition and health care, emergency shelter, and family reunification, while also promoting self-reliance of refugees by providing education and livelihoods opportunities and supporting their host communities. PRM programs and diplomatic efforts emphasize protection of the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; support solutions to displacement through voluntary repatriation, local integration, or refugee resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies. Shaping refugee and migration policies and ensuring that humanitarian principles continue to be respected is also an important element of humanitarian responses. For FY 2019, the U.S. government will urge other donors, including non-traditional donors, to increase funding for humanitarian assistance thereby lessening the burden on the United States to respond. It will also continue to challenge international and non-governmental relief organizations to become more efficient and effective in order to maximize the benefit to recipients of assistance.

The FY 2019 MRA request of \$2,800.4 million will be used along with carryover to address emergency humanitarian needs. Overall, across the humanitarian accounts an estimated total of over \$14 billion will be available in FY 2018 and FY 2019 combined to address needs. The FY 2019 MRA enduring request

of \$761.6 million will fund contributions to key multilateral organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as other international and non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle refugees in the United States. For FY 2019, the core U.S. contribution for the UN Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) is requested in the MRA enduring request.

The FY 2019 request also includes \$2,038.8 million under the MRA-Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) heading for humanitarian needs, with a particular emphasis on populations impacted by conflict and persecution. These funds will support multilateral organizations, including UNHCR, ICRC, IOM, and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), as well as non-governmental organizations that respond to the immense needs of conflict victims and forcibly displaced persons in other countries. Funds traditionally requested for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account are being requested as MRA.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Overseas Assistance (\$316.6 million Enduring, \$2,038.8 million OCO):** MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict while providing support to the communities that host them, and exert leadership in the international community. PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports refugees as close to their home countries as possible until they may voluntarily return home safely and with dignity. Humanitarian programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled, to help ensure that they have access to life-sustaining goods and services. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm are incorporated into multiple sectors including water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to prevent the forcible return of refugees to any place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach people affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; promote adherence to international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law; and help vulnerable people maintain their dignity by advocating for opportunities that promote self-sufficiency, including access to education and work opportunities.
- **Refugee Admissions (\$395.0 million Enduring):** The FY 2019 MRA request will maintain support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, which represents a key element of refugee protection and an important solution when repatriation and local integration are not possible. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States. The resettlement program focuses on early employment and self-sufficiency so that refugees quickly contribute to the local economy.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$5.0 million Enduring):** The FY 2019 MRA request helps identify durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, Near East, and Ethiopia.
- **Administrative Expenses (\$45.0 million Enduring):** PRM oversees all programs funded from the MRA appropriation, as well as any funding transferred to PRM from other accounts. The FY 2019

request will ensure monitoring of critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Peace Corps	410,000	407,216	398,221	396,200	-2,021

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 budget request for the Peace Corps of \$396.2 million, of which \$6 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to meet its core goals: to help countries meet their development needs by building local capacity, to promote a better understanding of Americans around the world, and to bring the world back home by increasing Americans' knowledge of other cultures. This request supports a cost-effective investment in strengthening the nation by advancing sustainable development and promoting a positive image of the United States. The Peace Corps also helps develop the next generation of American leaders who return home and leverage their leadership and entrepreneurial skills to shape communities across the United States. This request will enable the agency to place 3,970 Americans into new Volunteer positions across 62 countries and support 7,470 Volunteers by the end of FY 2019.

The Peace Corps' FY 2019 request supports the agency's continued efforts to innovate and improve, with a focus on providing high quality support to Volunteers and ensuring the most efficient use of agency resources. These efforts are highlighted in the Peace Corps' new FY 2018 – FY 2022 Strategic Plan, which lays out the agency's improvement priorities for the next four years. The plan includes new strategic and management objectives which seek to make the Peace Corps leaner, more accountable and more efficient by focusing on strengthening core business processes and infrastructure.

The Peace Corps takes a unique approach to meeting its development and outreach goals. The agency selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who live and work in areas that other government programs are often unable to reach. Most Volunteers serve for 27 months, integrating into local communities and using their skills and experience to build capacity at the community level so that communities are empowered to solve their development challenges long after Volunteers have returned home. In addition, the Peace Corps provides targeted assistance in short-term, specialized assignments through Peace Corps Response, a program that matches experienced individuals with unique assignments that require advanced language, technical, and intercultural skills. Peace Corps Volunteers help promote a better understanding of the United States and its values by serving as grassroots ambassadors around the world.

The Peace Corps works as a force multiplier by partnering with other government agencies to dramatically increase the impact and sustainability of U.S. international development programs. With its unique ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PRPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative, and the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy. In FY 2019, the Peace Corps will continue these partnerships, while seeking further strategic partnerships to leverage the Peace Corps' training and programmatic resources in ways that continue to support the agency's mission.

Volunteers' service to the United States continues long after they have left the Peace Corps by helping Americans learn about other cultures and peoples. Peace Corps service also builds tangible language,

leadership, and intercultural skills that returned Volunteers utilize as they live, work, and serve in communities across our nation. Ultimately, the investment made in Volunteers is repaid many times over, at home and abroad.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000	898,854	800,000	800,000	-

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is requesting \$800.0 million for FY 2019 to fund new compacts with Burkina Faso, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia; and a new threshold program with The Gambia. Additionally, these funds will support continued compact development for the newly selected country of Timor-Leste and for Lesotho. This funding level will allow the agency to maintain its evidence-based development model that transforms lives and creates opportunities in its partner countries by focusing on a singular mission: reducing poverty through economic growth.

Fourteen years ago, MCC was created with strong bipartisan support to fight poverty in select poor countries with a demonstrated commitment to good governance. MCC’s time-limited grant investments promote economic growth and help people lift themselves out of poverty, creating more stable, secure countries and new opportunities for American businesses, and advancing American security and values.

MCC’s partner countries must meet rigorous, data-driven standards for good governance based on transparent third-party policy performance indicators that measure a country’s commitment to just and democratic governance, economic freedom, and investments in their people. Specifically, to be considered for MCC funding countries must first pass MCC’s scorecard – a collection of 20 independent, third-party indicators that measure a country’s policy performance in these three areas. This transparent, rules-based, and competitive process ensures that MCC only works with poor countries that have a policy environment conducive to driving poverty-reducing economic growth. This selectivity also creates an incentive for countries to improve their governance in the hope of becoming eligible for MCC assistance.

Once a country is selected as eligible to receive MCC assistance, MCC works closely with its country counterparts to design cost-effective investments that address binding constraints to economic growth. MCC also works closely with the private sector to leverage its expertise and to incentivize policy reforms that ensure the sustainability of MCC’s investments. By taking this country-led, results-driven approach and collaborating with the private sector, MCC empowers the poor and catalyzes private investment.

MCC’s FY 2019 request will support the development and implementation of programs aimed at reducing poverty in countries with a combined population of 110 million people living on less than \$1.90 per day. This includes funding compacts to address binding constraints to economic growth in Burkina Faso, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia, three countries that meet MCC’s rigorous standards for partnership and sit in strategically significant regions of the world. FY 2019 funds will also support a new threshold program in The Gambia, including projects aimed at improving policy reforms as the country continues its democratic transition and assists it in becoming compact eligible.

To ensure the most impactful utilization of MCC funds, MCC holds itself and its partners accountable for achieving results. Data-driven, evidence-based decision-making is at the core of MCC operations, ensuring the agency maximizes the impact and cost-effectiveness of its programs. This commitment continues to be recognized, with MCC ranking number one for the second consecutive year of all federal agencies measured in Results for America’s 2017 “Federal Invest in What Works Index”.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,347	4,565	3,482	-1,083

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

In order to streamline the panoply of international affairs agencies operating today, the Budget proposes consolidating small grants functions and assistance aimed at reaching poor and remote communities that is currently carried out by the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) and the United States African Development Foundation (ADF) into the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in FY 2019.

Through the consolidation, USAID will capitalize on the existing expertise, capacity, relationships, and tools that ADF and IAF provide, including their regional and market segment emphases, in order to reinforce U.S. government bilateral development efforts. In return, USAID will offer these programs a platform that will better integrate them with USAID's existing global development programs, more cohesively serve U.S. foreign policy objectives, and increase organizational efficiencies through reducing duplication and overhead. The consolidation will also serve to elevate the small grants function as a development and diplomacy tool. The Budget anticipates that IAF will be merged primarily into USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, based on IAF's regional expertise and emphasis, while some central and transferrable small grants skills and expertise will reside centrally, to be leveraged for other regions.

The Budget also requests \$3.5 million to conduct an orderly closeout of IAF beginning in FY 2019, which includes sufficient funding for severance payments for duplicative functions not merged into USAID and other miscellaneous requirements for an orderly shutdown. In support of the consolidation, the Budget also requests new funding for small grantmaking and select personnel at USAID through the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) and USAID Operating Expenses (OE) accounts, respectively.

U.S. African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	29,796	8,332	4,623	-3,709

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

In order to streamline the panoply of international affairs agencies operating today, the Budget proposes consolidating small grants functions and assistance aimed at reaching poor and remote communities that is currently carried out by the U.S. African Development Foundation (ADF) and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) into the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in FY 2019.

Through the consolidation, USAID will capitalize on the existing expertise, capacity, relationships, and tools that ADF and IAF provide, including their regional and market segment emphases, in order to reinforce U.S. government bilateral development efforts. In return, USAID will offer these programs a platform that will better integrate them with USAID's existing global development programs, more cohesively serve U.S. foreign policy objectives, and increase organizational efficiencies through reducing duplication and overhead. The consolidation will also serve to elevate the small grants function as a development and diplomacy tool. The Budget anticipates that ADF will be merged primarily into USAID's Bureau for Africa, based on ADF's regional expertise and emphasis, while some central and transferrable small grants skills and expertise will reside centrally, to be leveraged for other regions.

The Budget also requests \$4.6 million to conduct an orderly closeout of ADF beginning in FY 2019, which includes sufficient funding for severance payments for duplicative functions not merged into USAID, lease termination fees, and other miscellaneous requirements for an orderly shutdown. In support of the consolidation, the Budget also requests new funding for small grantmaking and select personnel at USAID through the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) and USAID Operating Expenses (OE) accounts, respectively.

Department of Treasury

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Department of Treasury	30,000	29,796	25,455	30,000	4,545
International Affairs Technical Assistance	30,000	29,796	25,455	30,000	4,545

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 request of \$30 million will help ensure that the Treasury Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) is able to respond quickly and in a sustained way to growing demand for technical assistance in areas that are priorities for the United States. Such areas include: supporting our national security agenda by combating terrorist financing and financial crimes, reducing countries' dependence on foreign financial aid through improved domestic resource mobilization, and creating the conditions for private sector-led economic growth. This consists of improving the climate for private sector investment in infrastructure projects in developing and transitional countries.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,255,659	1,249,693	891,800	880,350	-11,450
Enduring	878,547	872,581	695,550	663,900	-31,650
Overseas Contingency Operations	350,812	350,812	196,250	216,450	20,200
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	26,300	26,300	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2017 Enduring level reflects the transfer of \$11.117 million to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account.

2/ The FY 2017 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$61.448 million to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account.

3/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$880.4 million supports U.S. partners in developing their criminal justice systems and capabilities in order to protect the national security and economic interests of the United States from the impact of crime and instability overseas. INCLE programs support the safety and security of the United States through bilateral, regional, and global programs that address and mitigate security threats posed by illicit trafficking in narcotics, persons, and wildlife, among other pernicious forms of transnational crime. Programs strengthen the ability of international partners to cooperate effectively with U.S. law enforcement and address the underlying conditions, such as corruption and weak rule of law, that foster state fragility and spur irregular migration to the United States. The request is made up of \$663.9 million of Enduring and \$216.5 million of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) resources.

The INCLE request prioritizes funding to address the sources of transnational crime, including the production and trafficking of drugs, and crime and violence that contribute to irregular migration, that have a direct impact on U.S. national security. The request also supports U.S. allies and partners in all regions, including Europe and the Western Hemisphere, in addressing shared national security interests in combating transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, and building resilience to external pressures by strengthening rule of law, reducing vulnerabilities to security and governance vacuums, and combatting corruption. Specifically, INCLE assistance will aim to build the capacity of partner countries to counter drugs and crime before it reaches the United States, in line with the President's Executive Order 13773, *Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking*. Furthermore, the request supports programs in Asia, the Near East, and Africa where the United States seeks to defeat terrorist groups such as the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and its affiliates, efforts that are supported by the effective functioning of civilian security sector institutions. INCLE funding also includes Program Development and Support (PD&S) administrative costs to support program planning, oversight, implementation, and monitoring as well as Program Design and Learning in order to conduct evaluations and assessments.

Africa (\$52.7 million - \$14.0 million Enduring, \$38.7 million OCO): Transnational crime and endemic corruption continue to threaten economic growth and stability across Africa, which impacts U.S. national security interests. The FY 2019 INCLE request is aligned to U.S. national security interests on the continent in order to counter the influence and expansion of violent extremism and disrupt illicit trafficking

of narcotics, goods, and persons. In the Sahel and Central and East Africa, weak criminal justice systems and poor law enforcement-community relations create environments where extremist groups are able to radicalize and recruit new adherents. INL will strengthen criminal justice systems through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism, and bilateral programs in Nigeria, Somalia, and other countries to counter this threat.

East Asia and Pacific (\$25.5 million - \$15.2 million Enduring, \$10.3 million OCO): Throughout the region, porous borders, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime routes, abundant valuable natural resources, and under-funded criminal justice sector institutions create conditions under which domestic, regional, and international criminal networks are able to operate. U.S. assistance will deliver programs to improve law enforcement and justice sector capacity to address national and transnational crime across the region. INL assistance will strengthen national security by increasing our partners' capacity to ensure free navigation in the South China Sea and by countering security threats such as transnational organized crime. Programs aim to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of civilian security sector reform, cybercrime, counternarcotics, trafficking in persons, wildlife trafficking, maritime law enforcement, and the rule of law; and will target a broad range of government agencies to build the capacity of authorities to address transnational criminal threats.

Europe and Eurasia (\$36.0 million - \$16.0 million Enduring, \$20.0 million OCO): Weak rule of law and widespread corruption in the region create an environment in which transnational criminal organizations thrive and erode the stability of U.S. partners in the fight against illegal trafficking, terrorism, Russian malign influence, and other threats to U.S. national and economic security. Corruption and lack of public trust in judicial systems also undermine governing institutions and, in some cases, create an environment more conducive to recruitment by violent extremist organizations. U.S. assistance is key to helping U.S. partners address these threats to U.S. interests, by building partner capacity and promoting reform in the justice and law enforcement sectors through support to new institutions and specialized offices such as Ukraine's National Anti-Corruption Bureau and Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office. U.S. assistance also focuses on fighting transnational criminal organizations; promoting anti-corruption reforms and increasing government transparency; raising citizen awareness of legal rights and expanding access to legal representation; combatting trafficking in persons; and promoting cooperation within the region to combat common security threats more effectively. Programs also aim to reduce and prevent corruption that disadvantages U.S. business and trade interests in a vital region of strategic interest.

Near East (\$60.5 million - \$38.0 million Enduring, \$22.5 million OCO): Throughout the region, criminal and violent extremist groups exploit porous borders and ineffective criminal justice sector institutions to conduct operations. INCLE programs address these vulnerabilities and advance U.S. national security interests by promoting stability and civilian security with key regional allies and addressing underlying causes of terrorism and violent extremism related to criminal justice institutions. Ineffective criminal justice institutions and unresponsive, abusive, or corrupt civilian security agencies can undermine the ability of U.S. partners to contain and defeat extremist groups and overburden their militaries with internal security responsibilities, which diverts valuable resources away from critical security threats. Funding will support regional partners in building law enforcement and justice sector capacity to maintain internal stability, including through community security initiatives in areas vulnerable to extremism, supporting effective correctional systems, and building institutional capacity to counter major crimes, including transnational crime and illicit financing. INL's programs in Tunisia and Morocco develop criminal justice system capacity with a long-term goal of creating stability and preventing extremism, while programs such as those in the West Bank and Lebanon assist key regional partners to improve internal stability.

South and Central Asia (\$128.0 million - \$3.0 million Enduring, \$125.0 million OCO): INCLE resources advance U.S. national security interests in the region by enhancing the security and stability of partner countries through targeted efforts that strengthen effective criminal justice sector and civilian security sector institutions to become more capable of preventing and countering violent extremism, combating transnational crime organizations, controlling borders, and defeating the narcotics trade. In Afghanistan, programs reinforce Afghan government legitimacy and deny the insurgency revenue generated from the illicit narcotics trade. U.S. assistance in the region will support training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and other efforts to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and access to justice systems, enhance border security, and combat the trafficking and production of illicit narcotics. INCLE programs contribute to the whole-of-government approach to preventing and countering terrorism in the region by building up strong criminal justice sector partners capable of addressing terrorism and reducing radicalism.

Western Hemisphere (\$390.0 million Enduring): INCLE resources for the Western Hemisphere will disrupt the activities of transnational criminal organizations, improve citizen security, and reduce drug production and the flow of illicit narcotics, migrants, and cash to the United States. Assistance will target specific threats posed by sharp increases in coca cultivation in Colombia, Mexican-sourced heroin taking the lives of America citizens, and associated crime and violence driving illegal immigration to the United States, predominantly from Central America. U.S. support will leverage regional expertise, as appropriate, and promote regional cooperation and integration to maximize impact. Specifically, U.S. assistance will strengthen law enforcement partner capacity to eradicate and interdict drugs, bolster anti-money laundering capabilities to remove illicit revenue from crime, and support anti-corruption efforts and institutional justice sector reform throughout the region to hold criminals accountable. INCLE programs will expand a biometrics project in Mexico to enable data sharing and improve capabilities to address the heroin and fentanyl crisis and illicit revenue streams funding transnational criminal organizations. Technical support to regional partners will improve their control of borders and sea ports, build capacity of specialized task forces and vetted units to enhance investigations, and address crime and violence. Funding will continue support for specialized task forces, vetted units, Model Police Precincts, and other community policing efforts to increase security for citizens in high-crime areas, particularly in Central America to mitigate a key driver of outbound migration to the United States.

Centrally Managed INL Programs (\$170.7 million Enduring): Transnational criminal activity and illegal drugs have deleterious effects on U.S. national security and economic well-being. INL's centrally-managed programs are critical to countering threats to U.S. security caused by transnational criminal organizations, gangs, corruption, laundering of proceeds of crime, cyber-enabled crime and theft of intellectual property, drug use and abuse, vulnerable borders, violent extremism, and trafficking of narcotics, persons, wildlife and other illicit goods. U.S. assistance will provide flexibility and expertise to respond to high-visibility, priority initiatives on transnational organized crime, while supporting unique global and regional programs. Key efforts include support for *Executive Order 13773 Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking* through programs that give partners the tools to disrupt organized crime by enhancing criminal justice system capacity and improving international coordination on criminal investigations and border security. Additionally, programs play a critical role in addressing the U.S. fentanyl crisis by spearheading efforts to place psychoactive substances under international control and building law enforcement capacity to dismantle illicit networks. These programs not only complement bilateral INCLE efforts but also play a critical function in defending U.S. interests in international fora, enforcing global standards for government capacity to counter criminal activity and to treat and prevent substance use, and emphasizing international cooperation and information sharing to strengthen effective criminal investigations of complex crimes that stretch across borders and regions. Programs also provide subject matter expertise on criminal justice reform issues including law enforcement, corrections, and justice, which draws on American criminal justice expertise with over 110 partnerships in over 30 U.S. states to provide the most up-to-date expertise and relevant assistance.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$17.0 million Enduring): Human trafficking is a foreign policy priority as it threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. Programs address this challenge via support for the “3Ps”: prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention of human trafficking, as well as partnerships with governments, civil society, and private industry to implement effective anti-trafficking strategies. The primary goal of this funding is to assist countries on Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3 in the annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking according to the TIP Report’s recommendations.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	970,450	967,050	678,606	690,306	11,700
Enduring	500,696	497,296	312,766	305,836	-6,930
Overseas Contingency Operations	341,754	341,754	365,840	384,470	18,630
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	128,000	128,000	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$690.3 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities, and streamlines sub-accounts in order to promote greater integration of counterterrorism programming. It is made up of \$305.8 million of Enduring and \$384.5 million of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) resources.

Nonproliferation Activities

- Voluntary Contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$90.9 million Enduring):** Funds advance U.S. security interests by supporting programs that promote nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, the responsible use of nuclear energy, and the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies. The IAEA is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism, and it is heavily reliant on extra-budgetary contributions from member states. U.S. efforts to bring Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea into compliance with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations – and to deter and detect noncompliance elsewhere – are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities. These activities include the IAEA’s role in monitoring Iran’s nuclear commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.
- Contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization’s Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) (\$31.0 million Enduring):** PrepCom assistance helps to fund the fielding, operation, and maintenance of the verification regime, including the state-of-the-art International Monitoring System (IMS), a global network of 321 seismic, hydro acoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide sensing stations designed and optimized to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The United States receives the data the IMS provides, which is an important supplement to U.S. National Technical Means to monitor for nuclear explosions (a mission carried out by the U.S. Air Force). A reduction in IMS capability could deprive the U.S. of an irreplaceable source of nuclear explosion monitoring data. This request includes funding for projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty’s verification regime, in particular the IMS and its supporting systems, and also funds a tax reimbursement agreement that facilitates the hiring of Americans by the PrepCom.

- **The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$5.0 million Enduring):** The NDF develops, negotiates, and implements carefully vetted projects to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD and related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. NDF provides a means for the United States to respond rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult.
- **Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) (\$6.0 million Enduring):** The WMDT program enhances global capabilities to prevent terrorist acquisition and use of nuclear and other radioactive materials. One WMDT mechanism is the U.S. co-chaired Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), which conducts multilateral activities for its partner nations in order to strengthen core capabilities in nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, and response and mitigation. A second WMDT mechanism is the Counter Nuclear Smuggling Program (CNSP), which supports projects to develop skills in the areas of investigations, nuclear forensics, prosecutions, and response. Countries engaged include signatories of the Counter Nuclear Smuggling Joint Action Plans and others assessed to be vulnerable to nuclear/radioactive material smuggling.
- **Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) (\$59.7 million - \$34.4 million Enduring, \$25.2 million OCO):** The EXBS program advances U.S. security by helping foreign government partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, in order to prevent WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons. The program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as countries through which such items are likely to transit. EXBS assists partners in the areas of legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and interagency coordination and international cooperation.
- **Global Threat Reduction Program (GTR) (\$67.0 million OCO):** GTR protects the United States and its interests around the world by preventing terrorist or proliferant states from acquiring WMD materials, equipment, and expertise, with a priority on high-threat environments. GTR efforts secure dangerous pathogens; strengthen capacities to disrupt and deter chemical terrorism; reduce insider nuclear threats; and engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise to dissuade them from applying their skills toward proliferant purposes. GTR trains countries to enforce UN Security Council Resolutions relating to North Korean and Iranian WMD and missile activities. GTR prioritizes resources to high-threat countries, especially in the Middle East and North Africa (including Egypt, Iraq, and Yemen) and Central and South Asia (including Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan). GTR is focused on defeating urgent and evolving threats posed by ISIS in Iraq; ISIS affiliates; and Al Qa'ida in Egypt, Libya, and Yemen.

Antiterrorism Activities

- **Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) (\$50.0 million Enduring):** The TIP/PISCES program provides state-of-the-art computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. As foreign fighters continue to travel to and from Syria and Iraq, the threat of their return to their home countries or to other conflict zones makes TIP programs increasingly key to safeguarding our partners and the homeland.

Worldwide, an estimated over 300,000 travelers are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites every day in 22 high-counterterrorism-priority countries. The requested funding will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

- **Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) (\$181.9 million - \$17.0 million Enduring, \$164.9 million OCO):** Bilateral and regional ATA programs provide training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring and advising to enhance partner nations' law enforcement counterterrorism capacities to enable them to deal more effectively with security challenges within their borders; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. Of the total NADR/ATA request, \$141.9 million is for the ATA program, multilateral engagement on counterterrorism, and counterterrorism finance (CTF) programs, and \$40 million is for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF). ATA law enforcement capacity-building includes, but is not limited to, counterterrorism investigations, bomb detection and disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, aviation and border security, hostage negotiation, and cyber security. This assistance also supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism law enforcement challenges. U.S. engagement is intended to reinforce the need for states to adopt a comprehensive approach to build law enforcement and broader criminal justice capacities to counter terrorism within the rule of law and with respect for human rights. Funding requested for CTF programming builds the capacity of frontline partner nations' law enforcement to prevent, detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks. CTF programming will provide bilateral and multilateral assistance directed at key countries to assist them to develop anti-money laundering and other CTF programs. Additionally, funds requested for CTPF efforts will expand the scope of successful CTPF programs and the number of CTPF partner countries; enhance the capacity of law enforcement to confront terrorist ideology and recruitment; and accelerate efforts to defeat ISIS, decimate a resurgent al-Qa'ida, and crack down on Iranian-sponsored terrorism.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- **Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) (\$198.9 million - \$71.5 million Enduring, \$127.4 million OCO):** The CWD program will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). CWD activities mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured and maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD also confronts the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting ERW victims. CWD enduring priorities for FY 2019 include improving the security and safety of existing stockpiles and reducing excess, unstable, and poorly secured stockpiles, including stockpiles of MANPADS, that threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies; mitigating SA/LW proliferation threats; continuing clearance of ERW in areas liberated from ISIS, including Iraq, Syria, Yemen, and Libya; continuing clearance of U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; continuing mine clearance activities in Colombia in support of the peace agreement; and reducing the threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Peacekeeping Operations	659,014	658,097	301,400	291,400	-10,000
Enduring	135,041	134,124	122,300	120,220	-2,080
Overseas Contingency Operations	473,973	473,973	179,100	171,180	-7,920
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 Request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$291.4 million supports programs to bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations, support stabilization in countries grappling with violent conflict, enhance maritime security, and conduct security sector reform (SSR). PKO also provides support for the ongoing Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. The request is made up of \$120.2 million of Enduring and \$171.2 million of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) resources. The amounts requested include funds for program management and monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the programs. Consistent with previous Requests, funding for the United States' portion of the UN assessment for UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS) is requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account.

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$54.0 million Enduring):** Funds will continue to enhance the unit effectiveness of troop and police contributors to UN and regional peace operations, which are strategically important to U.S. national security. These efforts promote international burden sharing by strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeepers and building the capacity of the UN and African Union to effectively plan and manage such operations. Funds will also continue to support partner countries' development and employment of critical enabling capabilities such as aviation, engineering, medical, and logistics, which are persistent shortfalls needed to improve the effectiveness of peace operations. The program will remain responsive to operational requirements on an as-needed basis by supporting the deployment of troops to peace operations, with a particular focus on enabling countries to rapidly respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. Interventions will include training on protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse issues in peacekeeping. Funds will also support efforts to promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (\$31.0 million Enduring):** Funds will represent the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai Peninsula, 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 protecting 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. U.S. funds will also support modest force protection upgrades and enhancements to ensure the safety of MFO personnel, including nearly 500 American civilians and soldiers who serve in the Sinai.

- **Global Defense Reform Program (GDRP) (\$5.0 million Enduring):** Funds will continue to support global defense reform in select partner countries to help enhance the ability of these countries to better provide for their own defense and contribute to regional and global security over the long term. Activities include advisory support, training, instructor and/or curriculum development at partner military education institutions and other related institutional reform support.
- **State Africa Regional (\$39.3 million - \$29.3 million Enduring, \$10.0 million OCO):** FY 2019 funds will be used to support the following programs:
 - o *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) (\$8.2 million Enduring):* Funds will continue to support efforts to address and mitigate regional crises on the African continent; provide monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment to forces responding to those crises; and support Security Sector Reform efforts involving militaries, civilian institutions, and civil society. Funds will support operations, maintenance and supply procurement for the logistics depot in Freetown, Sierra Leone; capacity building activities in select partner countries that enhance operations to counter illicit wildlife trafficking; and targeted support for stabilization and SSR efforts in countries such as Guinea and The Gambia and potentially in Côte d'Ivoire.
 - o *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$1.8 million Enduring):* Funds will continue to support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner countries, foreign military educational institutions, and the long-term professionalization of African militaries. AMEP provides training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including by reinforcing the value and importance of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.
 - o *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$1.9 million Enduring):* Funds will continue to enhance African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership Station program), 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 piracy; terrorist activity; illegal fishing; environmental threats; and trafficking in drugs, arms, and persons.
 - o *Africa Regional Counterterrorism (ARCT) (\$15.1 million Enduring):* will support sustainment of prior U.S. government investment of counterterrorism assistance in select Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) partner countries. ARCT assistance supports sustainment of the highest priority capabilities including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets; aviation and unmanned aerial vehicles; aircraft such as C-130s; and armored vehicles. Assistance may include spare parts, replacement equipment, training, field service representatives, and other related support.
 - o *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) (\$10.0 million OCO):* Funds will continue support for PREACT, an interagency effort to build the capacity of governments in East Africa to counter terrorism, including emergent threats posed by ISIS and al-Shabaab across the East Africa region. Funds will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PREACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with

an emphasis on border security, command and control, communications, aviation, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will also support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvements, and training and equipping of military counterterrorism units in the East Africa region.

- o *Program Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (\$2.4 million Enduring)*: These funds will support a small number of Department of State contractors to assist in the management of the PKO programs in Africa. These functions include, but are not limited to, management of contracts, complete lifecycle contract support, financial oversight, and the overall tracking of unliquidated obligations to determine availability of funds for deobligation. In addition, these funds will provide contractor support at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) for PKO funds implemented through DSCA in order to ensure more effective program management and implementation. Program management funds will also support monitoring and evaluation for ACSBS, AMEP, AMSI, Liberia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan. The M&E efforts for those programs will be consolidated together into a central M&E team that can more quickly and responsively conduct M&E on those programs. M&E for GPOI, TSCTP, PREACT, ARCT, Somalia, and GDRP will continue to be funded out of those programs allocations.
- **Central African Republic (CAR) (\$3.8 million OCO)**: Funds will continue to support CAR Government efforts to implement broader disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration (DDRR) programs, SSR, and defense sector professionalization, reform, governance, and oversight in the CAR. This includes training and equipment for the military, advisory support to the government's disarmament and demobilization and SSR efforts, and capacity building in defense oversight and security sector governance. SSR and DDRR are fundamental to efforts to restore public confidence in state security institutions, decrease reliance on peacekeeping missions and external security providers, and mitigate the widespread cross-border and internal conflict that has contributed to serious human rights violations and caused significant death and displacement in the Central African region over the past decade.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (\$2.7 million OCO)**: Funds will continue long-term efforts to advance SSR and support the military reform in the DRC so that the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) are a professional, accountable force capable of maintaining peace and security in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international law. This includes continued capacity and institution building of the military justice system, capacity building and mainstreaming of civil-military relations and operations into military training, and improving the Congolese military logistics system so that the FARDC can deploy and sustain its troops without exploiting local populations. Funds may also support counter illicit trafficking activities aimed at reducing cross-border illicit flows and depriving armed groups of related revenue streams. PKO funds will support advisory assistance at the national, strategic, and operational levels and training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of a Congolese military that respects human rights, demonstrates command and control, and holds its members accountable in the military justice system.
- **Liberia (\$1.0 million Enduring)**: Funds will continue to support national level security sector reform including the long-term effort to transform the Liberian military into professional armed forces that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's land and maritime borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide continued professionalization of the military and coast guard, select infrastructure support, and advisory and training support.

- Somalia (\$95.0 million OCO):** Funds will continue to provide voluntary support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including training and advisory services, equipment, aerial surveillance, and logistics support of personnel and goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UNSOS, with the intent to eliminate terrorist and other threats to U.S. national security such as al-Shabaab and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS)-Somalia. As AMISOM looks to undergo a gradual, conditions-based transition, enhanced support for the development of Somali security institutions is increasingly important. Accordingly, assistance will also provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, operational, and facilities support to Somali military forces and defense institutions to defeat al-Shabaab and ensure the Somali military has the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict SSR. Programming will emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. Funds to pay the U.S. portion of the UN assessment for UNSOS are requested separately in the CIPA account.
- South Sudan (\$24.7 million OCO):** Funds will continue to support efforts to end the ongoing conflict in South Sudan. Funds will be used to support the monitoring of the ceasefire, and the implementation of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). This targeted assistance includes support to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission that oversees the implementation of the ARCSS; the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism that monitors adherence to the ceasefire and investigates and reports on violations by the parties; as well as to other key ARCSS implementing bodies. Future programming will consider the outcomes of the December 2017 Intergovernmental Authority on Development-led negotiations and may seek to enshrine more effective security arrangements derived from lessons learned from 2015 to 2016.
- Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$35.0 million OCO):** Funds will continue support for TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism, in particular ISIS-West Africa, al-Qa'ida in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram impacted areas across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin countries. 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, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance, infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions. Funds will also focus on institutional reform in partner countries to ensure they can sustain and logistically support the new counterterrorism capabilities being developed.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
International Military Education and Training	110,300	109,551	100,160	95,000	-5,160

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 Request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$95.0 million. As a key component of U.S. security assistance, IMET promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military education and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET provides students from partner nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards while exposing them to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges like terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities, and focuses on maintaining bilateral programs for the highest priority requirements.

- **Africa (\$16.4 million):** IMET programs for Africa 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 also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Cameroon, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda.
- **East Asia and Pacific (\$9.8 million):** IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalization and English language training which enables not only interoperability with U.S. forces but also their participation in regional and international peacekeeping missions. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$26.1 million):** IMET programs for Europe enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. Priority recipients include key strategic partners such as Bulgaria, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- **Near East (\$15.1 million):** IMET programs for the Near East 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 in the region in a time of change. Priority recipients include countries, such as Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia.

- **South and Central Asia (\$11.1 million):** IMET programs in South and Central Asia focus 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 and including English language training to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States. Priority recipients include Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$11.1 million):** IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law, and enhancing the leadership and technical ability of partner nations to protect national territory and maritime borders against transnational threats. Priority recipients include Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, the Northern Triangle countries of Central America, and Uruguay.
- **IMET Administrative Expenses (\$5.5 million):** This request supports the operations costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET school houses.

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Foreign Military Financing	6,311,613	6,279,113	5,120,713	5,347,000	226,287
Enduring	4,785,805	4,753,305	4,670,713	4,777,000	106,287
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,325,808	1,325,808	450,000	570,000	120,000
Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Overseas Contingency Operations)	200,000	200,000	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 request of \$5,347.0 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and regional partner governments, and countering transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. For FY 2019, the request seeks funding for a combination of grant assistance and loans, and is made up of \$4,777.0 million of Enduring and \$570.0 million of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) resources. Loans allow recipients to purchase more American-made defense equipment and related services than they would receive with the same amount of grant funding, partially accounting for the decrease to the account from prior years. Funding for key strategic partners will continue to be offered on a grant basis in FY 2019. The provision of FMF assistance to partner militaries establishes and facilitates strong military-to-military cooperation, promotes U.S. trade and economic interests, and enables friends and allies to be interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. Grant and loan assistance will be developed and planned in close partnership with the Department of Defense (DoD), including enhancing efficiencies and ensuring appropriate coordination with DoD's U.S. Code Title 10 authorities for building the capacity of foreign security forces.

- **Israel (\$3,300.0 million Enduring):** FY 2019 will mark the first year of the new, ten-year Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. and Israel. Israel is a key democratic partner in a volatile region, and supporting Israel's defense is a key U.S. national security objective. FMF funding is a core component of Israel's defense capacity that helps to strengthen interoperability and the capability of Israel to support coalition operations and participate in joint exercises. FMF funds will also support Israel's continued defense modernization as well as provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training.
- **Egypt (\$1,300 million Enduring):** The Egypt FMF program helps promote regional stability, including through Egypt's peace treaty with Israel. It also supports key U.S. interests, such as bolstering Egypt's efforts to defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and other extremist groups; strengthening Egypt's control of its borders to counter the smuggling of weapons and people, and the transit of foreign terrorist fighters; and enabling Egyptian contributions to regional peacekeeping operations. These funds will support the procurement of U.S. defense articles, services, training, and sustainment focused on building Egypt's air, ground, and maritime capabilities, with a specific emphasis on capabilities that will allow Egypt to augment border security, increase security in the Sinai, and address terrorist threats.

- **Jordan (\$350.0 million OCO):** Assistance for Jordan will support our critical strategic partnership and continue U.S. support to a key regional ally in the fight against ISIS. FMF supports the Jordanian Armed Forces' (JAF) efforts to modernize and enhance their ability to counter asymmetric threats and to fight terrorism. Assistance will focus on improving the JAF's border security capacity and on improving their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIS. Assistance will improve JAF capabilities through training and equipment in support of border security and counterterrorism to address instability stemming from the conflict in Syria. Building the capacity of the JAF will support regional security and their ability to contribute to regional security efforts.
- **Pakistan (\$80.0 million OCO):** The implementation of FY 2019 FMF resources for Pakistan is contingent on Pakistan taking appropriate action to expand cooperation in areas where interest converge and to address areas of national divergence, in line with the Administration's South Asia strategy. Assistance will be used to advance U.S. national security interests in Pakistan by supporting Pakistan's capacity to improve stability and security and fight terrorism, including through the elimination of safe havens for terrorist and militant organizations. Assistance will continue efforts to build the counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities of Pakistan's security forces needed to improve security in the tribal areas along the border with Afghanistan. This assistance will help to achieve progress on joint U.S.-Pakistan objectives, particularly bilateral efforts to confront the threat of terrorist networks, including core al-Qaeda and ISIS-Khorasan Province. Funds will also improve Pakistan's ability to participate in U.S.-led Coalition Maritime Forces and patrol its maritime borders to stem the flow of illicit materials and personnel.
- **Lebanon (\$50.0 million OCO):** Assistance supports the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to become the sole legitimate defender of Lebanon's security and sovereignty. FMF will continue to modernize the LAF and strengthen its capacity to control Lebanon's borders and national territory; and detect, interdict, and repel extremist groups' efforts to destabilize Lebanon. The LAF is heavily engaged in countering violent extremist organizations, such as ISIS. A strong and independent LAF is a key U.S. foreign policy objective. FMF assistance supports equipment, training, and defense missions of the LAF. FMF may support efforts such as sustainment and procurement for fixed and rotary wing aircraft and wheeled and tracked vehicles; training; vehicle and aircraft procurement; munitions, ammunition, and weapons procurement; and command and control equipment support, including communications equipment.
- **Tunisia (\$40.0 million OCO):** Tunisia faces internal as well as external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and Algeria. Terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia (AAS-T), and ISIS have a foothold in Tunisia. Assistance will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security by augmenting the capabilities of Tunisia's security forces, particularly in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) and border security, and ensuring that Tunisia's aging equipment remains combat-capable.
- **Philippines (\$30.0 million OCO):** FMF programs support the United States' and the Philippines' increasing emphasis on regional maritime security. U.S. assistance will significantly improve the ability of the Philippines government to understand what is happening in its territorial waters in real time and to effectively target its operational resources. It will boost ongoing steps by the Philippine government, the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to expand the ability to patrol and prevent illicit activities in the Philippines' extensive maritime domain by providing, for example, sensors, communications, and network equipment. In addition, training programs will improve monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities. These programs will

increase AFP capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance and also strengthen PCG capacity to execute its law enforcement mandate throughout its often-contested exclusive economic zone.

- **Colombia (\$20.0 million Enduring):** U.S. security assistance builds 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 norms in human rights, enhance interoperability with the United States, assist in security sector reform, and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. FMF will strengthen the ability of the Colombian military's security services to improve security through the provision of equipment and services, such as aviation maintenance and instruction, ground force training, maritime domain force projection, enhanced communications networks, improved riverine forces, armed forces institutional training and development, demining and engineering, and improved civil military operations.
- **Ukraine (\$20.0 million OCO):** Assistance for Ukraine will address critical equipment shortfalls to assist its armed forces in maintaining Ukraine's sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. Assistance will focus on building capabilities that respond to short-term needs and also constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. These funds will continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment towards the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other western forces, increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, and reinforce the long-term U.S. commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.
- **Vietnam (\$12.0 million Enduring):** FMF will build maritime security capacity and promote the professionalization of the Vietnamese armed forces. Programs will deepen U.S.-Vietnam cooperation to advance regional security and enable Vietnamese security forces, including the Coast Guard, to monitor the maritime domain, deter aggression, defend the freedom of navigation and overflight, combat transnational crime, and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources.
- **Global (\$75.0 million Enduring):** In FY 2019, FMF will consist of country programs as well as a global fund, which will be allocated during the year of appropriation to provide the Department with the flexibility necessary to meet pressing security challenges. This \$75.0 million will be used as grant assistance and/or to support the cost of FMF loans to partners around the world. Where possible and appropriate, the U.S. government will seek to use loans to solidify partner-nation commitments and leverage U.S. assistance to the greatest effect.
- **FMF Administrative Expenses (\$70.0 million Enduring):** The \$70.0 million request supports the operating costs required to administer military sales grant and loan programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, as well as the State Department Bureau of Political and Military Affairs' monitoring and evaluation activities for FMF and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	-
Offsetting Collections	-900,000	-900,000	-900,000	-900,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-

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

The FY 2019 request reflects an additional \$900.0 million in new SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2019, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of stock as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2019 request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that have long procurement lead times, which are often the main limiting factor in the ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving this mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for the Departments of State and Defense.

Multilateral Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Multilateral Assistance	2,077,077	2,095,251	1,480,498	1,416,422	-64,076
International Organizations and Programs	306,500	336,698	-	-	-
International Development Association	1,197,128	1,188,998	1,097,010	1,097,010	-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	5,963	5,923	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility	146,563	145,568	102,375	68,300	-34,075
African Development Fund	214,332	212,876	171,300	171,300	-
African Development Bank	32,418	32,198	32,418	32,417	-1
Asian Development Fund	99,233	98,559	47,395	47,395	-
Inter-American Development Bank	21,940	21,791	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	23,000	22,844	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	29,796	30,000	-	-30,000

1/ The FY 2017 International Organizations and Programs account level reflects a transfer of \$32.5 million to the Global Health Programs account.

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The Treasury Department requests \$1,416.4 million for International Programs in FY 2019. In recognition of the Administration's prioritization on national defense and security as well as a streamlined Federal Government that makes the best possible use of taxpayer dollars, we will support the most critical investments in multilateral development institutions, while ensuring that U.S. contributions are set at an appropriate level relative to our partner countries. These investments by Treasury's International Programs strengthen U.S. national security, economic growth, and influence by advancing a more secure, economically prosperous, and democratic world. In recent years, Treasury has driven shareholder support for the implementation of key reforms at the multilateral development banks (MDBs) aimed at improving governance, development effectiveness, and financial efficiency, and Treasury continues to pursue additional major reforms at several of the institutions. These include improved monitoring and evaluation, stronger independent compliance functions, more efficient use of capital, and a larger allocation of lending to the world's poorest countries.

Multilateral Development Banks

Our request includes \$1,348.1 million for the MDBs. The MDBs play key roles in the effort to increase global economic growth and reduce poverty, which advances U.S. foreign policy objectives of sustaining peace and stability, promoting security, and combatting terrorism.

International Development Association (IDA): \$1,097 million in support of IDA programs over the eighteenth replenishment (IDA-18; FY 2018 – FY 2020), including towards the second of three installments to IDA-18.

African Development Fund (AfDF): \$171.3 million in support of AfDF programs over the fourteenth replenishment (AfDF-14; FY 2018 – FY 2020), including towards the second of three installments to AfDF-14.

African Development Bank (AfDB): \$32.4 million towards the eighth of eight installments under the AfDB's Sixth General Capital Increase (GCI-6).

Asian Development Fund (AsDF): \$47.4 million in support of AsDF programs over the eleventh replenishment (AsDF-12; FY 2018 – FY 2021), including towards the second of four installments to AsDF-12.

Environmental Trust Funds

Global Environment Facility (GEF): \$68.3 million in support of GEF programs over the seventh replenishment (GEF-7; FY 2019 – FY 2022), including towards the first of four installments to GEF-7.

Food Security

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP): No funding is requested in FY 2019.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): No funding is requested in FY 2019.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States	7,360	-217,471	-652,200	-633,096	19,104
Operations	125,700	124,846	100,500	94,750	-5,750
Offsetting Collections	-118,340	-342,317	-587,700	-704,434	-116,734
Cancellation	-	-	-165,000	-23,412	141,588

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The FY 2019 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM Bank) export credit support will total \$16.6 billion in lending activity, and will be fully funded by receipts collected from the EXIM Bank's customers (except for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is funded by an appropriation). EXIM Bank's receipts are expected to total \$704.4 million in excess of estimated expenses and expected losses in FY 2019. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$90.0 million for administrative expenses. The FY 2019 request for the EXIM Bank also includes \$4.8 million for the expenses of the OIG. The Bank forecasts sending \$614.4 million (i.e. negative subsidy) to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses. In light of efforts to reduce non-defense spending, the FY 2019 Budget also cancels \$23.4 million in Tied Aid War Chest and carryover balances.

The EXIM Bank is an independent executive agency and a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation. As the official export credit agency of the United States, EXIM Bank supports U.S. exports by providing export financing through loan, guarantee, and insurance programs where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing. By facilitating the financing of U.S. exports, EXIM Bank helps U.S. companies support and maintain U.S. jobs. The EXIM Bank, one of 97 export credit agencies around the globe, actively helps level the playing field for small, medium, and large businesses in the competitive global marketplace.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	75,000	74,491	12,105	12,105	-

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

The Budget proposes to eliminate funding for several independent agencies, including for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), as part of the Administration’s continued effort to move the nation towards fiscal responsibility, to redefine the proper role of the federal government, to prioritize rebuilding the military and to make critical investments in the nation’s security. Because USTDA is primarily focused on middle income countries and not on development finance, USTDA is not being consolidated into the new Development Finance Institution (DFI). The Budget requests \$12.1 million to conduct an orderly closeout of the agency beginning in fiscal year 2019, which includes funding for personnel costs, including severance payments and salaries for essential personnel during the closeout; rental payments; and other costs related to termination.

Development Finance Institution

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate ¹	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-252,000	-357,611	-306,200	-	306,200
Administrative Expenses	70,000	69,525	60,800	-	-60,800
Credit Subsidy	20,000	19,864	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-342,000	-447,000	-367,000	-	367,000
USAID – Development Credit Authority	10,000	9,932	9,120	-	-9,120
Administrative Expenses	10,000	9,932	9,120	-	-9,120
Credit Subsidy Transfer Limitation	[50,000]	[50,000]	[60,000]	[-]	[-60,000]
U.S. Development Finance Institution	-	-	-	-326,000	-326,000
Administrative Expenses	-	-	-	96,000	96,000
<i>Of which, for inspections, evaluations, and oversight</i>	-	-	-	[2,000]	[2,000]
Credit Subsidy or Other Programming	-	-	-	38,000	38,000
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-460,000	-460,000
Other	-	-	-	[56,000]	[56,000]
Complimentary Programming and/or Transfers from State/USAID, Economic Support and Development Fund	-	-	-	[56,000]	[56,000]

1/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects funding from the annualized Continuing Resolution.

During his November 2017 trip to Asia, the President committed to reforming U.S. development finance institutions to better incentivize private sector investment and provide strong alternatives to state-directed initiatives. The Presidential Executive Order on a Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch also provided further context and rationale for streamlining and reforming agencies and programs engaged in development finance. Additionally, the National Security Strategy outlined that it is in the interest of the United States to have modern, coordinated and efficient development finance mechanisms that can support economic growth and development outcomes in developing markets, advance U.S. national security interests, and support the creation of U.S. jobs. Building on these calls for reform and modernization, the 2019 President’s Budget proposes a consolidation of various U.S. development finance functions, such as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) Development Credit Authority (DCA), to create a new, standalone Development Finance Institution (DFI).

Working with the private sector, which plays a critical role in promoting development, the objectives of the DFI include:

- Advancing U.S. government development and national security objectives: A modernized, better aligned DFI will serve as a core tool of U.S. national security to promote U.S. influence in developing markets, while supporting economic growth as part of a long-term strategy to build self-reliance and transition countries off of foreign assistance.
- Catalyzing new private sector investment: The reformed DFI will encourage but not displace private sector investment in frontier markets by deploying development finance selectively in partnership with private capital through shared risk models.
- Benefiting the U.S. economy: A stronger DFI will help build trading partners of the future in the fastest-growing areas of the world and provide support for U.S. companies in projects that meet U.S. development and national security objectives, while promoting sustainable and responsible policies in recipient countries.
- Operational efficiency and effectiveness: The DFI will have a reformed and modernized tool kit of financial instruments, and achieve cost savings by reducing fragmentation of development finance efforts across the U.S. government.

The DFI will employ tools and authorities to further these objectives, such as loans and guarantees, political risk and expropriation insurance, project-specific feasibility studies, and other tools as authorized. These tools will be modernized and reformed to ensure additionality to private sector resources and to enhance U.S. government development finance offerings.

The FY 2019 administrative expense request, including project-specific and potential investor-related costs, of \$96 million will provide resources for a standalone DFI, and has strong linkages to the State Department and USAID. Consolidation will drive efficiencies through the de-duplication and harmonization of credit and investment functions such as risk management, legal, and loan servicing activities.

Additionally, the request includes \$38 million in program funds provided directly to the DFI. Funding provided directly to the DFI for programming and administrative expenses will be completely offset by the DFI's deficit-reducing receipts (in the same manner that OPIC currently operates). The Budget also includes the authority for additional transfers from USAID, and allocates another \$56 million in Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF) for complementary, development finance-related programming which will be in direct support of the DFI, including but not limited to credit subsidy, technical assistance, and grant-making. The DFI will be a powerful tool for development and with the commitment to funding for grants, technical assistance, subsidies, and other related programming, there will be a marked increase in our investments in development finance.

The FY 2019 request also includes reforms and safeguards to manage the risk of the new DFI to the U.S. taxpayer. Funds requested for the costs of extending loans and loan guarantees will be capped at \$80 million, and the Budget also includes an \$8 billion annual limitation on new loans and loan guarantees. Additionally, within the administrative expense request, the Budget requests \$2 million for a robust inspection, oversight, and evaluation function for the DFI.

The Administration looks forward to working closely with Congress in FY 2019 on the authorization of the new DFI.

International Trade Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
International Trade Commission	92,028	91,226	87,615	87,615	-

The U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission) is an independent, nonpartisan Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. In accordance with its statutory mandate, the Commission investigates and makes determinations in proceedings involving imports claimed to injure a domestic industry or violate U.S. intellectual property rights; provides independent analysis and information on tariffs, trade, and competitiveness; and maintains the U.S. tariff schedule.

For 2019, the Commission requests an appropriation of \$97.5 million to support its authorized operations. Pursuant to section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974, the budget estimates for the Commission are transmitted to Congress without revision by the President. The Administration's request for the Commission is \$87.6 million.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request	Change from FY 2018 Request
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,374	2,358	2,409	2,409	-

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

The FY 2019 request for FCSC provides \$2.4 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under current claims programs as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs, and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

ACCOUNT TABLES

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Global Health Programs - USAID
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1,2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Total	3,087,450	3,034,204	1,505,500	1,927,500
Africa	1,639,134	*	770,525	1,170,025
Angola	28,390	*	-	20,000
Benin	23,000	*	18,000	19,000
Burkina Faso	25,000	*	14,000	20,000
Burundi	18,500	*	3,000	10,000
Cameroon	21,500	*	-	18,000
Cote d'Ivoire	25,000	*	-	18,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	136,550	*	72,400	111,400
Djibouti	1,500	*	-	-
Ethiopia	135,550	*	74,850	96,850
Ghana	64,999	*	36,500	43,500
Guinea	21,500	*	3,000	19,000
Kenya	86,000	*	49,500	55,500
Lesotho	6,400	*	-	-
Liberia	33,150	*	8,000	24,000
Madagascar	52,000	*	32,000	43,000
Malawi	73,700	*	41,000	50,000
Mali	61,500	*	40,850	51,850
Mozambique	70,500	*	49,300	57,300
Niger	18,000	*	-	15,000
Nigeria	203,500	*	96,300	146,300
Rwanda	43,175	*	19,500	29,500
Senegal	60,435	*	30,000	44,000
Sierra Leone	15,000	*	-	12,000
South Africa	13,000	*	9,600	9,600
South Sudan	17,010	*	8,000	11,000
Swaziland	6,900	*	-	-
Tanzania	99,400	*	41,500	72,500
Uganda	90,500	*	46,500	69,500
Zambia	87,175	*	38,525	48,525
Zimbabwe	42,500	*	20,700	20,200
USAID Africa Regional	13,600	*	9,500	8,500
USAID East Africa Regional	10,100	*	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	13,000	*	8,000	14,000
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	*	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	17,500	*	-	12,000
East Asia and Pacific	144,750	*	66,850	69,350
Burma	24,000	*	15,200	18,200
Cambodia	32,000	*	13,850	11,850
Indonesia	41,250	*	26,800	19,300
Laos	3,500	*	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	-	-

Global Health Programs - USAID
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1,2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Philippines	33,000	*	11,000	20,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	*	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,500	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	9,300	*	3,880	3,880
Ukraine	8,100	*	2,880	2,880
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
Near East	-	*	3,500	5,500
Yemen	-	*	3,500	5,500
South and Central Asia	189,800	*	95,285	108,285
Bangladesh	80,500	*	36,700	33,200
India	29,500	*	19,600	23,100
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	*	3,010	3,010
Nepal	37,750	*	17,625	19,375
Pakistan	22,500	*	11,250	22,500
Tajikistan	7,750	*	4,300	4,300
Uzbekistan	4,000	*	2,800	2,800
Central Asia Regional	3,500	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	64,410	*	25,000	32,200
Dominican Republic	3,069	*	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	*	3,000	3,000
Haiti	25,200	*	16,200	23,200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	6,950	*	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,391	*	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,800	*	5,800	6,000
USAID Asia Regional	5,350	*	2,250	1,500
USAID Asia Regional	5,350	*	2,250	1,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	19,500	*	-	-
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	19,500	*	-	-
GH - Global Health	372,661	*	155,550	194,100
Global Health - Core	372,661	*	155,550	194,100
GH - International Partnerships	640,545	*	382,660	342,660
GH/IP - Blind Children	3,500	*	-	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	*	-	-
GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	275,000	*	290,000	250,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	142,500	*	-	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	-	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	-	-
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	*	-	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	*	75,000	75,000
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	13,500	13,500
GH/IP - MDR Financing	5,200	*	4,160	4,160
GH/IP - New Partners Fund	2,800	*	-	-

Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1,2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
LAB - Global Development Lab	2,000	*	-	-
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center	1,000	*	-	-
LAB - Development Innovation Center	1,000	*	-	-

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L. 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ FY 2017 Actual reflects the transfer of \$32.5 million from the FY 2017 International Organizations and Programs account.

3/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Global Health Programs - State
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Total	5,670,000	5,631,495	4,975,000	4,375,101
Africa	3,210,858	*	3,450,000	3,102,116
Angola	11,058	*	10,000	5,756
Botswana	36,061	*	60,000	65,000
Burundi	7,599	*	10,000	5,791
Cameroon	37,565	*	30,000	26,468
Cote d'Ivoire	113,012	*	140,000	134,830
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55,470	*	50,000	35,453
Djibouti	300	*	-	-
Ethiopia	141,812	*	100,000	69,358
Ghana	2,681	*	15,000	3,836
Kenya	496,210	*	500,000	489,494
Lesotho	55,308	*	70,000	70,000
Liberia	350	*	-	-
Malawi	57,770	*	120,000	114,830
Mali	1,500	*	-	-
Mozambique	327,330	*	225,000	186,585
Namibia	65,064	*	65,000	65,000
Nigeria	224,782	*	250,000	143,512
Rwanda	53,010	*	70,000	70,000
Senegal	600	*	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	*	-	-
South Africa	450,132	*	300,000	215,345
South Sudan	10,817	*	20,000	7,227
Swaziland	51,655	*	60,000	60,000
Tanzania	380,692	*	470,000	464,500
Uganda	246,425	*	370,000	364,600
Zambia	273,932	*	390,000	384,600
Zimbabwe	109,223	*	125,000	119,931
East Asia and Pacific	53,575	*	64,500	40,609
Burma	7,493	*	5,000	2,986
Cambodia	5,531	*	5,000	3,691
China	-	*	1,500	-
Indonesia	866	*	7,500	2,742
Papua New Guinea	3,358	*	2,000	2,679
Vietnam	28,914	*	35,000	22,831
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,413	*	8,500	5,680
Europe and Eurasia	29,115	*	30,000	10,264
Ukraine	29,115	*	30,000	10,264
South and Central Asia	22,280	*	17,500	9,808
India	15,708	*	10,000	5,311
Central Asia Regional	6,572	*	7,500	4,497
Western Hemisphere	117,732	*	120,000	119,203
Brazil	300	*	-	-

Global Health Programs - State
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Dominican Republic	4,294	*	10,000	4,545
Haiti	84,913	*	85,000	100,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	15,940	*	15,000	9,239
USAID Central America Regional	12,285	*	10,000	5,419
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,236,440	*	1,293,000	1,093,101
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	523,940	*	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	*	1,125,000	925,101
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	197,500	*	168,000	168,000
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	120,000	*	-	-

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Economic Support Fund & Economic Support and Development Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2, 3}	FY 2018 Estimate ⁴	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
TOTAL	4,673,058	4,660,072	4,938,150	5,063,125
Of Which, OCO	[3,638,297]	[3,638,297]	[2,708,800]	[2,961,220]
Africa	204,096	*	728,435	727,235
Burundi	-	*	-	1,500
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[1,500]
Central African Republic	-	*	-	1,500
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[1,500]
Cote d'Ivoire	-	*	-	1,933
Democratic Republic of the Congo	75,188	*	71,000	60,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[75,188]	*	-	[60,000]
Djibouti	9,000	*	1,500	1,500
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[9,000]	*	-	[1,500]
Ethiopia	-	*	60,000	60,060
Ghana	-	*	30,000	26,000
Kenya	-	*	83,000	72,500
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[72,500]
Liberia	-	*	13,000	10,530
Madagascar	-	*	-	5,000
Malawi	-	*	-	20,000
Mali	-	*	39,000	36,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[39,000]	[36,000]
Mauritania	-	*	-	1,500
Mozambique	-	*	-	7,500
Niger	-	*	-	17,580
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[17,580]
Nigeria	45,500	*	67,000	56,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[45,500]	*	[67,000]	[56,000]
Rwanda	-	*	15,000	13,650
Senegal	-	*	20,000	16,200
Sierra Leone	-	*	-	2,000
Somalia	9,500	*	61,000	58,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[9,500]	*	[61,000]	[58,000]
South Sudan	-	*	53,000	39,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[53,000]	[39,000]
Sudan	-	*	3,000	2,430
Tanzania	-	*	23,000	15,275
Uganda	-	*	19,000	26,430
Zambia	-	*	-	7,000
Zimbabwe	-	*	-	15,000
African Union	389	*	-	378
State Africa Regional	28,964	*	20,000	18,200
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[28,964]	*	[8,000]	[8,000]
USAID Africa Regional	-	*	60,435	71,074

Economic Support Fund & Economic Support and Development Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2, 3}	FY 2018 Estimate ⁴	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
USAID Central Africa Regional	10,000	*	8,000	6,480
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[10,000]	*	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	-	*	10,000	8,100
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	*	34,000	12,960
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[34,000]	[12,960]
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	*	5,500	5,955
USAID West Africa Regional	25,555	*	32,000	30,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[25,555]	*	[32,000]	[30,000]
East Asia and Pacific	146,200	*	183,000	204,000
Burma	82,700	*	40,000	40,000
Cambodia	1,500	*	-	5,000
China	23,000	*	-	-
Indonesia	-	*	40,000	31,900
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[31,900]
Laos	-	*	-	2,500
Philippines	-	*	46,000	55,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[50,800]
Thailand	4,000	*	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	*	-	2,000
Vietnam	20,000	*	32,000	27,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,000	*	15,000	32,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	10,000	8,100
Europe and Eurasia	750	*	330,000	306,600
Albania	-	*	3,000	2,430
Armenia	-	*	4,000	3,240
Azerbaijan	-	*	-	3,000
Belarus	-	*	-	1,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	18,000	14,580
Georgia	-	*	28,000	25,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[28,000]	[25,000]
Kosovo	-	*	27,000	24,000
Macedonia	-	*	4,000	3,240
Moldova	-	*	16,000	12,960
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[16,000]	[12,960]
Serbia	-	*	8,000	6,480
Ukraine	-	*	145,000	145,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[145,000]	[145,000]
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	62,000	53,020
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[62,000]	[53,020]
International Fund for Ireland	750	*	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	-	*	15,000	12,150
Near East	2,514,742	*	1,604,300	1,714,405
Egypt	112,500	*	75,000	75,000

Economic Support Fund & Economic Support and Development Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2, 3}	FY 2018 Estimate ⁴	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[112,500]	*	-	[75,000]
Iraq	553,500	*	300,000	150,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[553,500]	*	[300,000]	[150,000]
Jordan	832,350	*	635,800	910,800
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[832,350]	*	[635,800]	[910,800]
Lebanon	110,000	*	85,000	85,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[110,000]	*	[85,000]	[85,000]
Libya	88,000	*	23,000	27,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[88,000]	*	[23,000]	[27,000]
Morocco	20,000	*	10,000	10,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[20,000]	*	-	-
Syria	359,500	*	150,000	130,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[359,500]	*	[150,000]	[130,000]
Tunisia	89,000	*	40,000	40,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[89,000]	*	[40,000]	[40,000]
West Bank and Gaza	230,142	*	215,000	215,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[65,429]	*	-	-
Yemen	30,000	*	25,000	32,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[30,000]	*	[25,000]	[32,000]
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	851	*	500	405
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,899	*	25,000	19,200
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[50,899]	*	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	*	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	*	15,000	15,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[32,000]	*	-	[15,000]
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	*	5,000	5,000
South and Central Asia	973,676	*	1,014,000	859,630
Afghanistan	650,000	*	650,000	500,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[650,000]	*	[650,000]	[500,000]
Bangladesh	-	*	95,000	80,900
India	16,159	*	-	10,000
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	13,000	6,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[6,000]
Nepal	72,500	*	20,000	20,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[72,500]	*	-	-
Pakistan	200,000	*	200,000	200,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[200,000]	*	[200,000]	[200,000]
Sri Lanka	31,017	*	-	8,100
Tajikistan	-	*	12,000	8,500
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[8,500]
Uzbekistan	-	*	7,000	7,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[7,000]
Central Asia Regional	-	*	12,000	16,700

Economic Support Fund & Economic Support and Development Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2, 3}	FY 2018 Estimate ⁴	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[16,700]
State South and Central Asia Regional	4,000	*	5,000	2,430
Western Hemisphere	361,029	*	516,081	515,949
Colombia	180,328	*	105,000	100,000
Cuba	20,000	*	-	10,000
Ecuador	-	*	-	1,500
El Salvador	-	*	45,500	45,000
Guatemala	-	*	76,900	65,649
Haiti	8,500	*	48,000	39,000
Honduras	-	*	67,100	65,000
Mexico	-	*	25,000	20,250
Paraguay	-	*	-	1,500
Peru	-	*	22,191	20,000
Venezuela	-	*	-	9,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	9,000	*	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	143,201	*	121,390	115,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	*	5,000	24,050
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	-	4,000
USAID Asia Regional	-	*	-	4,000
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	-	*	91,000	121,000
USAID Bureau For Food Security	-	*	91,000	121,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	50,000	*	5,000	5,700
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	50,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[50,000]	*	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism	-	*	5,000	5,700
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[5,000]	[5,000]
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	34,400	*	78,739	95,539
DCHA/CMM	-	*	5,500	5,500
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	10,000	*	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	4,900	*	64,700	81,500
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	7,500	*	-	-
DCHA/PPM	12,000	*	8,539	8,539
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[12,000]	*	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	15,000	*	47,000	59,200
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	15,000	*	47,000	59,200
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	20,500	*	188,639	306,000
E3 - Economic Policy	4,500	*	-	-
E3 - Land and Urban	4,845	*	-	-
E3 - Local Sustainability	5,000	*	-	-
E3 - Planning, Learning and Coordination	155	*	-	-
E3 - Trade & Regulatory Reform	6,000	*	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	-	*	188,639	306,000
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	100	*	-	-

Economic Support Fund & Economic Support and Development Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2, 3}	FY 2018 Estimate ⁴	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs	100	*	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	9,083	*	6,000	5,360
Bureau for Energy Resources	9,083	*	6,000	5,360
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	*	15,500	12,555
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	*	15,500	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center	-	*	-	12,555
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	65,694	*	57,400	65,900
OES/OP Other Programs	-	*	5,000	5,000
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	-	*	21,000	21,000
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	65,694	*	31,400	39,900
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	1,000	*	3,500	874
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	-	*	2,500	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,000	*	1,000	874
Other Funding	265,000	*	50,000	40,000
Emerging Policy Priorities	100,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[11,912]	*	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund	95,000	*	50,000	40,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[95,000]	*	[50,000]	[40,000]
To Be Programmed	20,000	*	-	-
Women's Entrepreneurial Fund	50,000	*	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	-	*	10,036	8,129
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	-	*	6,366	-
PPL - Office of Development Cooperation	-	*	400	-
PPL - Policy	-	*	700	-
PPL - Strategic Program & Planning	-	*	2,000	-
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning	-	*	570	8,129
Special Representatives	11,788	*	8,250	8,250
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	894	*	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	894	*	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	*	8,250	8,250
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,270	2,799
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,270	2,799

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ FY 2017 Actual OCO reflects the transfer of \$1.5 million to the United States Institute of Peace.

3/ FY 2017 Actual enduring reflects the transfer of \$7 million to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

4/ FY 2018 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

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

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Total - Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,366,000	3,359,754	2,746,141	2,800,375
<i>Of Which, OCO</i>	[2,446,198]	[2,446,198]	[2,030,900]	[2,038,787]
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,366,000	*	2,746,141	2,800,375
Africa	640,070	*	600,000	600,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[626,370]	*	[600,000]	[600,000]
East Asia	69,695	*	57,600	111,835
Europe	124,806	*	46,400	46,400
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[83,006]	*	[46,400]	[46,400]
Near East	1,335,500	*	1,195,200	1,195,200
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[1,335,500]	*	[1,195,200]	[1,195,200]
South Asia	104,992	*	94,400	94,400
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[90,832]	*	[94,400]	[94,400]
Western Hemisphere	63,945	*	51,300	51,300
Protection Priorities	494,180	*	208,406	225,905
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[310,490]	*	[94,900]	[102,787]
Migration	36,812	*	30,335	30,335
Administrative Expenses	43,500	*	45,000	45,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	7,500	*	7,500	5,000
		*		
Refugee Admissions	445,000	*	410,000	395,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	49,932	-	-
<i>Of Which, OCO</i>	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	50,000	*	-	-
PRM, Emergency Funds	50,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[40,000]	*	-	-

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L. 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ FY 2017 Migration and Refugee Assistance Actual enduring reflects the transfer of \$7 million from the Economic Support

3/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Total	1,255,659	1,249,693	891,800	880,350
Of Which, OCO	[377,112]	[377,112]	[196,250]	[216,450]
Africa	77,200	*	55,500	52,700
Central African Republic	4,450	*	2,000	2,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[4,450]	*	-	[2,000]
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[2,000]	*	-	[2,000]
Kenya	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[1,000]	*	-	[1,000]
Liberia	9,000	*	7,000	7,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[9,000]	*	-	-
Nigeria	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[5,000]	*	[5,000]	[5,000]
Somalia	7,600	*	1,500	1,500
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[7,600]	*	[1,500]	[1,500]
South Africa	150	*	-	-
South Sudan	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[2,000]	*	[2,000]	[2,000]
State Africa Regional	46,000	*	35,000	32,200
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[33,912]	*	[28,000]	[25,200]
East Asia and Pacific	38,173	*	28,450	25,450
Burma	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
China	800	*	-	-
Indonesia	10,625	*	7,000	5,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[5,000]
Laos	1,000	*	-	-
Mongolia	500	*	-	-
Philippines	7,000	*	5,250	5,250
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[5,250]
Thailand	1,515	*	1,200	1,200
Vietnam	4,450	*	6,000	5,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,283	*	6,000	6,000
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	37,500	36,000
Albania	-	*	2,000	1,500
Armenia	-	*	1,500	1,500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	3,000	3,000
Georgia	-	*	3,000	3,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[3,000]	[3,000]
Kosovo	-	*	6,000	5,500
Macedonia	-	*	1,500	1,500
Moldova	-	*	2,500	2,500
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[2,500]	[2,500]

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Montenegro	-	*	1,500	1,500
Serbia	-	*	1,500	1,500
Ukraine	-	*	13,000	13,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[13,000]	[13,000]
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	2,000	1,500
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	[2,000]	[1,500]
Near East	103,150	*	59,250	60,500
Egypt	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[2,000]	*	-	[2,000]
Iraq	200	*	-	2,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[200]	*	-	[2,000]
Lebanon	10,000	*	6,250	6,200
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[10,000]	*	[6,250]	[6,200]
Libya	10,200	*	1,000	1,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[10,200]	*	[1,000]	[1,000]
Morocco	5,000	*	3,000	3,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[5,000]	*	-	-
Syria	150	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[150]	*	-	-
Tunisia	13,000	*	10,000	10,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[13,000]	*	[10,000]	[10,000]
West Bank and Gaza	60,000	*	35,000	35,000
Yemen	600	*	-	300
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[600]	*	-	[300]
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,000	*	2,000	1,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[2,000]	*	[2,000]	[1,000]
South and Central Asia	203,000	*	129,000	128,000
Afghanistan	160,000	*	95,000	95,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[160,000]	*	[95,000]	[95,000]
Bangladesh	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[2,000]	*	-	-
Nepal	2,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[2,000]	*	-	-
Pakistan	38,000	*	25,000	25,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[38,000]	*	[25,000]	[25,000]
Sri Lanka	1,000	*	-	-
Tajikistan	-	*	2,000	-
Central Asia Regional	-	*	4,000	5,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[5,000]
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	533,200	*	398,000	390,000
Colombia	143,000	*	125,000	125,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ^{1, 2}	FY 2018 Estimate ³	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Haiti	8,000	*	8,000	8,000
Mexico	90,000	*	60,000	56,000
Peru	32,000	*	27,000	27,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	260,200	*	178,000	174,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	180,646	*	167,100	170,700
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	5,402	*	3,500	3,500
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	15,400	*	3,200	3,400
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	*	10,000	10,000
INL - Fighting Corruption	3,250	*	3,000	3,000
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	*	25,000	25,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	37,230	*	22,000	22,000
INL - International Organizations	3,800	*	3,000	5,000
INL - International Organized Crime	34,664	*	58,000	58,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	2,000	*	-	-
INL - Program Development and Support	34,400	*	34,400	35,800
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	53,290	*	17,000	17,000
J/TIP - Ending Modern Slavery	25,000	*	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	28,290	*	17,000	17,000
Other Funding	67,000	*	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund	15,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	<i>[15,000]</i>	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	52,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	<i>[52,000]</i>	*	-	-

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ FY 2017 Actual reflects the transfer of \$11.117 million enduring and \$61.448 million OCO to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account.

3/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Total	970,450	967,050	678,606	690,306
<i>Of Which, OCO</i>	[469,754]	[469,754]	[365,840]	[384,470]
Nonproliferation Programs	314,450	*	258,656	259,556
CTBT International Monitoring System	30,000	*	29,000	29,000
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	71,500	*	59,656	59,656
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[28,954]	*	[18,990]	[25,220]
Global Threat Reduction	80,000	*	65,100	67,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[10,000]	*	[65,100]	[67,000]
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	94,800	*	91,900	90,900
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	5,000	5,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	6,150	*	6,000	6,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	389,500	*	223,050	231,850
Antiterrorism Assistance	211,500	*	187,050	181,850
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[153,550]	*	[160,850]	[164,850]
Terrorist Interdiction Program	33,000	*	36,000	50,000
CT Engagement with Allies	5,000	*	-	-
Counterterrorism Financing	12,500	*	-	-
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	127,500	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[127,500]	*	-	-
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	266,500	*	196,900	198,900
Conventional Weapons Destruction	266,500	*	196,900	198,900
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[149,750]	*	[120,900]	[127,400]

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ The FY 2018 Estimates reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Total	659,014	658,097	301,400	291,400
Of Which, OCO	[523,973]	[523,973]	[179,100]	[171,180]
Africa	463,873	*	177,300	166,400
Central African Republic	8,000	*	4,000	3,780
of which, OCO	[8,000]	*	-	[3,780]
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	*	3,000	2,735
of which, OCO	[10,000]	*	-	[2,735]
Liberia	1,000	*	1,000	950
of which, OCO	[1,000]	*	-	-
Somalia	256,132	*	110,000	95,000
of which, OCO	[229,891]	*	[110,000]	[95,000]
South Sudan	27,491	*	25,000	24,665
of which, OCO	[27,491]	*	[25,000]	[24,665]
State Africa Regional	161,250	*	34,300	39,270
of which, OCO	[147,950]	*	[10,000]	[10,000]
Near East	74,500	*	31,000	31,000
Libya	5,000	*	-	-
of which, OCO	[5,000]	*	-	-
Syria	25,000	*	-	-
of which, OCO	[25,000]	*	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	44,500	*	31,000	31,000
of which, OCO	[10,000]	*	-	-
Other Funding	25,000	*	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund (RRF)	25,000	*	-	-
of which, OCO	[25,000]	*	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	95,641	*	93,100	94,000
PM - Defense Reform	-	*	5,000	5,000
PM - Security Governance Initiative	14,041	*	-	-
of which, OCO	[14,041]	*	-	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,100	*	34,100	35,000
of which, OCO	[20,100]	*	[34,100]	[35,000]
PM – GPOI	61,000	*	54,000	54,000
PM – Maritime Security Technical Experts Program	500	*	-	-
of which, OCO	[500]	*	-	-

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Total - IMET	110,300	109,551	100,160	95,000
Africa	22,126	*	16,000	16,360
Angola	494	*	400	400
Benin	590	*	300	300
Botswana	749	*	500	500
Burkina Faso	545	*	345	345
Cabo Verde	299	*	125	125
Cameroon	607	*	600	700
Central African Republic	121	*	150	150
Chad	871	*	600	700
Comoros	113	*	100	100
Cote d'Ivoire	772	*	280	280
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	375	375
Djibouti	652	*	500	500
Ethiopia	648	*	570	570
Gabon	641	*	200	200
Ghana	837	*	670	670
Guinea	620	*	240	300
Guinea-Bissau	149	*	150	150
Kenya	924	*	850	850
Liberia	398	*	360	360
Madagascar	247	*	200	200
Malawi	357	*	300	300
Mali	842	*	600	700
Mauritania	744	*	500	500
Mauritius	286	*	100	100
Mozambique	533	*	370	340
Namibia	259	*	150	150
Niger	811	*	600	700
Nigeria	1,041	*	800	800
Republic of the Congo	503	*	150	150
Rwanda	624	*	450	450
Sao Tome and Principe	338	*	100	100
Senegal	1,137	*	800	800
Seychelles	275	*	-	100
Sierra Leone	413	*	400	400
Somalia	180	*	365	225
South Africa	853	*	600	570
Swaziland	124	*	100	100
Tanzania	716	*	600	600
The Gambia	26	*	150	150
Togo	514	*	300	300
Uganda	818	*	700	700

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Zambia	455	*	350	350
East Asia and Pacific	10,629	*	10,350	9,825
Cambodia	561	*	450	200
Fiji	189	*	200	200
Indonesia	2,393	*	2,400	2,400
Laos	280	*	450	75
Malaysia	1,021	*	950	950
Mongolia	1,839	*	1,500	1,500
Papua New Guinea	192	*	200	200
Philippines	1,981	*	2,000	2,000
Samoa	52	*	100	100
Timor-Leste	457	*	400	400
Tonga	243	*	200	200
Vietnam	1,421	*	1,500	1,600
Europe and Eurasia	29,239	*	28,550	26,075
Albania	1,287	*	900	900
Armenia	559	*	600	600
Azerbaijan	639	*	600	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	993	*	900	900
Bulgaria	2,183	*	1,800	1,700
Croatia	1,117	*	850	850
Czech Republic	1,822	*	1,450	300
Estonia	1,229	*	1,100	1,000
Georgia	2,304	*	2,200	2,200
Greece	362	*	150	150
Hungary	1,152	*	800	800
Kosovo	758	*	750	750
Latvia	1,253	*	1,100	1,000
Lithuania	1,251	*	1,100	1,000
Macedonia	1,201	*	1,100	1,100
Malta	207	*	-	100
Moldova	1,330	*	1,150	1,150
Montenegro	582	*	500	500
Poland	1,834	*	1,500	1,350
Portugal	98	*	-	-
Romania	1,720	*	1,500	1,500
Serbia	1,103	*	1,050	1,050
Slovakia	965	*	800	575
Slovenia	686	*	550	-
Turkey	454	*	3,200	3,100
Ukraine	2,150	*	2,900	2,900
Near East	17,092	*	17,060	15,050
Algeria	1,316	*	1,300	1,000

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Bahrain	641	*	400	400
Egypt	1,739	*	1,800	1,800
Iraq	704	*	1,000	1,000
Jordan	3,879	*	3,800	3,800
Lebanon	2,653	*	2,750	2,750
Morocco	2,080	*	2,000	1,900
Oman	1,937	*	2,000	500
Saudi Arabia	9	*	10	-
Tunisia	2,134	*	2,000	1,900
South and Central Asia	12,053	*	11,100	11,100
Afghanistan	684	*	800	800
Bangladesh	1,460	*	1,500	1,500
India	1,108	*	1,300	1,300
Kazakhstan	669	*	700	700
Kyrgyz Republic	895	*	700	700
Maldives	355	*	250	250
Nepal	814	*	900	900
Pakistan	4,801	*	3,500	3,500
Sri Lanka	581	*	500	500
Tajikistan	376	*	450	450
Turkmenistan	21	*	200	200
Uzbekistan	289	*	300	300
Western Hemisphere	13,386	*	11,600	11,090
Argentina	424	*	300	400
Belize	241	*	200	200
Brazil	650	*	575	575
Chile	489	*	300	300
Colombia	1,395	*	1,400	1,400
Costa Rica	718	*	400	400
Dominican Republic	564	*	500	500
El Salvador	859	*	800	700
Guatemala	753	*	760	760
Guyana	277	*	200	200
Haiti	239	*	255	255
Honduras	760	*	750	750
Jamaica	597	*	500	500
Mexico	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Nicaragua	144	*	200	-
Panama	771	*	700	700
Paraguay	360	*	400	400
Peru	623	*	500	400
Suriname	269	*	200	100
The Bahamas	173	*	100	200

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Trinidad and Tobago	343	*	160	150
Uruguay	498	*	400	300
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	739	*	500	400
Other Funding	275	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	275	*	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,500	*	5,500	5,500

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
Total	6,311,613	6,279,113	5,120,713	5,347,000
<i>Of Which, OCO</i>	[1,525,808]	[1,525,808]	[450,000]	[570,000]
Africa	24,500	*	-	-
Djibouti	500	*	-	-
Kenya	1,000	*	-	-
Liberia	2,500	*	-	-
Nigeria	500	*	-	-
State Africa Regional	20,000	*	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	93,600	*	-	42,000
Indonesia	14,000	*	-	-
Mongolia	2,600	*	-	-
Philippines	40,000	*	-	30,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	-	*	-	[30,000]
Vietnam	12,000	*	-	12,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	25,000	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	264,200	*	-	20,000
Albania	2,400	*	-	-
Armenia	1,000	*	-	-
Azerbaijan	1,000	*	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,000	*	-	-
Bulgaria	5,000	*	-	-
Croatia	1,000	*	-	-
Estonia	10,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[8,000]	*	-	-
Georgia	37,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[37,000]	*	-	-
Kosovo	4,000	*	-	-
Latvia	10,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[8,000]	*	-	-
Lithuania	10,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[8,000]	*	-	-
Macedonia	3,600	*	-	-
Moldova	12,750	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[12,750]	*	-	-
Montenegro	1,000	*	-	-
Poland	6,250	*	-	-
Romania	4,400	*	-	-
Serbia	1,800	*	-	-
Ukraine	99,000	*	-	20,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[99,000]	*	-	[20,000]
Europe and Eurasia Regional	50,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[50,000]	*	-	-
Near East	5,314,300	*	4,750,000	5,040,000
Egypt	1,234,300	*	1,300,000	1,300,000

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2017 Actual Total ¹	FY 2018 Estimate ²	FY 2018 Request	FY 2019 Request
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[195,000]	*	-	-
Iraq	250,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[250,000]	*	-	-
Israel	3,175,000	*	3,100,000	3,300,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[75,000]	*	-	-
Jordan	470,000	*	350,000	350,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[152,610]	*	[350,000]	[350,000]
Lebanon	80,000	*	-	50,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[80,000]	*	-	[50,000]
Morocco	10,000	*	-	-
Tunisia	95,000	*	-	40,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[95,000]	*	-	[40,000]
South and Central Asia	249,150	*	100,000	80,000
Bangladesh	1,500	*	-	-
Nepal	1,700	*	-	-
Pakistan	242,250	*	100,000	80,000
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[242,250]	*	[100,000]	[80,000]
Sri Lanka	500	*	-	-
Central Asia Regional	3,200	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	82,665	*	-	20,000
Belize	1,000	*	-	-
Colombia	38,525	*	-	20,000
Costa Rica	5,000	*	-	-
El Salvador	1,900	*	-	-
Guatemala	1,740	*	-	-
Haiti	1,200	*	-	-
Honduras	4,500	*	-	-
Mexico	5,000	*	-	-
Panama	2,000	*	-	-
Peru	1,800	*	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	20,000	*	-	-
Other Funding	213,198	*	-	-
The Relief and Recovery Fund	100,000	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[100,000]	*	-	-
To Be Programmed	113,198	*	-	-
<i>of which, OCO</i>	[113,198]	*	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	70,000	*	270,713	145,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	*	70,000	70,000
State Political-Military Affairs	-	*	200,713	75,000

1/ Includes the Security Assistance Appropriations Act (P.L 114-254) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2017 (P.L. 115-31)

2/ The FY 2018 Estimate reflects the annualized Continuing Resolution.